and Chaibassa had an average population in excess of the number for which they contain accommodation. The Inspector-General should consider whether additional accommodation should be provided in these jails, or whether in future arrangements can be made by which any excess in the number of prisoners can be transferred to other jails. No fewer than 13 District or Central Jails had an average population of under-trial prisoners in excess of that for which accommodation is provided, and these also call for the Inspector-General's special attention.

35. *Medical and Sanitary arrangements.*—Improvements were effected in connection with the water-supply in the jails at Buxar, Mymensingh and in the Presidency Jail. Five Pasteur-Chamberland filters have been installed in various jails, and are on the whole well reported on: two more filters of this kind are about to be set up. No changes were made in the authorised diet scales during the year: animal food was freely given all the year round in certain jails, and in a larger number of jails at certain periods of year. The fortnightly weighments of prisoners were continued: of 39,242 prisoners discharged during the year, 60·79 gained weight, 15·67 lost weight, and 23·54 were of the same weight as on admission. At the instance of the Inspector-General the entertainment of a second Civil Hospital Assistant has been sanctioned in the Central Jails at Dacca and Buxar respectively: similar help had previously been given at Alipore and Bhagalpur.

36. *Sickness and mortality.*—The following table gives the mortality among prisoners of all classes for the past five years and the preceding decade:—

Year.	Daily average number of prisoners.	Daily average sick.	Ratio per mille of daily sick.	Number of deaths.			Death-rate per mille of average strength.		
				From cholera.	From all other causes.	Total number of deaths.	From cholera.	From all other causes.	From all causes.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1885 ...	15,177	774	50·9	157	730	887	10·3	48·1	58·4
1886 ...	14,806	649	43·8	41	507	548	2·8	34·2	37·0
1887 ...	12,250	540	44·0	21	380	401	1·7	31·0	32·7
1888 ...	13,731	631	45·9	132	482	614	9·6	35·1	44·7
1889 ...	15,026	695	46·2	132	556	688	8·7	37·0	45·7
1890 ...	14,777	580	39·2	33	444	477	2·2	30·0	32·2
1891 ...	15,915	610	38·3	54	439	493	3·4	27·5	30·9
1892 ...	17 178	687	39·9	68	684	752	3·9	39·8	43·7
1893 ...	17,721	642	36·2	21	552	573	1·2	31·1	32·3
1894 ...	17,288	743	43·0	80	735	815	4·6	42·5	47·1
Total ...	153,869	6,551	42·5	739	5,509	6,248	4·8	35·8	40·6
1895 ...	16,875	716	42·4	31	432	463	1·8	25·5	27·3
1896 ...	17,437	658	37·7	65	436	501	3·7	25·0	28·7
1897 ...	19,495	695	35·6	72	612	684	3·6	31·4	35·0
1898 ...	18,927	644	34·0	3	424	427	0·1	22·4	22·5
1899 ...	19,048	655	34·2	3	445	448	0·2	23·2	23·4
Total for last five years.	91,782	3,368	36·6	174	2,349	2,523	1·9	25·5	27·4

37. The death-rate for the year, though slightly higher than that for the year preceding, is lower than that for any other year in the past fifteen. The year was unhealthy, as is shown by the fact that the reported death-rate among the

free population of the Province rose from 26·52 per mille in 1898 to 31·21 in the year under review, and it is satisfactory, therefore, to note that the mortality in the jails of the Province increased in a considerably lower ratio than that among the free population. The jail population enjoyed extraordinary immunity from cholera both in 1898 and 1899, and it is satisfactory to find that the average annual mortality from this cause was 34·8 for the five years ending with 1899 against an annual mortality of 73·9 in the previous decade. The jails which showed the largest proportion of admissions to hospital in 1899, were those at Baraset, Khulna, Buxar, Bankura, Chaibassa, Darbhanga, Presidency and Jalpaiguri.

38. *Principal diseases causing sickness and death.*—The following table shows the principal diseases from which prisoners suffered during the past two years:—

		1899.		1898.	
		Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.
1.	Cholera	5	3	4	3
2.	Dysentery	3,832	103	3,444	90
3.	Malarial fevers	5,490	36	5,724	43
4.	Tubercle of the lungs, &c. ...	237	82	197	54
5.	Anæmia and debility	187	15	249	12
6.	Other general diseases	2,713	23	3,901	27
7.	Pneumonia	253	50	306	69
8.	Other respiratory diseases ...	682	17	694	10
9.	Diarrhœa	1,576	20	1,443	20
10.	Abscesses, boils and ulcers of all kinds	860	5	815	4
11.	All other diseases	2,283	44	2,060	60
	Total ...	18,118	398*	18,137	392

* Excluding deaths from suicide (2) and from valvular disease of the heart out of hospital (2).

39. As already observed, the small number of deaths from cholera in the last two years is a matter for congratulation. The number of deaths from dysentery, however, shows some increase, while deaths from tubercle of the lungs rose from 54 to 82. Pneumonia proved less fatal during the year under review, the number of deaths due to it being 50 against 69 in 1898. In 1898 the four jails of Dacca, Faridpur, Midnapore and Jessore returned no fewer than 28 deaths from this cause, and it is satisfactory that the number during the year under review was less by 8.

40. *Mortality in Central Jails.*—All the Central Jails show a very moderate death-rate, the lowest being that of 15·1 per mille at Hazaribagh and the highest that of 29·3 at Midnapore. Of the 27 deaths in the latter jail, no fewer than 16 occurred in the case of prisoners who had been transferred from the Chaibassa Jail. Attention having been drawn to the fact that the climate of the Midnapore Jail did not appear to suit natives of the Singhbhum district, arrangements were made during the latter part of the year for the transfer of such prisoners to Hazaribagh instead of Midnapore, and this plan was attended by the best results, no death occurring among the prisoners thus sent to Hazaribagh.

41. *Jails with the highest mortality.*—The following table shows the jails in which the highest mortality among convicts occurred:—

	Death-rates of all causes per mille.		Death-rates exclusive of cholera per mille.	
	1899.	1898.	1899.	1898.
Barisal ...	62·0	45·8	62·3	43·5
Purnea ...	61·1	63·6	61·1	63·6
Faridpur ...	56·4	36·3	56·4	36·3
Suri ...	55·2	43·0	51·5	43·0
Hooghly ...	54·9	36·3	52·1	36·3
Daltonganj ...	48·6	49·2	48·6	49·2
Pabna ...	47·4	7·0	47·4	7·0
Chaibassa ...	45·1	55·2	45·1	55·2

42. Of the 27 deaths at Barisal, 11 were from dysentery: it is explained, however, that 22 out of the 27 who died were admitted in an indifferent state of health. It is proposed to improve the arrangements for the supply of drinking and bathing water, and it may be hoped that this will have a good effect on the

health of the inmates. This jail has suffered under the further disadvantage that there have been frequent changes of Superintendents in the last two years, with the result that none of them have been able to acquire any local experience. For many years the Chapra District Jail figured in each annual report among those showing an excessive rate of mortality. So recently as 1897 the death-rate for this prison stood at 84·6 per mille, and on the advice of two Committees, which were successively appointed to enquire into the causes of this mortality, it was decided to build a new jail on a more healthy site and on more sanitary principles. The comparatively low death-rate of the last two years (20·6 in 1898 and 19·4 in 1899) reflects the greatest credit on the jail authorities, and has led to the abandonment of the scheme, which was estimated to cost over four lakhs of rupees. The jails which show the lowest death-rate are those at Cuttack, Burdwan, Comilla, Arrah and Noakhali. All these have recorded death-rates of less than 10 per mille.

43. *Inspections.*—Seventeen jails were visited by the Lieutenant-Governor. The Inspector-General of Jails visited all the Central Jails and all the District Jails of the Province, except five, viz., those of the Orissa Division, and that at Kishnaghar. He also visited seven subsidiary jails. The number of visits paid by Commissioners of Divisions and by District and Sessions Judges was fewer than in the preceding year, while on the other hand those paid by District Magistrates and by non-official visitors were more numerous than in 1898.

44. *Officers of the Department.*—The medical officers working under the Department who are specially mentioned by the Inspector-General of Jails are Lieutenant-Colonel Macrae, Major Green, Lieutenant-Colonel ffrench-Mullen, Major Jordan, Major Maynard, Major Buchanan, Captain Deare, Captain Waters, Dr. Waller, Major Vaughan, Major Drury, Captain Anderson, Captain Maddox, Captain Blaker, Dr. Hedley Wood, and Assistant Surgeon Barada Kanta Ray. During the year the Jail Department lost the services of Mr. Donaldson, who had for long been Superintendent of the Presidency Jail, and who obtained an appointment in another part of India. Mr. Leonard held the post of Superintendent of the Alipore Central Jail and *ex-officio* Deputy Inspector-General of Jails. The Inspector-General makes special mention of his valuable assistance

45. The thanks of the Lieutenant-Governor are due to Lieutenant-Colonel Mair for his most careful administration of the Department, and for the close regard he ensured to the two matters in jail management to which his attention was specially directed—the system of marks and the character of convict employment.

ORDER.—Ordered that a copy of this Resolution be forwarded to the Inspector-General of Jails for information and guidance.

Ordered also that a copy of this Resolution and a copy of the Report be submitted to the Government of India in the Home Department.

Ordered also that a copy of this Resolution be published in the *Calcutta Gazette.*

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

J. A. BOURDILLON,

Offg. Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

WEATHER AND CROP REPORT.

For the week ending the 4th June, 1900.

Burdwan.—Rainfall at Sadar ·87, Kalna 3·00, Katwa 1·46, Raniganj 1·00. Weather seasonable. Transplantation of sugarcane nearly finished. Sowing of *aman* rice is going on. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.	
Sadar	13	per rupee.
Kalna	12⅝	
Katwa	13¾	
Raniganj	12½	

Birbhum.—Rainfall at Sadar 2·11, Rampur Hât 1·38. Weather hot and cloudy. Fields being prepared for the season. Sugarcane planting continues. Rinderpest in Muraroi and Nalhati. Price of common rice at Sadar 12 seers and at Rampur Hât 13 seers per rupee. Fodder sufficient.

Bankura.—Rainfall at Bankura 1·28, Vishnupur 0·67. Weather generally cloudy with occasional showers. Sowing of paddy has commenced. Fodder and water sufficient. No cattle-disease reported. Price of common rice at Bankura 14⅜ seers and at Vishnupur 15½ seers per rupee.

Midnapore.—Rainfall at Sadar 1·58, Contai 1·07, Tamluk 1·56, Ghatal 0·95. Weather seasonable. Sowing and ploughing going on. Sugarcane thriving well. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.	ch.	
Sadar	13	0	per rupee.
Tamluk	11	11	
Contai	15	0	
Ghatal	13	0	

Hooghly.—Rainfall 3·64. *Aus* and jute doing well. Ploughing going on. Cattle-disease prevails in thanas Hooghly and Balagarh. Common rice sells at 13 seers 5 chitaks per rupee.

Howrah.—Rainfall at Sadar 0·99, Ulubaria 1·56. Weather hot and cloudy. Sowing of *aman* and *aus* still going on. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells at 13 seers per rupee.

24-Parganas.—Rainfall at Sadar 2·38, Barasat 1·48, Basirhat 1·00, Diamond Harbour 2·80. Weather hot and cloudy with occasional rain. Jute and *aus* plants are thriving. Lands are being ploughed for ensuing crops. Weeding operations in places going on. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.	
Sadar	14	per rupee.
Barasat	13	
Basirhat	14½	
Diamond Harbour	13 3/16	

Nadia.—Rainfall at Sadar 2·36, Kushtia 3·75, Meherpur 1·63, Chuadanga 0·96, Ranaghat 1·87. Weather seasonable. Prospects of standing crops good. Fodder and water sufficient except in Chuadanga. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.	
Sadar	13	per rupee.
Kushtea	12	
Meherpur	12½	
Chuadanga	13	
Ranaghat	13	

Murshidabad.—Rainfall at Sadar 0·32, Jangipur 1·91, Kandi 0·89. Weather hot. Sowing of paddy and planting of sugarcane going on. Prospects of *til* and mulberry good. Cattle-disease prevailing in thana Barwan of Kandi subdivision. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.	
Sadar	13	per rupee.
Jangipur	13½	
Kandi	14	

Jessore.—Rainfall at Sadar 1·89, Jhenida 2·08, Magura 1·29, Narail 1·15, Bangaon 2·25. Weather hot and cloudy. Sowing of *aus* and *aman* paddy and jute going on. Standing crops doing well. No cattle-disease reported. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.	
Sadar	15	per rupee
Jhenida	13½	
Magura	14	
Narail	14	
Bangaon	16	

Khulna.—Rainfall at Sadar 0·94, Bagerhat 0·51, Satkhira 0·35. Weather hot. Sowing of *aus* and *aman* paddy continues. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.	
Sadar	16¼	per rupee.
Bagerhat	15	
Satkhira	14	

Rajshahi.—Rainfall at Nator 1·52, Naogaon 0·75. Prospects of crops fair. Condition of cattle good. Fodder and water available. Common rice selling at 16 seers per rupee.

Dinajpur.—Average rainfall 3·21. Weather seasonable. Fodder and water plentiful. Rice sells at 16 seers per rupee.

Jalpaiguri.—Rainfall at Sadar 8·44. Weather seasonable, but cloudy. *Bhadoi* paddy and jute doing well. Fodder and water ample. Common rice sells at 15 seers per rupee.

Darjeeling.—Rainfall at Darjeeling 1·99, Kurseong 3·21, Siliguri 2·07, Kalimpong 0·52. Weather seasonable. *Hills*—*Haimanti dhan* and *bara marua* being sown. *Bhutta*, *bhadoi dhan*, and *chota marua* promising well. *Terai*—Ploughing for *haimanti* paddy going on. *Bhadoi*, jute, and sugarcane progressing well. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.	
Hills	10	per rupee.
Terai	15	

Bhutta sells at 12 seers per rupee.

Rangpur.—Rainfall at Sadar 4·14, Kurigram 8·12, Nilphamari 3·8, Gaibanda 2·67. Weather cloudy. *Aus* and jute are being weeded. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells at 17 seers 1 chitak per rupee.

Bogra.—Average rainfall 4·27. Weeding of *aus* and jute going on. Prospects good. Fodder and water ample. Common rice sells at 16¾ seers per rupee.

Pabna.—Rainfall at Sadar 1·88, Sirajganj 2·14. Weather partially cloudy and rainy. Prospects good. Prices unchanged.

Dacca.—Rainfall at Sadar 1·38, Manikganj 2·24, Munshiganj ·79, Narainganj 1·86. Weather seasonable. Prospects good. Fodder available. No cattle-disease. Common rice sells at 15 seers per rupee.

Mymensingh.—Rainfall at Sadar 4·19, Jamalpur 1·10, Kishoreganj 1·57, Netrokona 1·13, Tangail 1·01. Weather seasonable with storms. Standing crops doing well. Condition of cattle good. Fodder and water sufficient. Price of common rice 16 seers at Sadar Jamalpur, and Kishorganj, 15 seers 7 chitaks at Netrokona, 14¾ seers at Tangail.

Faridpur.—Rainfall at Sadar 1·07, Goalundo 1·36, Madaripur 1·53. Weather hot and cloudy at intervals. Prospects of standing crops good. Common rice sells at 15¼ seers a rupee.

Backergunge.—Rainfall at Sadar 1·62. Weather seasonable. Prospects of crops good. Common rice sells at 14 seers per rupee.

Tippera.—Rainfall at Comilla 1·79, Brahmanbaria 4·31, Chandpur ·64. Weather seasonable. Prospects of standing crops good. Fodder and water sufficient. Average price of common rice 14 5/16 seers per rupee.

Noakhali.—Rainfall at Sadar 3·12, Feni 4·12. Prospects of crops good. Cattle-disease continues at Senbag. Fodder and water sufficient. Price of common rice stationary.

Chittagong.—Rainfall 0·60. *Aus* cultivation continues. Water and fodder sufficient. Common rice sells at 16 seers per rupee.

Patna.—Rainfall at Hilsa 0·60, Barh 0·87, Dinapore 0·05, Bikram 0·74. The rainfall will do some benefit to the *diara* land, where *cheena* and Indian-corn have been sown down. Condition of cattle good. Fodder and water plentiful. Coarse rice in Patna sells at 14 seers per rupee.

Gaya.—Rainfall at Sadar 0·41. Sugarcane doing well. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice selling at 12½ seers per rupee.

Shahabad.—Rainfall at Sadar 0·06. Sugarcane doing well. Fodder and water sufficient. Rice at Sadar 10½ seers per rupee.

Saran.—Rainfall at Sadar 0·36, Sewan 0·19, Gopalganj 0·11. Weather seasonable with strong east wind. Sugarcane and indigo doing well. *Cheena* being cut. Fields are being prepared for *bhadoi* sowings. *Kodo* is being sown. Price of common rice 11 seers 3 chitaks, and of *makai* 12 seers 8 chitaks per rupee.

Champaran.—Rainfall at Motihari ·38, Bettiah ·58. *Bhadoi* and *aghani* are being sown. Weeding going on. Prices of common rice and maize at Sadar are 11¼ and 14½ seers per rupee respectively.

Muzaffarpur.—Rainfall at Sitamarhi ·17. Sowing of *dhan* and *bhadoi* in progress. Prospects good. Prices are—Common rice 11 seers, wheat 11 seers, barley 15 seers 8 chitaks, *makai* 14 seers 8 chitaks, gram 14 seers 8 chitaks, and *rahar* 15 seers per rupee.

Darbhanga.—Rainfall at Sadar nil. Somastipur 0·03, Madhubani 0·60. Lands are being prepared for *bhadoi*. Fodder and water sufficient. Cattle-disease is reported from Khajauli and Phulparas. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.	
Sadar	13	per rupee.
Samastipur	12	
Madhubani	13	

Monghyr.—Rainfall at Monghyr 0·94, Begusarai nil, Jamui nil. Weather formerly hot with high east wind, but rainy and cool subsequently. *Bhadoi* sowing going on. Sugarcane promising well. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.	
Monghyr	11⅛	per rupee.
Begusarai	11	
Jamui	14	

Bhagalpur.—Weather hot. Sky cloudy at times. *Bhadoi* is being sown. Sugarcane is growing well. Cattle-disease only in Banka and Katoria thanas. Fodder and water ample. Prices stationary.

Purnea.—Rainfall at Sadar 2·15, Kishanganj 6·30, Araria 6·56. Weather cloudy with easterly wind. Recent rain has facilitated work of ploughing for *aghani* and *bhadoi* crops. Sowings of *bhadoi* and *aghani* going on. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.	
Sadar	13	per rupee.
Kishanganj	16	
Araria	16	

Malda.—Rainfall at Sadar ·25, Gajole 1·90. Weather hot. Harvesting of *boro* paddy not yet completed. The recent rain has benefited the *bhadoi* paddy. Jute plants are thriving. No cattle-disease. Price of rice stationary. Fodder and water sufficient.

Sonthal Parganas.—Average rainfall ·73. Weather hot and sultry; cloudy with slight rain occasionally. Sugarcane doing well. Sowing of paddy and Indian-corn commenced in places. Ploughing in progress. Fodder and water sufficient. Average price of rice 12 seers 14 chitaks and of maize 15 seers 8 chitaks per rupee. No report received from Rajmahal.

Cuttack.—Rainfall at Banki 0·17. Weather seasonable. Sowing of *beali* and *sarad* continues. Condition of cattle generally good. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.	
Sadar	13½	per rupee.
Jajpur	15¾	
Kendrapara	18⅜	
Banki	12⅜	

Balasore.—Rainfall at Sadar 3·70. Paddy sowing continues. Seedlings are out at places. Cotton being gathered. Sugarcane growing well. Rice sells at 15½, 12, and 16 seers per rupee in interior, Balasore, and Bhadrak respectively. Cattle-disease reported from Kamarda, Jellasore, and Balasore Circles. Fodder and water sufficient.

Angul.—Rainfall at Angul 1·72. Weather very hot and cloudy. Ploughing and sowing of autumn crops in progress. More rain is urgently needed. Cattle-disease has not abated. Scarcity of water continues throughout the district. Private labour available. Common rice selling at 12 seers in markets and 9 seers in Angul. Report from Khondmals not received.

Puri.—Rainfall at Sadar nil, Khurda 0·18. Weather occasionally cloudy. *Dalua* being harvested. Sowing of *beali* and *sarad* continues. Sugarcane promising well. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells as follows :—

				Srs.	
Sadar	...	...	...	11	per rupee.
Khurda	...	...	...	13⅝	
Interior	...	...	...	14½	

Hazaribagh.—Rainfall at Sadar ·21, Giridih ·10. Weather seasonable. Fields are being ploughed for paddy crop. Fodder and water available. Common rice sells at Sadar 11 seers and at Giridih 12 seers per rupee.

Ranchi.—Report not received.

Palamau.—Rainfall 0·23. Weather hot. *Tewa dhan* ripening. Sugarcane doing well. Fodder and water sufficient. Prices at Sadar—Rice 9 seers, barley 13½ seers, gram 12 seers 6 chitaks, wheat 11¼ seers, *mahua* 20¼ seers. Average daily attendance on relief-works —men 136, women 106, children 38; test works—men 131, women 154, children 24; convalescent gang—men 53, women 87, children 15.

Manbhum.—Rainfall at Sadar 2·65, Gobindpur 0·33. Weather uncertain. Sugarcane plants thriving. Land being prepared for *bhadoi* winter crops. Cattle-disease reported from thanas Purulia, Manbazar, Jhalda, Gobindpur, and Tundi. Fodder and water sufficient. Average price of common rice at Sadar 12 seers 14 chitaks and at Gobindpur 12 seers per rupee. Supply sufficient.

Singhbhum.—Rainfall 0·76. Weather hot. Sowing going on. Rice sells at 11 seers at Chaibasa. Average price of rice is 12 seers per rupee in the district.

General Summary.—There was rain in all parts of the Province during the week—the heaviest fall being in North and East Bengal. The rainfall in Bihar, which was light, has facilitated the work of ploughing and benefited the *bhadoi* paddy. In Angul more rain is urgently needed. The sowing of paddy is still going on, and seedlings are out at places. Jute and *aus* plants are thriving and in some places they are being weeded. In Saran prospect of indigo is good, and *cheena* is being cut. Sugarcane is growing well. Fodder and water are generally sufficient except in the Chuadanga subdivision of Nadia, and scarcity of water is still reported from the district of Angul. Cattle are generally in good condition, but cases of disease are reported from a few districts. The price of common rice has risen in 29 districts, fallen in 3 and is stationary elsewhere. Famine has been declared n thanas Chainpur, Khunti, and Sisai of the district of Ranchi. The average daily attendanc in Palamau on relief works—men 136, women 106, children 38 (total 280); convalescein gang—men 53, women 87, children 15 (total 155); test works—men 131, women 154 children 24 (total 309).

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

F. A. SLACK,

Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT,

The 5th June, 1900.

PRICES-CURRENT (retail) of Food-grains and Salt in the Head-

Number.	Districts.	Quantities per rupee in: Wheat. Present return.	Wheat. Next preceding return.	Wheat. Corresponding return of last year.	Barley. Present return.	Barley. Next preceding return.	Barley. Corresponding return of last year.	Rice, common. Present return.	Rice, common. Next preceding return.	Rice, common. Corresponding return of last year.	Jowar or Cholam (*Sorghum Vulgare*). Present return.	Jowar or Cholam. Next preceding return.	Jowar or Cholam. Corresponding return of last year.
	BENGAL.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Burdwan Division. 1	Burdwan ...	12 0	12 0	20 0	...	...	...	12 12	13 8	16 8	...	...	...
2	Birbhum ...	12 0	12 0	18 0	...	...	...	12 0	13 8	18 0	...	...	...
3	Bankura ...	11 4	11 4	16 0	...	...	...	14 6	15 0	18 12	...	...	...
4	Midnapore ...	10 0	10 0	17 8	...	...	...	11 0	12 8	17 8	...	...	...
5	Hooghly ...	13 0	13 0	14 0	...	...	...	12 0	13 0	14 0	...	...	
6	Howrah ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	13 0	15 0	...		...
Presidency Division. 7	24-Parganas ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 8	12 0	14 0	...	...	...
8	Calcutta ...	10 0	10 10	13 0	15 0	15 0	17 12	11 6	11 6	12 4	...	...	17 12
9	Nadia ...	13 5	13 5	17 5	20 0	20 0	26 10	11 13	12 6	15 4	...	...	...
10	Murshidabad ...	13 4	13 0	Jamali 18 8; Gangajali. 17 8	21 0	20 0	28 0	13 0	13 0	16 8	...		...
11	Jessore ...	9 0	9 0	12 0	13 0	13 0	14 0	15 0	15 0	18 8		...	
12	Khulna ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	15 0	19 0	...	...	...
Rajshahi Division. 13	Rajshahi ...	14 4	13 8	20 10	20 4	20 4	31 14	13 8	13 8	17 10	...	...	
14	Dinajpur ...	10-10-3t	10-10-3t	16 0	13 0	13 5	...	15-9-3t	15-9-2t	18 0	...	...	...
15	Jalpaiguri ...	10 0	10 0	16 0	...	...	...	15 0	15 8	15 0	...	...	...
16	Darjeeling ...	7 0	7 0	9 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	11 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...
17	Rangpur ...	7 0	...	13 0	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	18 0	...	...	...
18	Bogra ...	9 12	9 12	15 0	...	...	...	15 0	16 8	21 12	...	...	...
19	Pabna ...	15 12	15 12	18 12	32 8	32 8	35 0	13 8	13 8	18 0	...	...	...
Dacca Division. 20	Dacca ...	10 8	10 8	14 0	16 0	16 0	32 0	14 3	14 3	19 0	...	...	...
21	Mymensingh ...	10 0	10 0	13 8	4 0	4 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	...	...	...
22	Faridpur ...	...	15 8	20 0	...	29 0	20 0	...	13 8	19 0	...	...	...
23	Backergunge ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 8	14 0	15 12	...	...	...

A. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Kalna 10 seers 10 chitaks (panga); Katwa 10 seers 5 chitaks (karkatch); Raniganj 10 seers 8 chitaks (panga).
B. At Rampur Hát the retail price of salt is 10 seers 7 chitaks per rupee.
C. At Vishnupur the retail price of salt is 9 seers 4 chitaks per rupee.
D. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Contai 8 seers; Tamluk 10 seers 8 chitaks; Ghatal 11 seers 4 chitaks.
E. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Serampore 10 seers 8 chitaks; Arambagh 10 seers 10 chitaks.
F. At Ulubaria the retail price of salt is 10 seers 10¾ chitaks per rupee.
G. In the marts in the interior of the district the retail prices of salt per rupee are—Chetla 10 seers 8 chitaks; Barasat 11 seers; Baduria 10 seers; Magra Hát 10 seers 10¾ chitaks.
H. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Kushtia (Bahadurkali) 10 seers 8 chitaks; Chuadanga 10 seers; Meherpur 10 seers (karkatch); Ranaghat 10 seers 8 chitaks (crushed).
I. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Lalbagh 11 seers (karkatch); Kandi 10 seers; Jangipur 11 seers.

SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Bajra or Cumbu. (*Pennisetum typhoideum.*)			Marua or Ragi. (*Eleusine Coracana.*)		
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
8 10	8 10	16 0	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	11 8	11 8	14 0
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...

Kangni or Kakun, Italian millet. (*Setaria Italica.*)			Gram, Chana, Cheola, Kadalay, or Sunaga. (*Cicer arietinum.*)		
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
...	...	...	13 0	13 8	21 0
...	...	...	13 0	15 0	22 8
...	...	...	15 0	15 0	15 0
...	...	...	12 0	12 8	21 0
...	...	...	13 0	14 0	18 0
...	...	...	13 0	13 0	16 0
...	...	...	13 8	13 4	18 4
10 0	10 0	10 0	12 5	13 0	17 12
...	...	...	15 4	14 8	29 1
...	...	...	15 0	14 8	26 0
...	...	...	16 0	16 0	20 0
...	...	...	10 0	10 0	20 0
...	...	...	15 0	15 0	28 8
...	...	...	13 0	13 0	20 0
...	...	...	13 0	13 0	20 0
...	...	...	10 0	10 0	12 0
...	...	...	12 0	15 0	22 0
...	...	...	15 0	15 0	22 8
...	...	...	15 0	15 0	24 0
...	...	...	11 8	14 0	14 4
...	...	...	9 0	9 0	20 0
...	...	...	...	14 8	26 0
...	...	...	8 0	8 0	15 0

quarters Station Bazars of the Districts of Bengal on the 31st May 1900.

Indian-corn or Maize. (*Zea mays.*)			Arhar or Thur, Cadjan Pea. (*Cajanus Indicus.*)			Salt.			Wholesale prices per maund of 40 seers. Salt.			Districts.	Numbers.	
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.			
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	BENGAL.		
...	...	...	10 0	11 0	13 4	A 10 8	10 8	12 4	Crushed. 3 5 0	3 5 0	3 4 0	Burdwan.	1	Burdwan Division.
...	...	...	8 0	9 0	12 12	B 10 8	10 8	10 8	3 10 6	3 10 6	3 10 6	Birbhum.	2	
...	...	...	10 10	11 4	13 12	C 10 0	10 0	10 0	Panga. 4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	Bankura.	3	
...	...	...	12 0	12 8	12 0	D 10 8	11 0	11 4	Panga. 3 9 0	3 9 0	3 8 0	Midnapore.	4	
...	...	...	8 0	8 0	11 0	E 10 0	10 0	10 0	Crushed. 3 12 0	3 12 0	3 8 0	Hooghly.	5	
...	...	...	9 8	9 8	11 8	F 10 10	10 10	10 8	3 8 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	Howrah.	6	
...	...	...	9 0	9 0	13 2	G 10 0	10 11	11 0	Panga. 3 8 0	3 6 0	3 6 0	24-Parganas.	7	Presidency Division.
...	...	22 0	9 6	10 0	12 4	11 0	11 0	11 0	Panga. 3 5 0	3 5 0	3 6 0	Calcutta.	8	
...	...	...	8 14	8 14	12 7	H 11 13	11 13	11 14	Panga. 3 6 0	3 6 0	3 6 0	Nadia.	9	
...	...	...	13 0	10 0	14 0	I 11 8	11 8	11 8	Karkatch. 3 6 0	3 6 0	3 6 0	Murshidabad.	10	
...	...	...	18 0	18 0	11 0	J 9 2	9 2	9 2	3 14 0	3 14 0	3 14 0	Jessore.	11	
...	...	...	10 0	10 0	11 0	K 10 0	10 0	10 0	Panga. 3 12 0	3 12 0	3 12 0	Khulna.	12	
...	...	...	13 8	15 0	20 10	L 9 12	9 12	9 12	3 14 8	3 14 8	3 13 4	Rajshahi.	13	Rajshahi Division.
...	...	...	6 14	8 0	12 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	Panga. 4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	Dinajpur.	14	
...	...	...	9 0	9 0	12 0	M 9 8	10 0	10 0	Panga. 3 13 0	3 11 0	3 11 0	Jalpaiguri.	15	
11 0	12 8	26 0	6 8	6 8	8 0	N 8 0	8 0	8 0	Panga or rora. ...	...	...	Darjeeling.	16	
...	...	24 0	7 0	8 0	10 0	O 10 0	10 0	9 0	Panga. 3 12 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	Rangpur.	17	
...	...	...	10 8	10 8	16 8	10 8	10 8	8 1	3 10 8	3 10 8	3 13 4	Bogra.	18	
...	...	...	9 12	9 12	12 8	P 9 12	9 12	9 12	Panga. 3 14 6	3 14 0	3 14 0	Pabna.	19	
...	...	...	8 0	8 0	13 0	Q 10 0	10 0	10 0	Panga. 3 10 0	3 8 0	3 9 0	Dacca.	20	Dacca Division.
...	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 8	R 9 8	9 8	10 0	Panga. 4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	Mymensingh.	21	
...	...	...	...	8 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	...	4 0 0	4 0 0	Faridpur.*	22	
...	...	...	...	...	...	S 10 0	10 0	10 0	Panga. 3 10 0	3 10 0	3 10 0	Backergunge.	23	

* Present return not received.

J. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Jhenida 10 seers 4 chitaks ; Magura 9 seers 12 chitaks ; Narail 10 seers ; Bangaon 10 seers 10 chitaks.

K. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Bagerhat 10 seers ; Satkhira 11 seers.

L. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Nator 10 seers 8 chitaks ; Naugaon 9 seers 10 chitaks.

M. In the Alipur Duars the retail price of salt is 8 seers per rupee.

N. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Kurseong 8 seers ; Siliguri 9 seers.

O. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Gaibanda 10 seers ; Kurigram 8 seers.

P. At Sirajganj the retail price of salt is 11 seers per rupee.

Q. In the marts in the interior of the district the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Madanganj 11 seers 6 chitaks ; Manikganj 9 seers ; Mirkadim 11 seers 6 chitaks.

R. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Kishorganj 10 seers ; Jamalpur 9 seers 7 chitaks ; Netrokona 10 seers ; Kagmari 8 seers.

S. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Pirojpur 8 seers ; Patuakhali 9 seers ; Bhola 9 seers.

PRICES-CURRENT (retail) of Food-grains and Salt in the Head-quarters

Number.	DISTRICTS.	QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN											
		WHEAT.			BARLEY.			RICE, COMMON.			JOWAR OR CHOLUM (*Sorghum Vulgare*).		
		Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
BENGAL—*concluded.*													
CHITTAGONG DIVISION.													
24	Tippera ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 5	13 14	16 0	...	...	...
25	Noakhali ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	16 0	...	...	...
26	Chittagong ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 4	14 0	...	...	...
BIHAR.													
PATNA DIVISION.													
27	Patna ..	13 0	14 0	19 0	17 0	18 0	29 0	14 0	14 8	20 0	...	...	35 0
28	Gaya ...	13 0	13 0	19 8	20 0	22 0	32 0	12 8	13 0	17 8	10 0	10 0	20
29	Shahabad ..	12 8	12 0	18 0	16 0	16 0	25 0 & 26 0	11 0	13 0	13 0 to 18 0	...	...	...
30	Saran ..	12 0	11 8	18 0	15 0	15 0	27 0	11 0	11 0	15 0	...	...	...
31	Champaran* ..	...	12 8	16 0	...	20 0	28 8	...	12 0	12 8	...	...	...
32	Muzaffarpur ...	11 8	12 0	16 0	15 0	16 0	25 0	11 8	12 0	14 0	...	...	...
33	Darbhanga ...	14 4	14 8	17 0	17 9	19 12	20 0	13 8	13 8	12 0	...	...	...
BHAGALPUR DIVISION.													
34	Monghyr ...	13 6	13 8	22 0	20 8	...	30 0	11 0	11 12	14 0	...	...	...
35	Bhagalpur ...	12 10	12 10	19 0	17 12	19 0	29 0	13 4	13 14	16 8	...	...	...
36	Purnea (Kasba)	16 0	16 0	20 0	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	16 0	...	...	...
37	Malda (English Bazar).	...	...	20 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 8	16 0	...	...	...
38	Sonthal Parganas.	10 0	10 0	13 0	15 0	15 0	25 0	14 0	14 0	18 0	...	...	...
ORISSA.													
ORISSA DIVISION.													
39	Cuttack ...	10 8	10 8	15 2	...	...	...	13 12	14 7	16 6	...	...	...
40	Balasore ...	11 0	13 0	16 0	10 8	13 0	11 0	12 0	13 8	17 8	...	...	...
41	Puri ...	7 14	8 4	12 7	...	...	...	11 13	11 13	18 6	...	...	...
CHOTA NAGPUR.													
CHOTA NAGPUR DIVISION.													
42	Hazaribagh ...	11 0	11 0	15 8	16 0	18 0	20 0	11 0	11 0	17 8	...	...	...
43	Ranchi ...	6 12 to 9 4	6 12 to 9 8	8 0 to 17 0	11 0	11 0	22 0	9 8	10 0	18 0 to 20 0	..	...	...
44	Palamau ...	10 11	10 2	18 0	13 8	14 10	27 0	9 0	10 2	18 0	...	...	...
45	Manbhum ...	10 8	10 0	14 0	13 0	16 0	32 0	12 8	12 12	20 0	16 0	16 0	28 0
46	Singhbhum ...	10 0	10 0	14 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	20 0	...	...	...

T. At Chandpur the retail price of salt is 9 seers per rupee.
U. At Feni Hát the retail price of salt is 9 seers per rupee.
V. At Cox's Bazar the retail price of salt is 8 seers 8 chitaks per rupee.
W. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Dinapore 10 seers 8 chitaks ; Bihar 9 seers 8 chitaks ; Barh 10 seers 8 chitaks.
X. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Jahanabad 10 seers 10 chitaks ; Aurangabad 10 seers Nawadah 10 seers.
Y. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Sasaram 10 seers 8 chitaks ; Bhabhua 10 seers ; Buxar 10 seers 8 chitaks.
Z. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Siwan 11 seers ; Gopalganj (Mirganj) 12 seers 1 chitak.
a. In the subdivisions the retail price of salt per rupee are :—Sitamarhi 11 seers ; Hajipur 10 seers 8 chitaks.

CALCUTTA,
The 5th June 1900.

...A OR CUMBU. (...ium typhoideum.)			MARUA OR RAGI. (Eleusine Coracana.)		
Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	
...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	20 0	20 0	...	
...	...	...	20 0	...	
...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	19 0	20 14	25 0	
...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	14 0	14 0	26 12	
...	...	15 0	16 0	32 0	
...	...	...	...	...	
16 0	28 0	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	

Kangni or Kakun, Italian millet. (*Setaria Italica.*)			Oram, Che Chola, Ka or Sunas (*Cicer arie*	
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	12 0	12 0
...	...	...	10 0	10 0
10 0	9 0	19 0	15 8	16 8
9 0	10 0	13 8	14 8	15 8
...	...	...	14 8	14 8
8 0	8 0	16 0	14 4	14 8
...	...	...	...	17 0
...	...	...	14 0	15 0
...	...	...	15 6	16 4
...	...	...	14 8	16 12
...	...	...	13 14	15 4
...	...	...	16 0	16 0
...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	13 0	13 0
...	...	...	13 12	Biri or Ba 14 7 Chola
...	...	...	12 0	12 [illegible]
...	...	...	13 0	Biri. 13 [illegible]
...	...	...	13 2	13 2
...	...	...	12 0	13 8
...	...	...	11 8	11 8
...	...	...	12 6	12 12
...	...	...	12 0	12 8
...	...	...	11 0	11 4

***Station Bazars of the Districts of Bengal on the 31st May 1900*—(concluded).**

Indian-corn or Maize. (*Zea mays.*)			Arhar or Thur, Cajan Pea. (*Cajanus indicus.*)			Salt.			Wholesale prices per maund of 40 seers. Salt.			Districts.	Number.
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.		
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		
												BENGAL—*concluded.*	
...	...	...	...	...	...	T 10 0	10 0	9 0	Panga. 3 12 0	3 12 0	3 14 0	Tippera.	24
...	...	...	...	...	...	U 10 0	10 0	9 0	Panga. 4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	Noakhali.	25
...	...	...	7 4	9 8	10 0	V 10 0	10 8	10 8	Panga. 3 14 0	3 12 0	3 8 0	Chittagong.	26
												BIHAR.	
...	...	50 0	10 0	12 8	18 0	W 11 0	11 0	11 0	Panga. 3 8 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	Patna.	27
...	...	...	10 0	10 0	15 0	X 10 0	11 0	10 0	3 13 0	3 10 0	3 14 0	Gaya.	28
...	...	...	10 0	16 0	26 0	Y 10 0	10 0	10 8	4 0 0	4 0 0	3 13 0	Shahabad.	29
14 0	14 8	25 0	11 0	12 0	18 0	Z 10 4	10 4	10 12	3 14 0	3 14 0	3 10 6	Saran.	30
...	15 8	21 0	...	12 0	14 0	...	10 8	10 8	...	3 13 0	3 13 0	Champaran.	31
15 0	15 0	21 0	10 8	10 8	14 0	a 10 0	10 0	11 4	Panga. 3 10 0	3 10 0	3 8 9	Muzaffarpur.	32
15 9	16 8	21 0	11 0	12 1	19 0	b 11 0	11 0	10 0	3 10 0	3 10 0	4 0 0	Darbhanga.	33
5 8	...	...	13 8	14 0	13 0	c 10 8	10 8	10 0	Panga. 3 11 0	3 12 0	3 9 0	Monghyr.	34
...	...	...	8 10	10 2	12 12	d 10 0	10 0	10 0	Panga. 3 12 0	3 12 0	3 10 0	Bhagalpur.	35
...	...	...	9 0	10 0	11 0	e 9 8	10 8	10 8	Panga. 4 3 3	3 12 0	3 12 0	Purnea (Kasba)	36
...	...	...	7 0	9 0	12 0	f 10 0	9 8	9 8	Panga. 4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	Malda (English Bazar).	37
...	...	28 0	13 0	14 0	22 0	g 10 0	10 0	10 0	Karkatch. 3 12 0	3 14 0	3 12 0	Sonthal Parganas.	38
												ORISSA.	
...	...	...	13 12	13 12	22 5	h 12 0	12 0	10 12	Karkatch. 3 2 0	3 2 0	3 0 0	Cuttack.	39
...	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 8	i 11 4	11 4	11 12	Panga. 3 8 0	3 8 0	3 7 0	Balasore.	40
...	...	...	15 12	15 12	18 6 dal 10 8	j 13 0	13 0	13 4	3 1 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	Puri.	41
												CHOTA NAGPUR.	
12 8	13 0	22 8	8 0	8 0	18 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Panga. 4 7 0	4 7 0	4 4 0	Hazaribagh.	42
11 0	14 0	27 0	6 8	6 12	12 0 to 13 0	8 8	9 4	9 4	Panga. 4 11 0	4 4 0	4 4 0	Ranchi.	43
...	12 6	27 0	8 7	9 0	27 0	8 7	9 4	8 7	...	...	...	Palamau.	44
...	...	...	9 0	9 0	14 0	k 10 0	10 8	10 0	Panga. 3 12 0	3 12 0	3 10 6	Manbhum.	45
...	...	...	10 0	10 0	12 0	10 0	10 0	7 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 4 0	Singhbhum.	46

Chittagong Division: 24–26. Patna Division: 27–33. Bhagalpur Division: 34–38. Orissa Division: 39–41. Chota Nagpur Division: 42–46.

* Present return not received.

b. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Samastipur 10 seers; Madhubani 10 seers 1 chitak.
c. In the Begusarai and Jamui subdivisions the retail price of salt is 10 seers 8 chitaks per rupee.
d. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Banka 10 seers; Madhipura 9 seers 8 chitaks; Supaul 10 seers.
e. In the Kishanganj and Araria subdivisions the retail price of salt is 9 seers per rupee.
f. At Balia Nawabganj the retail price of salt (karkatch) is 10 seers per rupee.
g. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Deoghur 10 seers 8 chitaks (panga); Godda 10 seers; Jamtara 11 seers (crushed); Pakaur 11 seers (karkatch); Rajmahal 11 seers (karkatch).
h. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt (panga) per rupee are:—Jajpur 9 seers 8 chitaks; Kendrapara 9 seers.
i. At Bhadrak the retail price of salt is 10 seers 8 chitaks per rupee.
j. At Khurda the retail price of salt is 11 seers per rupee.
k. At Gobindpur the retail price of salt is 10 seers 1 chitak per rupee.

Published for general information.

F. A. SLACK,

Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

PRICES-CURRENT (wholesale) of Food-grains, Firewood, &c.

Number.	Marts.	Rice (best sort).			Common rice (*mota chaul*).			Wheat (*Triticum sativum*).			Barley (*Hordeum vulgare*).		
		Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
1	Calcutta ...	4 12 0	4 12 0	4 12 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	3 0 0	3 12 0	3 8 0	2 12 0	2 8 0	2 6 0	2 3 0
2	Burdwan ...	4 0 0	3 12 0	2 12 0	3 2 0	3 0 0	2 4 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Midnapore ...	4 0 0	3 12 0	3 4 0	3 6 0	3 0 0	2 5 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Pabna ...	6 2 9	6 0 6	5 11 3	2 15 6	2 15 3	2 3 6	2 3 6	2 9 6	2 2 0	...	...	...
5	Rangpur ...	4 10 0	5 0 0	4 0 0	2 10 0	2 6 0	2 4 0	4 0 0	...	2 8 0	...	...	...
6	Dacca ...	3 8 0	3 6 0	2 14 0	2 10 0	2 10 0	1 14 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	2 8 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	0 12 0
7	Chittagong ...	...	...	3 4 0	3 2 0	3 0 0	2 12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	Patna ...	3 4 0	3 9 0	2 15 0	2 12 0	2 11 6	1 14 6	3 0 0	2 12 0	2 1 0	2 5 0	2 3 0	1 5 0
9	Muzaffarpur ...	5 0 0	5 1 0	5 0 0	3 5 3	3 3 3	2 12 0	3 5 3	3 3 3	2 5 6	2 8 0	2 5 6	1 1 3
10	Bhagalpur ...	3 10 0	3 12 0	3 2 6	3 0 6	2 14 0	2 6 9	3 2 0	3 2 9	2 1 9	2 4 0	2 1 6	1 6 0
11	Cuttack ...	3 6 9	3 6 9	3 6 3	2 10 6	2 8 6	2 4 0	3 12 6	3 12 6	2 6 0	...	...	...
12	Ranchi ...	5 0 0	5 0 0	3 1 0 to 5 0 0	4 3 6	4 0 0	1 14 6 to 2 3 6	4 5 0 to 5 14 0	4 3 3 to 5 14 9	2 6 0 to 5 0 0	3 10 0	3 10 0	1 12 0

CALCUTTA,
The 5th June 1900.

R OR CHOLUM (*Sorghum vulgare*).		BAJRA OR CUMBU (*Pennisetum typhoideum*).			MARUA OR RAGI (*Eleusine coracana*).			GRAM, CHANA, CHOLA, KADALAY, OR SUNAGA (*Cicer arietinum*).		
Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
P. Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
...	2 0 0	4 8 0	4 8 0	2 4 0	..	...	...	3 0 0	2 12 0	2 0 0
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 0 0	2 14 0	1 14 0
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 10 0	2 10 6	1 10 8
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 4 0	2 12 0	1 12 0
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 2 0	2 12 0	2 8 0
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 12 0	3 12 0	2 12 0
...	1 1 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 8 0	2 6 6	1 5 0
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 10 6	2 8 0	1 11 9
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 13 6	2 10 0	1 8 0
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 10 6	Biri or kalai. 2 8 6	2 0 6
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 7 6	3 7 6	2 3 6 to 2 6 0

Indian-corn or maize (*Zea mays*).			Arhar dal or Thur—Cadjan pea (*Cajanus indicus*).			Linseed.			Mustard and Rape		
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	
27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.
...	...	...	4 0 0	3 12 0	3 0 0	6 8 0	6 0 0	4 0 0	5 4 0	5 12 0	3
...	...	...	5 0 0	4 8 0	2 14 0	...	...	...	6 0 0	5 4 0	3
...	...	...	...	...	...	6 8 0	5 12 0	3 12 0	Black mustard. 5 8 0 to 5 12 0 / 5 8 0 Rape seed.		
...	...	...	4 1 0	4 1 0	3 2 0	6 4 0	5 4 0	3 6 0	6 0 0	5 4 0	3
...	...	1 8 0	5 4 0	4 8 0	3 12 0	...	...	10 0 0	5 8 0	5 8 0	3
...	...	...	4 12 0	4 12 0	3 4 0	...	...	...	5 0 0	5 0 0	3
...	...	...	5 8 0	5 4 0	3 12 0	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	5 4 0	5 2 0	3 1	4 14 0	4 14 0	3 4 0	5 14 0	4 6 0	3
2 9 3	2 8 0	1 13 0	3 10 0	3 10 0	2 10 6	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	4 7 0	3 15 6	3 2 6	5 14 0	5 0 0	4 8 0	6 5 6	5 8 0	3
...	...	...	2 10 6	2 8 0	1 11 6	...	...	...	3 14 6	3 14 6	3
...	...	...	5 6 6	5 14 9	3 1 0 to 3 5 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	2 13 6	6 15 3	5 0 0 to 6 10 6	3

ANDARD SEERS.

TIL OR JINJILI SEED.			SUGAR (RAW).			COTTON, CLEANED.			JUTE.		
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
4 0	5 0 0	3 14 0	4 10 0	4 10 0	4 10 0	18 0 0	18 0 0	15 0 0	5 8 0	5 8 0	4 12 0
	...	...	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	21 0 0	21 0 0	13 0 0	...	...	...
	...	...	4 8 0 to 5 0 0	4 8 0 to 5 0 0	4 8 0 to 5 0 0	18 0 0 to 20 0 0	18 0 0 to 20 0 0	16 0 0	...	...	...
	...	...	4 2 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	18 0 0	6 4 0	6 0 0	3 8 0
	...	...	6 0 0	6 0 0	4 8 0	...	...	...	6 4 0	6 8 0	4 0 0
	...	...	6 0 0	6 0 0	5 8 0	...	...	...	6 8 0	6 4 0	3 12 0
	...	...	5 4 0	4 12 0	5 4 0	17 0 0	16 8 0	13 8 0	...	...	...
4 0	6 6 0	3 4 0	4 0 0	4 9 0	2 8 0	18 0 0	18 0 0	12 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	3 8 0
	...	...	...	4 7 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	6 4 0	6 6 6	3 5 0	22 0 0	22 0 0	14 0 0	...	...	...
0	3 12 0	2 14 6	4 8 0	4 8 0	4 12 0	24 0 0	24 0 0	24 8 0	...	...	...
	...	...	5 11 0 to 6 2 3	5 11 0 to 6 2 3	3 13 0 to 4 5 3	22 12 0	22 12 0	16 0 0	...	...	...

Ghi (clarified butter).			Tobacco leaf.			Hides (cow).			Grass.		
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
						Per 100 pieces—			Per maund.		
36 8 0	35 0 0	32 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	350 0 0	350 0 0	245 0 0	1 0 0	1 2 0	0 12
36 0 0	36 0 0	32 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	-
			Madhakhali.			Uncleaned, per piece.					
			7 12 0	7 8 0	6 4 0	0 12 0 to 2 4 0	0 12 0 to 2 4 0	0 14 0 to 2 4 0			
36 8 0	36 0 0	34 0 0	Pulta.			Cleaned, per piece.			...	...	-
			9 12 0	9 12 0 to 10 0 0	7 0 0	1 0 0 to 2 8 0	1 0 0 to 2 8 0	1 2 0 to 2 6 0			
45 0 0	45 0 0	46 0 0	10 0 0	10 8 0	7 8 0	...	...	...	...	...	-
37 4 0	40 0 0	35 0 0	5 4 0	5 0 0	3 0 0	...	...	...	0 2 6	0 2 6	0 1
40 0 0	35 0 0	25 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	6 0 0	25 0 0	25 0 0	25 0 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 1
						per maund.					
42 0 0	42 0 0	43 0 0	12 8 0	12 0 0	11 0 0	20 0 0	19 0 0	18 0 0	...	...	-
						per maund.					
31 0	30 0 0	28 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	...	...	...	0 6 0	0 6 0	0 1
38 10 0	38 10 0	32 0 0	11 7 0	10 15 0	10 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	-
39 4 0	39 0 0	33 0 0	8 0 0	5 0 [illegible]	4 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	-
36 12 0	36 12 0	36 8 [illegible]	4 4 0	4 4 0	4 6 0	25 [illegible] 0	25 0 0	25 0 0	0 8 11	0 8 11	0 [illegible]
						per maund.					
36 0 0 to 42 10 8	34 0 0 to 40 0 0	36 0 0 to 42 10 6	8 0 0 to 13 0 0	8 0 0 to 1 0 0	8 0 0 to 13 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 1
						per piece.					

undermentioned Marts of Bengal on the 31st May 1900.

Straw.			Juar stalks.			Prices per maund of 40 standard seers. Iron.			Firewood.			Salt.			Marts.
Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.		Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	
64	65		66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78
P. Per maund.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.				Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
0	0 10 0	0 10 0	...	...	...	5 4 0	5 4 0	5 4 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 7 0	3 5 0	Panga. 3 5 0	3 6 0	1. Calcutta.
0	0 6 0	0 3 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	3 5 0	3 5 0	3 4 0	2. Burdwan.
10	0 3 6	0 4 0	...	...	...	4 0 0 to 4 8 0	4 0 0 to 4 8 0	4 4 0 to 4 8 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 6 0	3 9 0	Panga. 3 9 0	3 8 0	3. Midnapore.
0	1 0 0	0 12 0	...	...	...	7 0 0	7 0 0	7 8 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	3 14 6	Panga. 3 14 0	3 14 0	4. Pabna.
0	0 7 0	0 3 0	...	...	...	6 4 0	6 4 0	6 0 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 5 0	3 12 0	Panga. 4 0 0	4 0 0	5 Rangpur.
	...	...	...	...	...	5 8 0	5 8 0	5 0 0	0 5 0	0 5 0	0 5 0	3 10 0	Panga. 3 8 0	3 9 0	6. Dacca.
	...	...	...	...	...	8 0 0	7 0 0	5 8 0	...	...	...	3 14 0	Panga. 3 12 0	3 8 0	7. Chittagong.
	...	0 6 0	...	...	...	4 0 0	4 0 0	3 0 0	0 5 0	0 5 0	0 5 0	3 8 0	Panga. 3 8 0	3 8 0	8. Patna.
	...	...	...	...	...	6 10 6	6 10 6	6 10 6	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	3 10 0	Panga. 3 10 0	3 7 8	9. Muzaffarpur.
	...	...	...	...	...	8 0 0	8 0 0	5 0 0	0 5 9	0 5 6	0 5 9	3 12 0	Panga. 3 12 0	3 10 0	10. Bhagalpur.
7 0	0 6 0	0 8 0	...	...	...	4 2 0	4 2 0	4 8 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	3 2 0	Karkatch. 3 2 0	3 0 0	11. Cuttack.
No fixed rate.			...	...	...	6 10 6	8 0 0	5 0 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	4 11 0	Panga. 4 4 0	4 4 0	12. Ranchi.

F. A. SLACK,

Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Alipore Observatory from 27th May to 2nd June 1900.

Month.	Date.	Maximum in sun.	Number of hours of bright sunshine.	Mean pressure barometer at 32° Fahr.	Temperature. Mean.	Temperature. Maximum.	Temperature. Range.	Temperature. Minimum.	Hygrometry. Mean wet bulb.	Hygrometry. Vapour tension.	Hygrometry. Dew point.	Hygrometry. Humidity.	Wind. Prevailing direction.	Wind. Miles recorded.	Rain.	Weather.
		°		Inches.	°	°	°	°	°	Inches.	°	%			Inches.	
1900. May	27th	149·3	9·1	29·709	85·4	96·5	17·3	79·2	78·4	0·879	75·3	72	SSW, S and variable.	175	0·31	Partially cloudy, o, p, t, ⊲, ⁄.
"	28th	143·6	7·3	·736	85·5	94·9	21·1	73·8	78·9	·900	76·0	74	E and calm ...	170	Nil	Partially cloudy.
"	29th	146·1	10·4	·715	87·3	97·3	20·9	76·4	79·9	·922	76·8	71	SW and S ...	200	"	Chiefly clear.
"	30th	142·6	8·8	·688	86·3	97·0	16·2	80·8	79·5	·917	76·6	73	SWS and variable	281	0·93	Partially cloudy, o, p, t, ⊲, ⁄.
"	31st	138·4	2·0	·625	85·7	93·4	21·7	71·7	78·4	·875	75·2	71	SW ...	278	Nil	Chiefly cloudy, [illegible]
June	1st	139·4	Nil	·573	87·1	92·5	9·5	83·0	80·2	·939	77·3	72	SW and variable	259	0·13	Cloudy, o, [illegible] d, t, ⊲.
"	2nd	130·9	"	·716	79·2	87·3	17·1	70·2	75·1	·818	73·2	82	SE and calm ...	174	1·32	Cloudy, t, ⊲, ⁄, o, g, p.

	Inches.
The mean pressure of the seven days	29·680
The average pressure of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	29·585
	Hours.
The total number of hours of bright sunshine	37·6
The maximum possible number of hours of sunshine	93·5
	°
The mean temperature of the seven days	85·2
The average temperature of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	86·5
The extreme variation of temperature	27·1
The maximum temperature	97·3
	Miles.
The highest velocity of the wind in one hour	p
	%
The mean relative humidity	74
The average relative humidity of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	75
	Inches.
The total fall of rain from 27th May to 2nd June 1900	2·69
The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	1·51
The total fall from 1st January to 2nd June 1900	9·24
The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	9·99

The mean pressure, temperature, &c., are deduced from the traces of the Barograph and Thermograph, and from observations made at 6h., 10h., 16h., and 22h.

The maximum and minimum temperatures are obtained from self-registering thermometers. All the thermometers are verified and the readings have been corrected to a standard constructed and verified at the Kew Observatory. They are exposed under a thatched shed open at the sides, and are suspended four feet above the ground.

The barometer readings are corrected approximately to those of the standard, Newman's No. 86, formerly at the Surveyor-General's Office.

The hygrometric elements are obtained from Tables III, IV, and V of the official tables computed in the Meteorological Office, and based on Regnault's modifications of August's formula.

The directions and the movement of the wind are taken from the trace of a Beckley's anemograph.

The mouth of the rain-gauge is one foot above the ground.

o, overcast; p, passing temporary showers; t, thunder; ⊲, lightning; ⁄, stormy wind; g, gloomy; d, drizzling rain.

N.B.—In the column "Miles recorded" the movement of wind from 8 A.M. of the day for which it is shown to 8 A.M. of the following day is given.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, GOVT. OF INDIA,
Alipore (Calcutta), the 4th June 1900.

G. W. KUCHLER,
For *Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of India and Director-General of Indian Observatories.*

Divisions.	Districts.	Population under registration.	Births. Number registered.	Births. Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Deaths. Cholera. Number registered.	Cholera. Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Small-pox. Number registered.	Small-pox. Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Fever. Number registered.	Fever. Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa. Number registered.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa. Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Injury. Number registered.	Injury. Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Other causes. Number registered.	Other causes. Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Total of all causes. Number registered.	Total of all causes. Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Average of corresponding month of previous five years. Number registered.	Average of corresponding month of previous five years. Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Burdwan	Burdwan	1,301,880	4,418	38·04	361	3·00	3	·02	2,472	21·24	77	·60	26	·19	795	6·84	3,734	32·16	4,500	38·76	
	Birbhum	798,254	2,468	37·08	6	·08	...	...	1,249	18·72	12	·12	12	·12	398	5·88	1,677	25·20	2,372	35·64	
	Bankura	1,069,668	3,830	42·96	201	2·16	10	·10	1,649	18·48	42	·36	10	·10	654	7·32	2,566	25·68	2,622	29·88	
	Midnapore	2,631,466	6,489	38·64	739	3·36	109	·48	4,110	18·72	146	·60	27	·12	1,081	4·92	6,212	28·32	7,140	32·52	
	Hooghly, including Serampore.	1,034,296	2,679	33·36	202	2·28	16	·12	2,011	23·28	130	1·44	24	·24	451	5·16	2,854	32·88	3,680	42·72	
	Howrah	763,625	2,390	37·44	405	6·36	32	·48	1,173	18·36	293	4·56	27	·36	568	8·88	2,496	39·24	2,467	38·52	
Presidency	24-Parganas	1,892,033	6,662	42·24	1,336	8·40	17	·09	3,469	21·96	134	·84	65	·36	620	3·84	5,641	35·76	5,153	32·64	
	Calcutta	681,560	1,035	18·12	393	6·84	138	2·40	641	11·28	434	7·56	33	·48	4,427	77·88	6,066	106·80	2,778	48·84	
	Nadia	1,644,106	6,329	46·08	870	6·24	1	·007	3,884	25·68	6	·03	39	·24	578	4·20	5,018	36·60	5,039	36·72	
	Murshidabad	1,250,946	4,657	44·64	386	3·60	1	·008	3,022	28·92	7	·06	6	·04	506	4·80	3,928	37·68	3,448	33·00	
	Jessore	1,588,827	7,253	45·96	1,174	7·44	5	·02	4,411	27·96	3	·01	44	·24	517	3·24	6,154	39·00	6,327	40·56	
	Khulna	1,177,658	4,761	48·48	1,180	12·00	...	...	2,078	21·12	24	·24	37	·36	791	8·04	4,119	41·88	3,707	37·68	
Rajshahi	Rajshahi	1,437,460	5,468	45·72	360	3·00	...	...	3,527	29·40	3	·01	33	·24	289	2·40	4,231	35·16	4,396	35·88	
	Dinajpur	1,482,570	8,167	66·00	725	5·76	1	·007	4,669	37·92	8	·06	13	·09	324	2·52	5,770	46·68	5,097	41·16	
	Jalpaiguri	680,736	2,183	38·40	108	1·80	15	·24	1,844	32·40	32	·48	5	·08	48	·84	2,052	36·12	2,110	37·08	
	Darjeeling	223,314	739	39·60	61	3·36	9	·48	620	33·24	64	3·36	4	·12	94	5·04	855	45·84	785	42·12	
	Rangpur	2,065,464	9,936	57·72	258	1·44	...	...	5,188	30·12	46	·24	16	·08	364	2·04	5,872	34·08	6,294	36·48	
	Bogra	766,635	3,275	51·28	51	·72	3	·03	1,377	21·48	6	·08	11	·12	271	4·20	1,719	26·88	1,731	37·00	
	Pabna	1,361,223	4,722	41·52	35	·24	7	·06	3,204	28·20	9	·07	22	·12	144	1·20	3,421	30·12	3,682	32·40	
Dacca	Dacca	2,395,692	9,341	46·68	3,521	17·52	1	·004	4,845	24·24	269	1·32	39	·12	1,534	7·68	10,209	51·12	6,094	30·42	
	Mymensingh	3,422,186	16,270	56·16	1,267	4·32	23	·07	6,279	21·60	83	·24	59	·12	1,196	4·08	8,906	30·60	7,717	26·64	
	Faridpur	1,823,543	7,180	47·16	2,198	14·28	1	·006	6,018	39·60	97	·60	32	·12	1,000	6·48	9,336	61·32	6,305	41·40	
	Backergunge	2,153,965	9,867	54·96	1,841	10·20	...	...	3,711	20·64	50	·24	100	·48	2,078	11·52	7,780	43·32	8,142	45·36	
Chittagong	Tippera	1,782,985	9,324	62·64	1,433	9·60	1	·006	3,017	20·28	49	·60	44	·24	1,031	6·84	5,625	37·80	4,513	30·36	
	Noakhali	1,009,693	5,188	61·56	595	6·96	...	...	2,831	33·60	15	·12	31	·36	467	5·52	3,939	46·80	3,041	36·12	
	Chittagong	1,290,167	4,650	43·20	220	2·04	1	·008	2,752	25·56	17	·12	35	·24	144	1·32	3,169	29·40	3,153	29·28	
	South Lushai Hills	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Not under registration.
Patna	Patna	1,772,352	5,209	35·16	38	·24	62	·36	7,116	48·00	647	4·32	64	·36	3,048	20·52	10,975	74·28	3,579	24·12	
	Gaya	2,138,331	6,863	38·40	15	·08	145	·72	3,212	18·00	61	·24	80	·36	720	3·96	4,235	23·76	4,126	23·04	
	Shahabad	2,060,579	5,570	32·40	25	·12	8	·03	3,004	17·40	12	·06	28	·12	682	3·96	3,759	21·84	4,200	24·36	
	Saran	2,466,065	8,849	42·96	2	·009	41	·12	1,890	9·12	310	1·44	94	·36	3,186	15·48	5,523	26·76	5,478	26·52	
	Champaran	1,859,465	5,187	33·36	...	...	[illegible]	·12	2,269	14·64	52	·24	44	·24	705	4·44	3,102	19·92	4,498	26·92	
	Muzaffarpur	2,712,857	9,020	39·84	...	...	14	·06	3,481	15·36	59	·24	86	·36	1,056	4·56	4,696	20·76	6,592	29·04	
	Darbhanga	3,801,956	8,815	37·68	26	·10	4	·01	5,927	16·80	139	·48	45	·12	969	4·08	5,110	21·84	6,757	28·92	
Bhagalpur	Monghyr	2,036,031	6,989	41·16	38	·12	17	·09	3,075	18·12	43	·24	47	·24	726	4·20	3,946	23·16	4,347	25·56	
	Bhagalpur	2,032,696	5,996	35·40	338	1·92	39	·12	3,364	19·80	35	·12	22	·12	514	3·00	4,312	25·44	4,987	29·28	
	Purnea	1,944,638	7,101	43·80	7,420	45·72	...	...	5,230	32·16	18	·10	18	·10	192	1·08	12,878	79·44	5,908	36·36	
	Malda	814,919	3,069	45·12	29	·36	1	·01	1,986	29·28	9	·12	4	·04	119	1·68	2,158	31·68	2,084	30·60	
	Sonthal Parganas	1,753,775	4,815	30·84	109	·72	8	·04	2,282	15·60	20	·12	15	·09	280	1·80	2,714	18·48	2,664	18·12	
Orissa	Cuttack	1,937,671	6,629	41·04	452	2·76	775	4·68	2,812	17·40	469	3·00	63	·36	1,691	10·44	6,282	38·88	5,399	33·24	
	Balasore	994,675	3,455	41·64	465	5·52	55	·60	1,118	13·44	189	1·92	26	·24	902	10·80	2,735	32·88	2,859	34·44	
	Puri	944,998	2,953	37·44	196	2·40	293	3·72	675	8·52	305	3·84	32	·36	1,108	14·04	2,609	33·12	2,568	32·52	
	Angul and Khondmals	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Not under registration.
Chota Nagpur.	Hazaribagh	1,164,821	4,289	44·16	...	...	13	·12	1,717	17·64	27	·24	29	·24	546	5·52	2,332	24·00	2,782	28·56	
	Ranchi	1,128,585	3,550	37·68	...	...	46	·48	1,263	13·32	125	1·32	31	·24	1,007	10·68	2,481	26·28	2,441	25·92	
	Palamau	596,770	2,079	41·76	...	...	20	·36	1,260	25·32	4	·07	17	·24	235	4·68	1,536	30·84	1,520	30·48	
	Manbhum	1,193,328	3,545	35·64	75	·72	6	·06	1,535	15·36	22	·24	15	·12	476	4·68	2,139	21·48	2,293	23·04	
	Singhbhum	545,488	1,930	42·36	15	·24	...	...	977	21·48	16	·24	26	·48	143	3·12	1,177	25·80	1,134	24·84	
	Total	71,069,617	257,115	43·32	29,173	4·92	1,978	·24	131,923	22·20	4,667	·72	1,590	·24	38,685	6·48	208,030	35·04	188,481	31·80	
	Average of corresponding month of previous five years	.....	251,247	42·36	16,194	2·64	21·73	·36	136,629	23·04	3,5 7	·48	1,503	·24	28,445	4·80	188,481	31·80			
	Difference + or —	.....	+5,868	+·96	+12,979	+2·28	—201	—·12	—4,706	—·84	+1,150	+·24	+77	Equal	+10,240	+1·68	+19,539	+3·24			

OFFICE OF SANITARY COMMISSIONER FOR BENGAL,
The 2nd June 1900.

H. J. DYSON, *Major*, I.M.S., F.R.C.S.,
Sanitary Commissioner for Bengal.

Vital Statistics of Towns in Bengal with a population of 20,000 and over during the month of March 1900.

Districts.	Towns.	Population under registration.	Births. Number registered.	Births. Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Cholera. Number registered.	Cholera. Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Small-pox. Number registered.	Small-pox. Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Fever. Number registered.	Fever. Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa. Number registered.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa. Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Injury. Number registered.	Injury. Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Other causes. Number registered.	Other causes. Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Total of all causes. Number registered.	Total of all causes. Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Average of corresponding month of previous five years. Number registered.	Average of corresponding month of previous five years. Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Burdwan ...	1. Burdwan	34,477	64	22·20	25	8·64	...	...	79	27·48	7	2·40	2	·60	18	6·24	131	45·43	123	42·72	
Midnapore ...	2. Midnapore	32,204	83	30·84	8	2·88	4	1·44	69	25·56	8	2·88	...	...	33	12·24	123	45·36	115	42·72	
Hooghly ...	3. Hooghly and Chinsura	33,060	68	24·60	14	5·04	...	...	49	17·76	12	4·32	2	·72	31	11·16	108	39·12	132	47·88	
Howrah ...	4. Serampore	35,952	93	30·96	21	6·96	...	...	65	21·48	22	7·32	1	·24	27	9·00	136	45·36	171	57·00	
	5. Howrah	116,696	304	31·20	83	8·52	18	1·80	302	30·96	92	9·36	5	·48	193	19·80	693	71·28	491	50·40	
24-Parganas	6. Cossipore-Chitpur ...	31,423	43	16·32	3	1·08	1	·36	31	11·76	3	1·08	3	1·08	15	5·64	56	21·36	70	26·64	
	7. Maniktala	32,865	42	15·24	5	1·80	1	·36	35	12·72	6	2·16	1	·36	7	2·52	55	20·04	59	18·24	
	8. Barnagore	23,028	42	21·84	24	12·48	1	·48	26	13·44	4	2·04	1	·48	9	4·68	65	33·84	111	57·84	
	9. South Suburban ...	41,715	109	31·32	15	4·20	2	·48	69	19·80	8	2·28	2	·48	15	4·20	111	31·92	139	39·96	
	10. Garden Reach ...	27,924	70	30·00	14	6·00	...	...	52	22·32	1	·36	1	·36	9	3·84	77	33·00	.....	.....	
	11. South Barrackpore, including Tittagarh Municipality.	25,647	47	15·72	12	3·96	1	·24	77	25·92	11	3·60	...	...	4	1·32	105	35·28	83	27·96	
	12. Naihati	20,040	57	34·08	20	11·88	...	...	28	16·68	7	4·08	...	...	12	7·08	67	40·08	125	74·76	
Calcutta ...	13. Calcutta	681,560	1,035	18·12	393	6·84	138	2·40	651	11·28	434	7·56	33	·48	4,427	77·88	6,066	106·80	2,778	48·84	
Nadia ...	14. Krishnagar	25,500	82	38·52	8	3·72	...	...	68	31·92	...	...	...	...	1	·36	77	36·12	85	39·96	
Murshidabad	15. Santipur	30,437	109	42·96	35	13·68	...	...	48	18·84	...	...	2	·72	35	13·68	120	47·28	89	34·04	
Rajshahi ...	16. Berhampore	23,515	62	31·56	1	·48	...	...	66	33·60	...	...	...	...	6	3·00	73	37·20	60	30·60	
Pabna ...	17. Rampur Boalia ...	21,407	44	24·60	...	...	...	...	46	25·68	...	...	...	...	2	1·08	48	26·88	54	30·24	
Dacca ...	18. Sirajganj	23,267	67	34·44	4	2·04	...	...	21	10·80	3	1·44	...	...	2	·96	30	15·36	31	15·96	
Chittagong ...	19. Dacca	82,523	275	39·96	25	3·60	...	...	125	18·12	35	5·04	...	...	81	11·76	266	38·64	216	33·32	
	20. Chittagong	24,060	29	14·40	...	...	1	·48	42	20·88	1	·48	...	...	...	...	45	22·32	34	17·88	
Patna ...	21. Patna City	165,192	395	28·68	23	1·56	23	1·56	175	12·60	187	13·44	14	·96	294	21·24	715	51·84	413	29·88	
	22. Bihar	47,723	124	31·08	1	·24	5	1·20	112	28·08	20	4·92	3	·72	83	20·76	224	56·28	197	26·88	
Gaya ...	23. Dinapore	44,419	128	34·56	4	1·08	4	1·08	389	105·00	22	5·88	...	...	58	15·60	477	128·76	73	19·44	
	24. Gaya	80,383	167	24·84	4	·48	68	8·28	120	22·32	20	2·88	2	·24	47	6·96	279	41·64	237	35·28	
Shahabad ...	25. Arrah	48,005	61	10·44	...	...	...	...	45	11·40	...	...	...	...	5	1·20	50	12·72	61	15·60	
	26. Sasaram	22,713	58	30·60	...	...	...	...	47	24·72	...	...	...	...	4	2·04	51	26·88	39	20·52	
Saran ...	27. Chapra	57,353	123	25·68	1	·12	6	1·20	39	8·16	13	2·64	5	·96	88	18·36	153	31·80	79	16·44	
Champaran	28. Bettiah	22,780	85	44·76	...	...	...	...	36	18·96	1	·48	...	...	19	9·96	56	29·40	77	40·56	
Muzaffarpur	29. Muzaffarpur	49,192	101	24·60	...	...	...	...	41	9·96	2	·48	3	·72	36	8·76	82	19·92	109	26·52	
	30. Hajipur	21,487	68	37·96	...	...	...	...	22	12·24	2	1·08	1	·48	29	16·08	54	30·12	57	31·80	
Darbhanga ...	31. Darbhanga	73,561	206	33·60	1	·12	3	·48	66	10·68	7	1·08	1	·12	109	17·76	187	30·48	228	37·08	
Monghyr ...	32. Monghyr	57,077	156	32·76	...	...	...	...	47	9·84	9	1·80	2	·36	105	21·96	163	34·20	150	31·44	
Bhagalpur ...	33. Bhagalpur	69,106	206	35·76	3	·48	2	·24	67	11·52	19	3·24	2	·24	39	6·48	131	22·68	154	26·64	
Cuttack ...	34. Cuttack	47,186	99	25·08	2	·48	1	·24	38	9·60	6	1·44	1	·24	19	4·80	67	16·92	99	25·08	
Balasore ...	35. Balasore	20,775	35	20·16	4	2·28	...	...	20	11·52	8	4·56	...	...	7	3·96	39	22·44	86	49·56	
Puri ...	36. Puri	28,794	41	17·04	36	15·00	12	4·92	78	32·40	15	6·24	1	·36	49	20·40	191	79·56	94	39·12	
Ranchi ...	37. Ranchi	26,306	51	30·12	...	...	8	4·68	40	23·52	5	2·88	...	...	16	9·36	69	40·68	45	26·52	
	Total of all towns with a population of 20,000 and over	2,252,233	4,869	25·56	788	4·08	267	1·44	3,351	17·76	990	5·16	89	·56	5,933	31·56	11,438	60·84	7,065	37·56	
	Average of the corresponding month of previous five years		4,647	24·72	960	5·04	242	1·20	3,291	17·52	656	3·48	85	·36	1,829	9·72	7,065	37·56			
	Difference + or —		+162	+·84	—172	—·96	+45	+·24	+60	+·24	+332	+1·68	+4	Equal	+4,104	+21·84	+4,373	+23·28			

OFFICE OF SANITARY COMMISSIONER FOR BENGAL,
The 2nd June 1900.

H. J. DYSON, *Major*, I.M.S., F.R.C.S.,
Sanitary Commissioner for Bengal.

Supplementary Vital Statistics for February 1900, received too late for publication with the figures of that month on the 12th May 1900.

Divisions.	Districts.	Population under registration.	Births.		Deaths.														Average of corresponding month of previous five years.	
					Cholera.		Small-pox.		Fever.		Dysentery and diarrhœa.		Injury.		Other causes.		Total of all causes.			
			Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Dacca	Mymensingh	3,472,186	14,470	49·56	1,199	3·96	14	·04	5,610	20·04	51	·19	36	·12	1,253	4·32	8,323	28·68	6,854	23·64
	Total for the whole Province ...	71,069,617	244,073	41·16	12,738	2·04	1,623	·24	114,852	19·32	3,646	·60	1,195	·12	32,042	5·40	165,928	27·96	153,677	25·92
	Average of corresponding month of previous five years.	...	219,347	36·96	6,805	1·08	1,339	·19	115,558	19·44	3,203	·48	1,058	·12	26,714	4·32	153,677	25·92	...	...
	Difference + or −	...	+24,725	+4·20	+5,933	+·96	+284	+·12	−876	−·12	+445	+·12	+137	Equal.	+6,328	+1·08	+12,251	+2·04	...	...

Office of Sanitary Commissioner for Bengal,
The 2nd June 1900.

H. J. DYSON, *Major*, I.M.S., F.R.C.S.,
Sanitary Commissioner for Bengal.

CIRCULAR AND EASTERN CANALS

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ending Saturday, the 2nd June 1900, as compared with the corresponding week of the previous year.

Nature of Cargo.	Week ending Saturday, the 2nd June 1900.			Week ending Saturday, the 3rd June 1899.		
	Number of boats.	Weight of cargo.	Tollage.	Number of boats.	Weight of cargo.	Tollage.
	No.	Mds.	Rs.	No.	Mds.	Rs.
Rice and paddy	392	65,625	1,136	301	69,825	1,110
Jute	5	5,125	52	9	5,000	62
Firewood	22	13,900	203	89	30,050	450
Other articles	481	1,48,680	1,831	682	2,20,445	2,887
Total ...	900	2,33,330	3,222	1,081	3 25,320	4,549

Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 19th May 1900 on 1,836·15 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P. (a)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	399,986	3,32,396 0 0	57,84,315 0	11,12,544 15 0	24,859 0 0	14,69,798 15 0	100,123	199,214	299,337
Ditto per mile of railway	.....	181 0 6	.....	605 14 7	13 8 7	800 7 8	.....	.....	.....
Total previous 18½ weeks of half-year	6,693,056*	69,12,980 11 0*	9,91,73,347 30†	1,95,63,584 14 0	5,10,072 0 0‡	2,69,86,637 9 0	1,902,046§	3,789,880§	5,641,920
Total for 19½ weeks ..	7,083,042	72,45,376 11 0	10,49,57,662 30	2,06,76,129 13 0	5,34,931 0 0	2,84,56,436 8 0	2,002,163	3,939,094	5,941,257
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	329,902½	3,34,164 9 7	47,37,160 0	9,07,202 13 10	24,790 1 3	12,66,157 8 8	93,819½	173,152½	266,971½
Ditto per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	.....	195 0 10	.....	529 8 7	14 7 6	730 0 11	..	..	.....
Total for corresponding 20 weeks of previous year	6,840,641	71,74,957 1 11	9,27,98,595 20	1,76,31,604 8 0	4,67,125 0 0	2,52,73,686 9 11	1,916,648	3,398,313	5,314,961

(a) The increase is chiefly in coal traffic as also in food-grains from stations in the Loop, Dinapore, and Gaya districts.
* Added No. of passengers 2,770 and deducted Rs. 2,197
† Deducted Mds. 3,41,985 „ „ „ 3,372 } On account of difference between the approximate and audited figures for the week ended 7th
‡ Ditto „ „ 5,304 } April 1900.
§ Audited figures up to 7th April 1900.

Abstract of progressive weekly returns of all earnings for 1900 in comparison with 1899.

Open mileage.	Period.	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings.	Total.	Per mile of railway.	Train mileage.	
		No. of passengers.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	No.	Rate. Rs. A. P.
1,710·53	13 days of January	596,641	6,65,195	87,39,374	18,36,806	46,519	25,48,514	1,490	534,367	4 13 4
1,710·53	Week ended 20th January ...	329,578	3,31,459	50,37,540	10,71,648	31,629	14,34,731	839	363,814	4 11 7
1,710·53	Ditto 27th „ ...	322,294	3,52,160	54,92,659	10,88,005	30,964	14,71,129	860	289,256	5 1 4
1,710·67	Ditto 3rd February ...	359,483	4,34,437	47,13,281	9,61,855	31,898	14,28,190	835	296,217	4 13 8
1,710·67	Ditto 10th „ ...	381,070	3,97,544	53,63,745	11,24,843	30,517	15,52,874	908	307,000	5 0 11
1,710·67	Ditto 17th „ ...	386,115	3,83,876	56,07,254	11,34,197	31,416	15,49,489	906	311,724	4 15 6
1,710·67	Ditto 24th „ ...	359,641	3,78,534	55,79,838	11,65,072	30,341	15,74,547	920	311,158	5 1 0
1,764·45	Ditto 3rd March ...	394,800	3,96,184	50,25,604	10,78,799	22,430	14,97,422	849	309,733	4 13 4
1,836·15	Ditto 10th „ ...	393,112	4,14,798	51,12,822	10,31,317	26,377	14,72,492	802	313,033	4 11 3
1,836·15	Ditto 17th „ ...	327,896	3,46,271	50,95,490	9,79,535	26,292	13,43,098	731	303,493	4 6 10
1,836·15	Ditto 24th „ ...	338,952	3,75,592	54,55,770	10,63,445	25,467	14,04,504	765	294,934	4 12 5
1,836·15	Ditto 31st „ ...	313,647	3,68,837	59,01,770	9,91,621	25,335	13,85,793	755	291,144	4 11 8
1,836·15	Ditto 7th April ...	338,649	3,85,364	49,40,732	9,89,271	19,830	13,94,465	759	294,960	4 11 8
1,836·15	Ditto 14th „ ...	344,055	3,19,215	53,67,894	9,87,956	25,518	13,31,689	725	304,252	4 6 0
1,836·15	Ditto 21st „ ...	349,986	3,47,813	52,94,183	9,80,369	27,043	13,65,225	744	294,539	4 10 2
1,836·15	Ditto 28th „ ...	354,656	3,49,126	54,08,188	10,17,478	27,634	13,85,238	754	295,783	4 10 11
1,836·15	Ditto 5th May ...	371,043	3,45,844	54,88,691	10,61,934	25,822	14,33,597	781	292,635	4 14 7
1,836·15	Ditto 12th „ ...	396,465	3,29,732	55,43,243	10,58,777	25,031	14,13,540	770	295,174	4 12 7
1,836·15	Ditto 19th „ ...	399,986	3,32,396	57,84,315	11,12,545	24,859	14,69,799	800	299,337	4 14 7
	Totals up to date ...	7,083,042	72,45,376	10,49,57,663	2,06,76,129	5,34,931	2,84,56,436	804	5,941,257	4 12 8

* Audited.

Abstract of progressive weekly returns of all earnings for 1900 in comparison with 1899—concluded. *1899.*

Open mileage.	Period.	No. of passengers.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	No.	Rate. Rs. A. P.
1,712·22	14 days of January	610,137	7,31,950	84,73,251	16,62,512	40,424	24,34,886	1,422	523,262	4 10 5
1,712·22	Week ended 21st January ...	300,143	3,49,373	39,57,966	8,24,795	20,734	11,94,902	698	252,791	4 11 5
1,712·22	Ditto 28th „ ...	294,919	3,27,950	48,78,222	8,99,823	20,657	12,47,530	729	255,577	4 12 11
1,712·22	Ditto 4th February ...	306,676	3,55,983	47,49,924	9,36,490	6,453	12,98,876	759	263,948	4 14 9
1,712·22	Ditto 11th „ ...	351,599	3,78,723	46,31,208	8,60,483	21,076	12,60,282	736	259,186	4 13 10
1,712·22	Ditto 18th „ ..	365,165	3,81,778	46,98,033	8,98,210	21,405	13,01,393	760	263,551	4 13 0
1,712·22	Ditto 25th „ ...	393,644	4,08,296	52,67,398	8,75,007	26,213	13,10,405	765	276,277	4 13 7
1,713·21	Ditto 4th March ...	380,386	3,99,756	48,80,439	8,89,209	21,694	13,10,569	765	271,753	4 13 2
1,713·21	Ditto 11th „ ...	407,918	4,11,301	47,04,794	8,64,959	21,951	12,98,271	758	271,277	4 13 7
1,713·21	Ditto 18th „ ...	360,314	3,67,248	47,40,892	8,39,390	24,262	12,30,810	718	269,651	4 9 0
1,713·21	Ditto 25th „ ...	323,926	3,60,981	47,83,749	8,90,731	28,929	12,80,641	751	269,148	4 12 6
1,713·21	Ditto 1st April ...	291,088	3,45,692	42,13,930	7,98,362	24,561	11,68,585	683	266,212	4 6 3
1,713·21	Ditto 8th „ ...	328,452	3,54,263	46,52,133	8,86,928	26,719	12,67,910	740	262,266	4 13 4
1,713·21	Ditto 15th „ ...	350,080	3,26,984	46,98,441	9,02,865	26,214	12,56,063	733	271,391	4 10 4
1,713·21	Ditto 22nd „ ...	348,504	3,31,692	44,49,633	9,34,527	33,089	12,98,308	758	266,855	4 13 10
1,713·21	Ditto 29th „ ...	363,115	3,31,837	52,17,931	9,90,293	31,872	13,53,912	790	279,588	4 13 0
1,713·21	Ditto 6th May ...	372,772	3,49,329	44,41,116	8,86,370	23,801	12,60,300	736	277,671	4 9 2
1,713·21	Ditto 13th „ ...	382,212	3,22,380	44,35,826	8,82,128	23,373	12,27,886	717	252,643	4 13 9
1,713·21	Ditto 20th „ ...	329,902	3,34,165	47,37,180	9,07,203	24,790	12,66,158	739	266,972	4 11 11
	Totals up to date ...	6,840,641	71,74,957	9,27,98,595	1,76,31,605	4,67,125	2,52,73,687	736	5,314,961	4 12 1

TARKESSUR BRANCH RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 19th May 1900 on 22·23 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Ro.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	(a)21,508	(a)5,152 3 0	36,663 20	939 13 0	8 0 0	6,120 0 0	1,038	180	1,
Or per mile of railway	.....	231 12 3	.....	43 2 10	0 5 9	275 4 10	.....	.....	—
For previous 18½ weeks of half-year	467,708*	1,18,658 3 0*	6,76,368 0†	19,048 3 0†	176 0 0	1,37,882 6 0	19,922‡	4,598‡	24,
Total for 19½ weeks ...	489,216	1,23,810 6 0	7,13,031 20	20,008 0 0	184 0 0	1,44,002 6 0	20,960	4,746	25,
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	17,511§	4,246 12 11	10,760 30	475 5 0	5 1 3	4,727 3 2	1,076	112	1,
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	.....	191 0 8	.....	21 6 1	0 3 8	212 10 5	.....	.....	—
Total for corresponding 20 weeks of previous year ...	496,920§	1,26,204 11 5	3,50,215 0	13,052 11 0	196 2 6	1,39,453 8 11	21,760	2,668	24,

(a) The increase is in outward passenger traffic at all stations on the line owing to bathing festival on account of Purnomasi.
* Deducted number of passengers 321 and Rs. 852 } On account of difference between the approximate and audited figures for the week ended
† Do. Mds. 12,155 ,, ,, ,, 274 } April 1900.
‡ Audited figures up to 7th April 1900.

1900. *Abstract of progressive weekly returns of all earnings for 1900 in comparison with 1899.*

Open mileage.	Period.	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings.	Total.	Per mile of railway.	Train mileage.	
		Number of passengers.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	No.	Rs. A.
*22·23	13 days of January ...	38,032	8,900	35,948	1,501	16	10,417	469	2,345	4 7
*22·23	Week ended 20th Jan.	19,749	4,615	14,487	505	10	5,130	231	1,596	3 3
*22·23	,, ,, 27th ,,	21,810	5,216	72,104	1,057	15	6,288	283	1,298	4 13
*22·23	,, ,, 3rd Feb.	21,023	5,226	18,974	781	7	6,014	271	1,188	5 1
*22·23	,, ,, 10th ,, ...	22,920	5,691	57,582	1,102	4	6,797	306	1,188	5 11
*22·23	,, ,, 17th ,, ...	28,611	7,274	33,574	1,076	5	8,355	376	1,188	7 [illegible]
*22·23	,, ,, 24th ,, ...	23,932	5,595	33,209	1,248	7	6,850	308	1,188	5 16
*22·23	,, ,, 3rd March	36,442	9,953	25,410	1,014	11	10,978	494	1,386	7 14
*22·23	,, ,, 10th ,,	24,658	6,157	32,079	1,192	17	7,366	331	1,188	6 3
*22·23	,, ,, 17th ,,	23,548	5,802	63,656	1,376	18	7,196	324	1,592	4 17
*22·23	,, ,, 24th ,,	22,730	5,632	37,502	1,250	5	6,887	309	1,697	4 [illegible]
*22·23	,, ,, 31st ,,	22,592	5,440	48,504	1,270	13	6,720	303	1,188	5 10
22·23	,, ,, 7th April	30,241	8,024	24,339	765	8	8,797	396	1,188	7 4
22·23	,, ,, 14th ,,	47,645	14,276	34,242	854	8	15,118	680	1,628	9 4
22·23	,, ,, 21st ,,	20,552	5,246	33,104	903	8	6,157	277	1,188	5 [illegible]
22·23	,, ,, 28th ,,	18,857	4,945	34,735	1,018	6	5,971	269	1,188	5 0
22·23	,, ,, 5th May ...	21,194	5,185	37,097	1,052	8	6,245	281	1,188	5 4
22·23	,, ,, 12th ,, ...	22,582	5,481	39,828	1,118	8	6,607	297	1,188	5 9
22·23	,, ,, 19th ,, ...	21,508	5,152	36,664	960	8	6,120	275	1,188	5 2
	Totals up to date ...	489,216	1,23,810	7,13,032	20,008	184	1,44,002	336	25,708	5 9

* Audited.

Abstract of progressive weekly returns of all earnings for 1900 in comparison with 1899—concluded.

		Number of passengers.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	No.	Rs. A.
22·23	14 days of January ...	39,827	9,315	56,916	1,085	9	10,409	468	2,376	4 6
22·23	Week ended 21st Jan.	21,079	5,005	13,416	421	18	5,444	245	1,188	4 9
22·23	,, ,, 28th ,,	21,762	5,284	18,576	664	16	5,944	267	1,188	5 0
22·23	,, ,, 4th Feb.	21,821	5,245	18,362	667	7	5,919	266	1,235	4 13
22·23	,, ,, 11th ,, ...	22,222	5,315	17,028	667	7	5,989	269	1,188	5 0
22·23	,, ,, 18th ,, ...	22,414	5,546	22,242	828	17	6,391	287	1,188	5 6
22·23	,, ,, 25th ,, ...	29,754	7,633	20,260	78	9	8,425	379	1,252	6 11
22·23	,, ,, 4th March...	27,148	6,652	19,865	731	4	7,387	332	1,188	6 3
22·23	,, ,, 11th ,, ...	38,631	10,615	18,444	767	6	11,388	512	1,386	8 3
22·23	,, ,, 18th ,, ...	23,486	5,624	17,431	746	15	6,385	287	1,210	5 4
22·23	,, ,, 25th ,, ...	22,302	5,502	20,964	800	12	6,314	284	1,188	5 5
22·23	,, ,, 1st April ...	23,296	5,920	17,778	703	20	6,642	299	1,144	5 12
22·23	,, ,, 8th ,, ...	31,550	9,343	16,016	700	10	10,053	452	1,188	8 7
22·23	,, ,, 15th ,, ...	46,233	13,568	13,439	515	8	14,091	634	1,452	9 11
22·23	,, ,, 22nd ,, ...	20,423	5,072	16,346	638	6	5,736	258	1,188	4 13
22·23	,, ,, 29th ,, ...	23,213	5,744	14,872	638	7	6,389	287	1,188	5 6
22·23	,, ,, 6th May ...	21,848	5,343	13,554	581	4	5,928	267	1,295	4 9
22·23	,, ,, 13th ,, ...	22,490	5,252	16,947	634	18	5,894	265	1,188	4 15
22·23	,, ,, 20th ,, ...	17,512	4,247	10,761	475	5	4,727	213	1,188	3 16
	Totals up to date ...	496,921	1,26,205	3,50,215	13,052	196	1,39,453	314	24,418	5 11

DELHI-UMBALLA-KALKA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 19th May 1900 on 162·24 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Traffic for the week	16,798	17,809 0 0	1,03,675 20	12,161 11 0	65 0 0	30,035 11 0	7,935	2,497	10,432
Per mile of railway	.....	109 12 4	.....	74 15 5	0 6 4	185 2 1	.....	.....	.....
Previous 18½ weeks of half-year	330,534*	3,10,232 10 0*	17,85,546 10†	2,06,599 3 0†	1,232 0 0‡	5,18,163 13 0	143,156§	56,828§	199,984
Total for 19½ weeks ...	348,262	3,28,041 10 0	18,89,221 30	2,18,760 14 0	1,397 0 0	5,48,199 8 0	151,091	59,325	210,416
COMPARISON.									
Traffic for corresponding week of previous year	17,979½	19,361 12 9	83,031 0	12,058 2 0	60 6 0	31,480 5 9	7,402	3,195½	10,597½
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	.....	119 5 5	.....	74 5 2	0 6 0	194 0 7	.....	.....	.....
Total for corresponding 20 weeks previous year	366,192½	3,39,326 8 9	17,47,756 20	2,11,777 11 6	1,507 0 6	5,52,611 4 9	143,294½	70,982	214,276½

* Deducted number of passengers 296 and added Rs. 4,244 } On account of difference between the approximate and audited figures for the week ended 7th April 1900.
† Added Mds. 247 and " 13
‡ Do. " 31
§ Audited figures up to 7th April 1900.

Abstract of progressive weekly returns of all earnings for 1900 in comparison with 1899.

Open mileage.	Period.	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings.	Total.	Per mile of railway.	Train mileage.	
		Number of passengers.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	No.	Rate. Rs. A. P.
162·24	13 days of January ...	28,523	26,996	1,85,104	22,085	123	49,204	303	19,464	2 8 5
162·24	Week ended 20th Jan. ...	14,208	10,685	78,419	11,799	44	22,538	139	9,672	2 5 3
162·24	" 27th " ...	14,124	10,422	96,327	10,159	140	20,721	128	9,686	2 2 3
162·24	" 3rd Feb. ...	14,684	11,937	56,775	9,448	78	21,463	132	10,258	2 1 6
162·24	" 10th " ...	16,269	13,157	1,19,364	12,968	42	26,567	158	10,939	2 5 6
162·24	" 17th " ...	16,555	14,046	87,111	9,776	46	23,868	147	10,156	2 5 7
162·24	" 24th " ...	16,691	13,617	79,346	12,258	62	25,937	156	10,298	2 7 4
162·24	" 3rd March ...	17,398	16,631	98,509	10,094	77	26,712	165	10,724	2 7 10
162·24	" 10th " ...	20,054	19,378	67,051	11,645	68	31,091	192	11,962	2 9 10
162·24	" 17th " ...	18,268	16,552	1,33,746	10,785	67	27,404	169	11,389	2 6 6
162·24	" 24th " ...	18,821	19,121	1,57,936	13,087	72	32,280	199	11,588	2 12 7
162·24	" 31st " ...	21,278	22,032	1,76,473	16,229	99	39,260	242	11,696	3 8 7
162·24	" 7th April ...	21,881	26,403	71,694	10,082	97	36,582	225	11,102	3 4 9
162·24	" 14th " ...	18,527	19,958	58,010	8,017	64	28,039	173	10,914	4 5 1
162·24	" 21st " ...	19,528	18,120	66,224	9,387	64	27,571	170	10,190	2 11 3
162·24	" 28th " ...	17,936	17,567	62,274	9,603	64	27,234	168	10,176	2 10 10
162·24	" 5th May ...	17,044	15,918	73,036	10,323	63	26,303	162	10,033	2 9 11
162·24	" 12th " ...	17,697	17,392	68,155	9,545	63	27,000	166	10,307	2 9 7
162·24	" 19th " ...	18,728	17,909	1,03,676	12,103	65	30,036	185	10,432	2 14 1
	Totals up to date ...	348,262	3,28,041	18,89,222	2,18,761	1,397	5,48,199	170	210,416	2 9 8

* Audited.

Abstract of progressive weekly returns of all earnings for 1900 in comparison with 1899—concluded.

		Number of passengers.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	No.	Rate. Rs. A. P.
1899	14 days of January ...	37,103	29,209	1,53,146	19,456	170	48,835	301	20,209	2 6 8
1899	Week ended 21st Jan. ...	15,943	12,425	76,366	9,844	82	22,351	138	10,938	2 0 8
1899	" 28th " ...	16,044	12,701	74,782	9,692	83	22,476	139	10,112	2 3 7
1899	" 4th Feb. ...	15,487	12,150	1,28,595	10,571	42	22,763	140	10,024	2 4 4
1899	" 11th " ...	16,821	12,253	68,754	8,638	55	20,946	129	9,877	2 1 11
1899	" 18th " ...	18,035	14,872	69,090	9,303	79	24,254	149	9,955	2 7 0
1899	" 25th " ...	19,741	15,729	55,485	10,850	39	26,618	164	10,630	2 10 6
1899	" 4th March	20,485	17,423	73,710	7,868	55	25,346	156	10,014	2 8 6
1899	" 11th " ...	20,895	17,864	85,037	13,447	73	31,384	193	10,831	2 14 4
1899	" 18th " ...	21,330	20,109	82,074	12,197	51	32,357	199	10,969	2 15 3
1899	" 25th " ...	20,610	21,305	1,31,592	16,367	146	37,818	233	12,274	2 1 4
1899	" 1st April...	19,491	23,283	67,792	9,834	128	33,305	205	12,018	2 12 4
1899	" 8th " ...	24,330	21,519	1,12,947	12,702	80	34,400	212	11,762	2 14 10
1899	" 15th " ...	20,553	18,154	1,34,221	9,770	55	27,979	172	11,834	2 5 10
1899	" 22nd " ...	20,544	18,018	85,532	10,977	87	29,982	185	11,379	2 10 2
1899	" 29th " ...	21,344	17,353	67,760	10,211	53	27,617	170	10,338	2 10 6
1899	" 6th May ...	19,897	16,729	1,02,058	9,783	89	26,601	164	10,550	2 8 4
1899	" 13th " ...	20,140	17,969	68,172	8,059	71	26,099	161	10,525	2 7 8
1899	" 20th " ...	17,979	19,362	83,031	12,058	60	31,480	194	10,597	2 15 6
	Totals up to date ...	366,192	3,39,327	17,47,757	2,11,777	1,507	5,52,611	170	214,276	2 9 3

SOUTH BEHAR RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 19th May 1900 on 78·76 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles.	
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		
Total traffic for the week	13,062	6,633 6 0	74,846 10	4,561 10 0	40 0 0	11,235 0 0	1,621	900
Or per mile of railway	.....	84 8 7	.....	57 14 8	0 8 2	142 10 5	.....	.....
For previous 18¾ weeks of half-year	226,973*	1,16,253 1 0*	11,01,404 30†	78,940 7 0†	473 0 0‡	1,95,666 8 0	29,357§	15,416§
Total for 19¾ weeks	240,035	1,22,886 7 0	11,76,251 0	83,502 1 0	513 0 0	2,06,901 8 0	30,978	16,417
Comparison.								
Total for corresponding week of previous year	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total for corresponding weeks of previous year.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

* Added No. of passengers 268 and deducted Rs. 1,175
† Ditto Mds. 7,631 and " 178
‡ Ditto " 15
} On account of difference between the approximate and audited figures for the week ending 7th April 1900.
§ Audited figures up to 7th April 1900.

1900. *Abstract of progressive weekly returns of all earnings for 1900 in comparison with 1899.*

Open mileage.	Period.	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings.	Total.	Per mile of railway.	Train miles.	
		Number of passengers.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	No.	Rs. A.
* 78·83	13 days of January ...	19,319	9,099	94,726	6,091	54	16,144	205	4,134	3 [illegible]
* 78·83	Week ended 20th Jan. ...	9,896	4,425	60,658	4,221	13	8,659	110	2,226	3 [illegible]
* 78·83	" " 27th " ...	10,125	4,975	60,093	4,658	21	9,684	122	2,226	4 [illegible]
* 78·76	" " 3rd Feb. ...	10,025	5,159	56,605	4,182	22	9,363	118	2,226	4 [illegible]
* 78·76	" " 10th " ...	12,247	5,909	54,624	3,633	23	9,565	121	2,226	4 [illegible]
* 78·76	" " 17th " ...	13,197	6,444	52,127	4,088	[illegible]	10,564	134	2,226	4 [illegible]
* 78·76	" " 24th " ...	12,335	6,297	45,451	3,954	24	10,275	130	2,226	4 [illegible]
* 78·76	" " 3rd Mar. ..	12,922	6,573	52,791	4,886	23	11,482	146	2,205	5 [illegible]
* 78·76	" " 10th " ...	13,905	7,103	51,961	3,920	29	11,052	140	2,205	5 [illegible]
* 78·76	" " 17th " ...	10,993	5,766	50,049	3,784	20	9,570	122	2,363	4 [illegible]
* 78·76	" " 24th " ...	14,336	8,010	64,526	4,363	33	12,406	158	2,284	5 [illegible]
* 78·76	" " 31st " ...	13,194	6,782	58,064	3,962	29	10,773	137	2,441	4 [illegible]
* 78·76	" " 7th April ...	13,053	6,991	68,231	4,518	34	11,543	147	2,530	4 [illegible]
78·76	" " 14th " ...	12,082	7,122	57,188	4,171	19	11,312	144	2,478	4 [illegible]
78·76	" " 21st " ...	11,692	6,533	57,897	3,808	19	10,160	129	2,756	3 [illegible]
78·76	" " 28th " ...	12,034	6,184	65,125	4,701	19	10,904	138	2,520	4 [illegible]
78·76	" " 5th May ...	12,660	6,680	74,839	4,510	20	11,210	142	2,756	4 [illegible]
78·76	" " 12th " ...	12,388	6,401	70,450	4,710	39	11,150	141	2,678	4 [illegible]
78·76	" " 19th " ...	13,062	6,633	74,846	4,562	40	11,235	143	2,520	4 [illegible]
	Totals up to date ...	240,035	1,22,886	11,76,251	83,502	513	2,06,901	133	47,295	4 [illegible]

* Audited.

Abstract of progressive weekly returns of all earnings for 1900 in comparison with 1899—concluded.

EASTERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

(INCLUDING N. B., K.-D., DACCA, AND ASSAM-BEHAR SECTIONS.)

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 26th May 1900 on 842 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (including ferry).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	205,220	1,09,900 0 0	7,62,890 0	1,14,480 0 0	34,160 0 0	2,58,540 0 0	35,410	35,413	70,823
Per mile of railway	244	131 0 0	906 0	136 0 0	38 0 0	300 0 0*	...	...	...
Total previous 20 weeks of half-year†	4,394,095	21,68,379 0 0	2,01,59,243 0	28,62,260 0 0	3,79,734 0 0	54,10,373 0 0	712,727	764,079	1,476,806
Total for 21 weeks ...	4,599,315	22,78,279 0 0	2,09,22,133 0	29,76,740 0 0	4,13,894 0 0	56,68,913 0 0	748,137	799,4 2	1,547,629
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	216,833	96,424 0 0	10,55,831 0	1,33,080 0 0	43,424 0 0	2,72,929 0 0	35,262	35,418	70,680
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	262	116 0 0	1,302 0	160 0 0	43 0 0	318 0 0	...	...	...
Total to corresponding date of previous year	4,423,516	20,91,570 0 0	2,01,87,106 0	26,73,563 0 0	3,87,344 0 0	51,52,777 0 0	736,453	742,657	1,479,110

* Excluding steamer earning.
† Audited up to 7th April 1900.

DACCA STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 26th May 1900 on 86 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings.	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	21,890	7,540 0 0	11,490 0	1,570 0 0	100 0 0	9,270 0 0	2,525	1,657	4,182
Per mile of railway	255	88 0 0	134 0	18 0 0	2 0 0	108 0 0	...	...	...
Total previous 20 weeks of half-year*	497,149	1,55,236 0 0	5,00,647 0	45,369 0 0	9,510 0 0	2,10,117 0 0	46,645	29,214	75,859
Total for 21 weeks ...	519,039	1,62,776 0 0	5,12,137 0	46,939 0 0	9,610 0 0	2,19,387 0 0	49,170	30,871	80,041
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	23,364	7,257 0 0	22,966 0	2,193 0 0	3,719 0 0	18,169 0 0	2,576	343	2,919
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	271	84 0 0	267 0	25 0 0	102 0 0	211 0 0	...	...	...
Total to corresponding date of previous year	509,710	1,56,816 0 0	7,54,808 0	64,676 0 0	13,213 0 0	2,34,705 0 0	51,778	36,845	88,623

* Audited up to 7th April 1900.

COOCH BEHAR STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 26th May 1900 on 33·18 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings, including ferry.	Total earnings.	Traffic train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week	2,150	920 0 0	3,400 0	460 0 0	50 0 0	1,370 0 0	420	686	1,106‡
Per mile of railway	65	28 0 0	102 0	13 0 0	.....	40 0 0*	.....	.....	...
Total previous 20 weeks of half-year†	44,158	18,452 0 0	1,51,496 0	14,994 0 0	3,209 0 0	36,655 0 0	4,486	18,410	22,896
Total for 21 weeks ...	46,308	19,372 0 0	1,54,896 0	15,394 0 0	3,259 0 0	38,025 0 0	4,906	19,096	24,0 2
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	2,050	949 0 0	6,772 0	695 0 0	128 0 0	1,772 0 0	269	981	1,250
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	61	28 0 0	201 0	21 0 0	.....	49 0 0	.....	.....	...
Total to corresponding date of previous year	23,781	12,469 0 0	1,60,001 0	13,371 0 0	3,080 0 0	28,911 0 0	4,387	15,073	19,460

* Excluding ferry earning.
† Audited up to 7th April 1900.
‡ Includes ballast train-miles 476.

BENGAL CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 19th May 1900 on 139 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings.	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	33,296	12,611 0 0	61,869 0	6,088 0 0	159 0 0	18,858 0 0	4,850	2,708	[illegible]
Or per mile of railway	256	97 0 0†	467 0	44 0 0	1 0 0	142 0 0	.....	.....	—
For previous 19 weeks of half-year*	645,527	2,51,473 0 0	17,28,619 0	1,31,433 0 0	42,775 0 0	4,25,681 0 0	87,403	56,725	144,[illegible]
Total for 20 weeks ...	678,823	2,64,084 0 0	17,92,488 0	1,37,521 0 0	42,934 0 0	4,44,539 0 0	92,253	59,433	151,[illegible]
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	25,885	9,911 0 0	44,485 0	3,877 0 0	69 0 0	13,857 0 0	5,586	2,634	[illegible]
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	207	79 0 0	356 0	31 0 0	1 0 0	111 0 0	.....	.....	—
Total to corresponding date of previous year	678,510	2,60,110 0 0	13,20,755 0	91,768 0 0	50,376 0 0	4,02,284 0 0	101,080	46,643	147,[illegible]

* Audited up to week ending 7th April 1900.
† Coaching traffic calculated on 130 miles only.

BENGAL AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ending 26th May 1900 on (a)1,202 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated), including steam-boat.	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			
Total traffic for the week on (a)1,202 miles open	186,060	(b)82,040	9,39,140	(b)1,22,920	(c)23,300	(b)2,28,260	26,873	(d)35,130	[illegible]
Or per mile of railway (e) ...	100·67	70·85	781·31	102·26	19·38	192·49	.....	.....	—
For previous 19½ weeks of half-year (f)	2,907,235	11,96,537	1,52,28,525	20,43,953	3,29,553	35,70,343	540,035	1654,103	1,194,[illegible]
Total for 20½ weeks ...	3,093,295	12,78,577	1,61,67,665	21,66,873	3,52,853	37,98,603	567,908	689,295	1,257,[illegible]
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year on 1,082 miles open	163,276	59,440	9,53,300	1,10,319	13,298	1,83,057	27,213	(g)31,888	[illegible]
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	155·53	54·93	880·13	101·96	12·29	169·18	.....	.....	—
Total to corresponding date of previous year	2,770,298	11,13,656	1,41,81,276	18,46,026	3,70,279	33,30,561	495,268	638,352	1,133,[illegible]

(a) 44·11 miles of the Hajipur-Katihar extensions opened for goods traffic from 1st April 1900.
(b) Increase due to increased mileage and to "*mêla*" at Bahraich. The decrease in weight of goods is due to 228,765 maunds for ballast trains having been included in corresponding week last year.
(c) Increase due to Rs. 2,294, 2,724, and 5,100 deducted on account of agency charges, house-rents and land-rents, respectively, in the corresponding week last year.
(d) Includes 3,180 miles of ballast trains run on open line.
(e) This has been worked out on the actual mileage opened for coaching and goods traffic respectively, and for other earnings the total mileage has been taken.
(f) Includes audited figures up to week ending 7th April 1900.
(g) ,, 4,334 miles of ballast trains run on open line.

SEGOWLIE-RAKSAUL BRANCH RAILWAY.

(Worked by the B. & N.-W. Railway.)

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ending 26th May 1900 on 18 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Passengers carried.	Receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
	No.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			
Total traffic for the week on 18 miles open	1,176	180	12,178	309	10	499	178	74	[illegible]
Or per mile of railway	65·33	10·00	676·56	17·17	0·55	27·72	.....	.....	—
For previous 19½ weeks of half-year(a)	25,803	4,618	1,97,619	6,478	367	11,463	3,267	1,827	[illegible]
Total for 20½ weeks ...	26,979	4,798	2,09,797	6,787	377	11,962	3,445	1,901	[illegible]
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year on 18 miles open	752	268	10,608	141	3	410	300	168	[illegible]
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	41·78	14·79	594·33	7·84	0·15	22·78	.....	.....	—
Total to corresponding date of previous year	12,938	3,085	1,60,763	3,151	74	6,290	5,026	2,478	[illegible]

(a) Includes audited figures up to week ending 7th April 1900.

SEGOWLIE-RAKSAUL BRANCH RAILWAY.

(WORKED BY THE B. & N.-W. RAILWAY.)

Audited Return of Traffic for week ending 7th April 1900 on 18 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Passengers carried.	Receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
	No.	Rs. A. P.	Mds.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Traffic for the week on 18 miles open	1,305	242 11 3	14,030	483 5 0	7 7 0	733 7 3	197	109	306
Per mile of railway	72·50	13 7 0	779·44	26 13 7	0 6 7	40 11 11	.....	.....	.....
Previous 12½ weeks of half-year	17,535	3,230 1 4	1,17,737	3,644 13 0	261 14 0	7,136 12 4	2,076	1,200	3,276
Total for 13½ weeks ...	18,840	3,472 12 7	1,31,767	4,128 2 0	262 5 0	7,870 3 7	2,273	1,309	3,582
Comparison.									
For corresponding period of previous year on 18 miles open	970	225 9 4	14,057	280 7 0	5 0 0	511 0 4	374	130	[illegible]
Per mile of railway corresponding period of previous year ...	54·39	12 8 6	779·83	15 9 3	0 4 6	28 6 3	.....	.....	.....
To the corresponding date of this year	5,991	1,450 2 0	43,378	1,377 6 0	32 1 0	2,859 9 9	2,079	729	2,808

ASSAM-BENGAL RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 19th May 1900 on 396 miles open for all descriptions of Traffic and an additional 41 miles for goods and parcels traffic only.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Traffic for the week ...	82,190	17,649 0 0	2,13,432 0	13,163 0 0	558 0 0	31,370 0 0	3,394	9,082	12,476
Per mile of railway	81·29	44·57	488·40	30·12	1·28	75·97	8·57	20·78	28·35
Previous 19 weeks of half-year	554,139	3,70,067 0 0	35,74,301 0 0	2,38,494 0 0	18,645 0 0	6,30,206 0 0	67,558	146,821	214,379
Total for 20 weeks* ...	636,329	3,96,716 0 0	37,87,733 0	2,51,657 0 0	19,203 0 0	6,67,576 0 0	70,952	155,903	226,855
Comparison.									
For corresponding week of previous year	25,319	14,952 0 0	2,60,394 0	12,443 0 0	205 0 0	27,600 0 0	3,894	6,091	11,985
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	63·68	37·76	661·37	29·73	0·47	66·96	9·83	18·08	29·51
To the corresponding date of this year	639,327	4,20,646 0 0	53,13,711 0	2,19,361 0 0	14,149 0 0	6,54,156 0 0	76,658	173,632	250,290

* Includes audited figures for week ended 31st March 1900.

FINANCIAL YEAR.

Approximate Statement of Gross Receipts of the Assam-Bengal Railway.

Receipts for week ending 19th May 1900.		Receipts for week ending 20th May 1899.			Total receipts from 1st April 1900 to 19th May 1900.			Total receipts from 1st April 1899 to 20th May 1899.			Total increase in 1900.	Total decrease in 1900.
Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked per week.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked per week.		
Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.			Rs.		Rs.	
31,370	75·97	433	27,600	66·96	437	2,17,123	.....	433	2,08,454	.....	8,674	.....

DARJEELING-HIMALAYAN RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Approximate earnings for the week ending 26th May 1900	16,633	0	0
Ditto for the corresponding period of 1899	16,594	0	0
Increase	39	0	0
Receipts per mile for the week ending 26th May 1900	326	2	2
Ditto for the corresponding period of 1899	325	6	0
Increase	0	12	2
Receipts from 1st January to 26th May 1900	3,20,887	0	0
Ditto for the corresponding period of 1899	2,96,852	0	0
Increase	24,035	0	0

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CONTENTS.

	Page.
WEATHER and Crop Report for the week ending 11th June 1900	881
Statement showing the quantities of the Principal Staples of Traffic imported and exported into Calcutta from the interior during the month of March 1900	885
Stocks of rice in and around Calcutta	890
Abstract of the results of Meteorological Observations taken at the Alipore Observatory in the month of May 1900	891
RESULTS of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Alipore Observatory from 3rd to 9th June 1900	893
Circular and Eastern Canals for the week ending Saturday, the 9th June 1900	893
Eastern Bengal State Railway for the month of March 1900	894
Weekly return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways ...	896

WEATHER AND CROP REPORT.

For the week ending the 11th June, 1900.

Burdwan.—Rainfall at Sadar 1·49, Katwa 1·41, Raniganj 0·09, Kalna—not received. Weather seasonable. Transplantation of sugarcane nearly over. Sowing of *aman* rice going on. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.	
Sadar	13	per rupee.
Katwa	13¾	per rupee.
Raniganj	13	per rupee.

Birbhum.—Rainfall at Sadar ·04, Rampur Hât ·05. Weather hot and occasionally cloudy. Rain badly wanted for cultivation. Sugarcane planting continues. Rinderpest in Muraroi and Nalhati thanas. Price of common rice at Sadar 12 seers and at Rampur Hât 12 seers per rupee. Fodder sufficient.

Bankura.—Rainfall at Bankura nil, Vishnupur ·82. Weather hot and occasionally cloudy. Sugarcane thriving well. Fodder and water sufficient. No cattle-disease reported. Price of common rice at Bankura 14¼ seers and at Vishnupur 14 seers per rupee.

Midnapore.—Rainfall at Sadar 2·55, Contai 1·36, Tamluk 0·10, Ghatal 1·78. Weather hot. Ploughing and sowing still continue. No want of fodder and water. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.	ch.	
Sadar	13	0	per rupee.
Contai	14	0	per rupee.
Tamluk	11	11	per rupee.
Ghatal	13	0	per rupee.

Hooghly.—Rainfall 4·55. *Aus* and jute doing well. Ploughing going on. Cattle-disease prevails in thanas Hooghly and Balagarh. Common rice sells at 13 seers 5 chitaks per rupee.

Howrah.—Rainfall at Sadar 0·75, Ulubaria nil. Weather hot and cloudy. Sowing of *aman* and *aus* still continues. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells at 12 seers 5 chitaks to 13 seers per rupee.

24-Parganas.—Rainfall at Sadar 4·39, Basirhat 1·37, Diamond Harbour 1·80. Weather very hot. Jute and *aus* plants are thriving. Lands are being ploughed for ensuing crops. Weeding operations in places going on. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.	
Sadar	14	per rupee.
Barasat	13	
Basirhat	14¼	
Diamond Harbour	13 5/16	

Nadia.—Rainfall at Sadar 0·76, Kushtia 2·19, Meherpur 1·94, Chuadanga 1·17, Ranaghat 1·73. Weather seasonable. Prospects of standing crops good. Fodder and water sufficient except in Chuadanga. Price of common rice stationary.

Murshidabad.—Rainfall at Sadar 0·66, Jangipur 0·35, Kandi 0·17. Weather hot. Sowing of paddy going on. Prospects of *til*, mulberry and sugarcane good. Cattle-disease prevailing in thanas Barwan of Kandi and Bhagwangola of Lalbagh subdivision. Water sufficient. Fodder insufficient in thana Goas of Sadar subdivision. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.	
Sadar	13	per rupee.
Jangipur	12½	
Kandi	13½	

Jessore.—Rainfall at Jessore 0·59, Jhenida 0·70, Magura nil, Narail 1·25, Bangaon nil. Weather hot and cloudy with slight showers of rain. Sowing of paddy and jute nearly finished. Weeding going on. Cattle-disease reported from outpost Sripur in the Magura subdivision. Fodder available, but scarcity of water felt at places in the Magura subdivision. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.	
Sadar	15½	per rupee.
Jhenida	13½	
Magura	14	
Narail	14	
Bangaon	16	

Khulna.—Rainfall at Sadar 0·72, Bagerhat 1·05, Satkhira 1·45. Weather very hot. Sowing of *aus* and *aman* paddy continues. Rain wanted. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.	
Sadar	16	per rupee.
Bagerhat	14½	
Satkhira	14	

Rajshahi.—Rainfall at Boalia 0·82, Nator 1·12, Naogaon 1·44. Prospects of crops fair. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water available. Common rice sells at 16 seers per rupee.

Dinajpur.—Average rainfall ·46. Weather hot. Rain badly wanted. Fodder and water plentiful. Rice sells at 16 seers per rupee.

Jalpaiguri.—Rainfall nil. Weather excessively hot. Growth of jute and *bhadoi* paddy being impaired for want of rain. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells at 15 seers per rupee.

Darjeeling.—Rainfall at Darjeeling 1·41, Kurseong 2·42, Siliguri 2·11. Weather seasonable. *Hills*—*Haimanti dhan* and *bara marua* being transplanted. *Bhutta*, *bhadoi dhan*, and *chota marua* doing well. *Terai*—Ploughing for *haimanti dhan* going on. Jute, *bhadoi*, and sugarcane progressing. Coarse rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.	
Hills	10	per rupee.
Terai	16	

Bhutta sells at 12 seers per rupee.

Rangpur.—Average rainfall ·12. Weather very hot. Weeding of *aus* and jute continues. Prospects favourable. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells at 16 seers 2 chitaks per rupee.

Bogra.—Average rainfall 1·70. Weather very hot. Weeding of *aus* and jute continues. More rain is needed. Prospects good. Fodder and water ample. Common rice sells at 16½ seers per rupee.

Pabna.—Rainfall at Sadar 0·07, Sirajganj 0·12. Weather very hot. Weeding in progress. Rain urgently needed. Fodder and water sufficient. Prices unchanged.

Dacca.—Rainfall at Sadar 1·24, Manikganj nil, Munshiganj nil, Narainganj 0·28. Weather seasonable. Prospects good. No cattle-disease. Fodder available. Common rice sells at 15 seers per rupee.

Mymensingh.—Rainfall at Sadar 1·32, Jamalpur 1·96, Kishoreganj 4·14, Netrokona 1·66, Tangail 1·96 Weather very hot. Prospects of standing crops good. Rain urgently wanted. Condition of cattle good. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells as follows :—

				Srs.	
Sadar	...	...	...	16	per rupee.
Jamalpur	...	...	...	16	
Kishoreganj	...	...	...	15	
Netrokona	...	...	...	$15\frac{7}{16}$	
Tangail	...	...	...	$14\frac{1}{2}$	

Faridpur.—Rainfall at Sadar 0·08, Madaripur 0·06. Weather very hot. Prospects of standing crops good, but more rain is wanted soon. Common rice sells at 15 seers per rupee.

Backergunge.—Rainfall at Sadar 2·00. Weather hot. Prospects of crops good. Common rice (*aman*) sells at 14 seers a rupee.

Tippera.—Rainfall at Comilla nil. Subdivisional reports not received. Weather sultry. Rain urgently wanted for standing crops. Fodder and water available. Average price of common rice $13\frac{2}{3}$ seers per rupee.

Noakhali.—Rainfall at Sadar 4·00, Feni 0·33. Prospects of crops good. Cattle-disease reported from Sandip. Fodder and water sufficient. Price of common rice stationary.

Chittagong.—Rainfall 1·56. *Aus* cultivation continues. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells at 16 seers per rupee.

Patna.—Fields are being prepared for *bhadoi* crop. Broadcast paddy is being sown in low lands. Sugarcane is withering owing to intense heat. Fodder and water plentiful. Coarse rice in Patna sells at 16 seers per rupee.

Gaya.—Rainfall at Aurangabad ·16. Sugarcane doing well. Common rice selling at $11\frac{1}{2}$ seers per rupee.

Shahabad.—No rain at Sadar. Prospects of standing crops good. Fodder and water sufficient. Rice at Sadar 11 seers per rupee.

Saran.—Rainfall at Saran 0·10. Weather unusually hot with east wind. Sugarcane doing well and indigo moderately well. Preparation of fields for *bhadoi* sowings proceeding, but rain wanted. *Kodo* and *marua* being sown in places.

Champaran.—No rain at Sadar. Sowing not yet completed for want of rain. Prices of common rice and maize at Sadar are 11 and $14\frac{1}{2}$ seers per rupee respectively.

Muzaffarpur.—Rainfall at Sadar ·53, Hajipur ·12, Sitamarhi ·50. Sowing of *dhan* and *bhadoi* continues. Prospects good. Prices are—Common rice 11 seers, wheat 11 seers 8 chitaks, barley 15 seers 8 chitaks, *makai* 14 seers 8 chitaks, gram 14 seers 8 chitaks, and *rahar* 14 seers 8 chitaks per rupee.

Darbhanga.—Rainfall at Sadar and Madhubani nil, Somastipur 0·56. Lands are being prepared for *bhadoi*. Fodder and water sufficient. No cattle-disease reported. Common rice sells as follows :—

				Srs.	
Sadar	...	...	...	13	per rupee.
Somastipur	...	...	...	12	
Madhubani	...	..	...	13	

Monghyr.—Rainfall at Monghyr nil, Begusarai ·53, Jamui ·22. Weather very hot. Ploughing of land and sowing of *bhadoi* crops continue. Sugarcane doing well. Common rice sells as follows :—

				Srs.	
Monghyr	...	...	...	$11\frac{5}{8}$	per rupee.
Begusarai	...	...	...	11	
Jamui	...	...	...	$12\frac{1}{2}$	

Bhagalpur.—Weather very hot. Rain wanted urgently everywhere. Cattle-disease abating in Banka and Katoria thanas. Fodder and water sufficient. Prices stationary.

Purnea.—Rain at Sadar 0·15, Kishanganj 1·92, Araria 1·40. Weather hot. Sowing of *bhadoi* crops nearly finished. Lands being prepared for next *aghani* crops. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells as follows :—

				Srs.	
Sadar	...	...	...	14	per rupee.
Kishanganj	...	...	...	16	
Araria	...	...	...	18	

Malda.—Rainfall at Sadar ·80, Chanchal nil, Shibganj ·78, Gajole ·82. Weather hot and cloudy. Harvesting of *boro* approaching completion. Prospects of *bhadoi* and other standing crops seem to be good. No cattle-disease. Price of rice stationary. Fodder and water sufficient.

Sonthal Parganas.—Average rainfall ·73. Weather hot and sultry. *Dhan* seedlings and maize already sown, and sugarcane doing well. Ploughing and cultivation of maize in progress. Cattle-disease in Godda and Rajmahal Fodder and water sufficient. Average

price of rice 12 seers 11 chitaks and of maize 16 seers 5 chitaks per rupee. No report received from Jamtara.

Cuttack.—Rainfall at Jajpur 0·69, Banki 0·34. Weather seasonable. Sowing of *beali* and *sarad* going on. Condition of cattle generally good. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.	Ch.	
Sadar	12	9	per rupee.
Jajpur	15	12	
Kendrapara	18	6	
Banki	12	8	

Balasore.—Rainfall at Sadar ·07. Paddy sowing continues. Seedlings are out at places. Cotton being gathered. Sugarcane growing well. Rice sells at 15 1/16, 12, and 15 seers per rupee in interior, Balasore, and Bhadrak respectively. Cattle-disease reported from Kamarda, Jellasore, Balasore and Dolsahi Circles. Fodder and water sufficient.

Angul.—Rainfall at Angul 1·28, Bisipara 0·26. Weather very hot and cloudy with occasional showers, which have helped preparation of land and sowing of autumn crops Scarcity of water continues. Private labour available. Common rice selling at 12 seers per rupee in Angul markets and 9 seers in Angul station and the Khondmals subdivision. Cattle-disease continues.

Puri.—Rainfall at Sadar 1·14, Khurda 1·52. Weather hot. Sowing of *beali*, *sarad*, and *mandwa* is nearly over. Fodder and water sufficient. Price of rice stationary.

Hazaribagh.—Rainfall at Sadar ·05, Giridih 0·2. Weather seasonable. Ploughing going on. Rain wanted. District average for common rice 11 seers per rupee.

Ranchi.—Rainfall 0·54. Weather hot and cloudy. Sowing of *bhadoi* and winter paddy continues. Average price of common rice is 9 seers per rupee. Cattle-disease continues. Fodder and water sufficient. Test-works opened in 58 places. Number at work on the last day for which returns are available—men 3,230, women 2,060, children 1,312; total 6,602.

Palamau.—Rainfall 0·27. Weather hot and cloudy. Fields being ploughed, and *gondli*, *sawan*, and *gora dhan* being sown in places. Cattle-disease much decreased. Fodder and water still sufficient. Prices at Sadar—Rice 9 seers, barley 13½ seers, gram 11½ seers, wheat 10 seers 11 chitaks, *mahua* 16 seers 14 chitaks. Average daily attendance on relief-works—men 151, women 97, children 59; test works—men 187, women 219, children 98; convalescent gang—men 46, women 99, children 15.

Manbhum.—Rainfall at Sadar ·08, Gobindpur ·28. Weather uncertain. Sugarcane thriving well. Land being prepared for *bhadoi* winter crops. Cattle-disease reported from thanas Jhalda, Raghunathpur, Gobindpur. Fodder and water sufficient. Average price of common rice at Sadar 12 seers 14 chitaks and at Gobindpur 12 seers per rupee. Supply sufficient.

Singhbhum.—Rainfall 0·14. Weather seasonable. Sowing in progress. Rice sells at 11 seers at Chaibassa. Average price of rice is 12 seers 4 chitaks per rupee in the district.

General Summary.—The rainfall during the week was generally light, but in parts of East Bengal it was rather heavy. More rain is, however, badly wanted for cultivation in Birbhum, Khulna, Dinajpur, Jalpaiguri, Bogra, Pabna, Mymensingh, Faridpur, Tippera, Saran, Champaran, Bhagalpur, and Hazaribagh. The ploughing of land and the sowing of *aus* and *aman* paddy still continue. The weeding of *aus* and jute is going on. Sugarcane is generally doing well, but it is being withered in Patna owing to intense heat. The prospects of *til* and mulberry are said to be good in Murshidabad. Fodder is generally sufficient except in the Chuadanga subdivision of Nadia and in one thana in the Sadar subdivision of Murshidabad. Scarcity of water is reported from Angul, the Chuadanga subdivision of Nadia, and the Magura subdivision of Jessore. Cases of cattle-disease are still reported from some districts. The price of common rice has risen in 17 districts, fallen in 7, and is stationary in the rest. Famine has been declared in thanas Karra, Toto and Bishunpur of the district of Ranchi. Test-works are opened in 58 places in Ranchi. Number at work in Ranchi on the last day for which returns are available—men 3,230, women 2,060, children 1,312; total 6,602. The average daily attendance in Palamau on relief-works—men 151, women 97, children 59 (total 307); convalescent gang—men 46, women 99, children 15 (total 160); test-works—men 187, women 219, children 98 (total 504).

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

F. A. SLACKE,

Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT,

The 12th June, 1900.

I.

IMPORTS INTO CALCUTTA.

The following Statement shows the Quantities of the Principal Staples of Traffic imported into Calcutta from the Interior by Rail, Road, River (Country-boat and Steamer), the Calcutta Canals and coasting vessels during the month of March 1900.

Whence imported.	Food-grains.							Fibrous products.		Oilseeds.		Tea, Indian.	Cotton, raw.	Silk, raw.	Coal and coke.	Indigo.	Sugar.		Tobacco.	
	Rice and paddy.			Wheat.	Gram and pulse.	Other food-grains.	Total.	Jute, raw.	Gunny-bags.†	Linseed.	Mustard seed.						Refined.	Unrefined.	Unmanufactured.	Manufactured.
	Rice.	Paddy.*	Total (in rice).																	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
BENGAL.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	No.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Burdwan	1,98,009	57,063	2,33,734	204	9,256	29	2,43,223	.....	24,745	10,892	2,820	.....	.....	22	42,06,074	.....	183	.....	.....	15
Birbhum	1,28,458	23	1,28,473	.....	685	.....	1,29,157	.....	4,130	1,043	.....	.....	.....	161	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Midnapore	2,62,910	6,411	2,68,917	.....	6,721	.....	2,75,638	3,700	4,168	16,407	44	.....	.....	130	8,248	.....	.....	1,674	.....	49
Hooghly	1,25,619	43,169	1,32,690	81	7,328	.....	1,60,099	19,410	710,795	2,740	80	.....	46	.....	4,621	.....	10	6,296	2,199	789
24-Parganas	5,24,292	1,15,962	5,96,768	22	35,500	.....	6,32,290	33,011	1,409,940	26,453	113	.....	697	.....	9,404	.....	1,116	50,153	4,013	856
Nadia	22,224	968	22,829	5,055	4,21,624	21,251	4,70,759	10,677	4,108	1,21,923	9,160	80	514	.....	300	.....	48	5,756	2,512	.....
Murshidabad	17,889	...	17,889	1,531	31,621	5,452	56,413	4,091	2,380	1,262	564	.....	.....	1,008	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jessore	55,634	16,845	66,162	100	65,349	996	1,32,607	1,768	560	10,132	2,802	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16,921	2,168	.....
Khulna	1,37,962	26,401	1,54,462	.....	15,122	.....	1,69,584	1,699	910	400	106	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,750	.....	.....
Rajshahi	8,114	.....	8,114	.....	7,439	.....	15,553	7,510	...	96	88	.....	.....	255	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dinajpur	26,236	450	26,517	.....	.....	.....	26,817	1,315	47,880	.....	109	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jalpaiguri	2,888	.....	2,888	.....	.....	.....	2,888	14,180	67,690	.....	.....	5	467	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,168	.....
Darjeeling	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	2,025	.....	205	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rangpur	14,597	.....	14,597	.....	614	.....	15,211	30,250	2,170	11	3,025	.....	6,504	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,694	.....
Bogra	1,22,325	834	1,22,846	.....	456	.....	1,23,302	4,020	1,540	.....	841	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pabna ...	675	.....	675	362	2,530	99	3,656	1,52,484	6,475	508	9,365	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	140	.....
Cooch Behar	198	.....	198	.....	.....	.....	198	7,088	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Dacca	12,040	.....	12,040	.....	1,007	.....	13,047	1,81,780	2,345	.....	4,941	.....	10,970	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	51	.....
Mymensingh	2,820	200	2,915	.....	1,238	.....	4,153	31,048	315	406	6,882	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Faridpur	1,16,198	1,600	1,17,198	.....	14,135	2,716	1,34,049	18,267	2,870	2,769	8,346	.....	679	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Backergunge	9,44,714	1,625	9,45,750	.....	2,042	.....	9,47,772	354	500	244	328	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	278	.....	.....
Tippera	14,247	.....	14,247	.....	.....	.....	14,247	39,437	166	.....	59	.....	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Noakhali	16,301	400	16,551	.....	.....	.....	16,551	.....	.....	670	.....	.....	96	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chittagong	6,552	.....	6,552	.....	833	.....	7,385	.....	245	.....	.....	.....	12,914	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total of Bengal ...	27,00,912	2,71,951	29,30,881	7,355	6,23,560	30,513	35,92,279	5,62,477	2,996,346	1,95,555	49,880	94	32,927	1,576	42,28,647	.....	1,306	87,825	19,841	1,709
BIHAR.																				
Patna	2	.....	2	.....	4,511	1,180	5,693	.....	.....	23,881	3,224	.....	.....	11	.....	9	.....	2,271	1,200	1,922
Gaya	.....	.....	.....	18,547	1,607	.....	20,154	.....	.....	45,028	3,435	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	540	.....	1,141
Shahabad	...	.....	.....	6,233	6,010	.....	12,243	.....	770	26,071	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,148	8	.....
Saran	950	.....	950	.....	290	220	1,460	.....	280	414	1,576	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,707	.....	16
Champaran	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,242	1,242	.....	.....	3,350	25,013	.....	.....	.....	.....	760	.....	.....	.....	.....
Muzaffarpur	4	.....	4	.....	.....	543	547	.....	.....	794	14,236	2	.....	.....	.....	27	.....	20	297	.....
Darbhanga	.....	.....	.....	84	3	132	219	21	.....	1,361	26,372	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	33	681	58
Monghyr	399	.....	399	29,121	9,687	673	40,883	263	1,785	27,600	23,212	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10
Bhagalpur	2	.....	2	11,826	366	17,586	29,780	3,028	1,295	19,002	19,188	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	280	3	.....	.....
Purnea	4,152	.....	4,152	.....	1,835	163	6,150	16,656	980	.....	11,553	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,413	.....
Malda	1,099	.....	1,099	.....	4,982	.....	6,081	.....	.....	.....	43	.....	.....	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sonthal Parganas ...	23	.....	23	4,071	17,185	1,207	22,456	331	1,925	15,305	10,634	.....	.....	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	114	.....
Total of Bihar ...	6,631	.....	6,631	70,385	46,476	22,946	1,46,438	20,299	7,036	1,62,786	1,39,166	2	1	44	.....	796	280	6,763	5,706	3,146

* One maund of paddy is equivalent to 25 seers of rice.

† Exclusive of bags obtained by local manufacture.

Whence imported.	Food-grains.							Fibrous products.		Oilseeds.							Sugar.		Tobacco.	
	Rice and paddy.			Wheat.	Gram and pulse.	Other food-grains.	Total.	Jute, raw.	Gunny-bags. †	Linseed.	Mustard seed.	Tea, Indian.	Cotton, raw.	Silk, raw.	Coal and coke.	Indigo.	Refined.	Unrefined.	Unmanufactured.	Manufactured.
	Rice.	Paddy.*	Total (in rice).																	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	No.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Orissa.																				
Cuttack	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	182	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Balasore	60,565	5,042	63,716	.....	6,450	.....	70,166	121	445	10	278	.....	.....	49	.....	.....	.....	.....	162	.....
Total of Orissa ...	60,565	5,042	63,716	.....	6,450	.....	70,166	121	445	192	278	.....	.....	49	.....	.....	.....	.....	162	.....
Chota Nagpur.																				
Hazaribagh	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	70	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,70,638	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manbhum	38	.....	38	.....	733	.....	771	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24,07,238	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Singhbhum	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,721	697	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total of Chota Nagpur.	38	.....	38	.....	733	.....	771	.....	70	1,721	697	.....	.....	7	26,77,876	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Grand Total of supplies from the Provinces under the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.	28,28,146	2,76,923	30,01,266	77,740	6,77,159	53,489	38,19,654	5,82,897	2,303,916	3,64,234	1,90,021	96	33,928	1,676	69,06,523	790	1,586	93,587	25,706	4,555
Other Provinces.																				
Assam	38,217	.....	38,217	.....	.....	.....	38,217	3,596	525	2,611	27,870	917	6,652	.....	1,515	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	191	.....	191	20,363	30,545	.....	1,11,102	.....	910	67,997	1,04,741	.....	5,179	.....	.....	175	.....	1,370	.....	2
Punjab	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,205	.....	1,468	2	4,967	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Central Provinces ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	97	97	330	.....	.....	207	.....	653	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rajputana and Central India.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,745	.....	.....	.....	4,769	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Berar	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	500	.....	.....	.....	633	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bombay	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,680	.....	.....	21	2,402	10	.....	.....	20	.....	4	.....
Madras	44	.....	44	.....	293	.....	337	.....	.....	.....	39	70	2,917	.....	.....	.....	14,132	.....	.....	3
Burma	37,693		37,693		.....		37,693	.....	550		61	1	125	.....	82		.....	.....	.....	.....
Grand Total of Imports in March ... 1900	29,04,291	2,76,963	30,77,411	1,38,106	7,07,997	53,586	39,97,100	5,86,823	2,314,231	4,30,562	3,24,368	1,107	61,228	1,697	69,08,120	971	15,738	94,959	25,710	4,860
Grand Total of Imports in March ... 1899	18,50,881	2,43,521	20,03,081	2,01,170	3,46,290	15,841	25,66,382	10,10,076	2,118,342	4,00,769	2,60,516	4,312	1,07,663	1,415	47,76,773	1,386	1,48,587	76,797	30,523	4,287

* One maund of paddy is equivalent to 25 seers of rice.

† Exclusive of bags obtained by local manufacture.

II.

The Sea-borne Trade of Calcutta in these staples during the month of March 1900 was as follows:—

...ED FROM ...TTA.	Rice.	Paddy.	Total (in rice).	Wheat.	Gram and pulses.	Other food-grains.	Total.	Jute, raw.	Gunny-bags.	Linseed.	Mustard seed.	Tea, Indian.	Cotton, raw.	Silk, raw.	Sugar. Refined.	Sugar. Unrefined.	Tobacco. Unmanufactured.	Tobacco. Manufactured.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	No.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Md
...n Ports.																		
... ...	4,20,397	12,222	4,28,042	10	2,61,408	573	6,90,123	.....	1,613,600	.....	.....	1,641	.....	.....	191	.....	.....	3
... ...	2,45,331	38,146	2,69,172	845	82,437	1,847	3,54,301	.....	646,600	1,157	837	98	.....	4	143	.....	.....	3
... ...	4,953	.....	4,953	1,690	17,975	1,224	25,842	384	5,082,400	.....	.....	352	485	.....	1,063	576	5,446	36
Indian	.....	.....	.....	919	1,896	41	2,856	.....	81,950	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,958	672	973	10
...rry ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	268	.....	268	.....	41,700	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
... ...	1,680	.....	1,680	.....	6,344	.....	8,024	.....	174,050	.....	.....	112	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
...f Inter-...l Trade	6,72,361	50,378	7,03,847	3,464	3,70,418	3,685	10,81,414	384	7,840,390	1,157	837	2,203	485	4	4,355	1,248	6,419	54
...n Ports— ...Kingdom	2,78,528	.....	2,78,528	5,153	3,371	.....	2,87,052	1,54,377	2,267,210	91,902	10	3,493	.....	109	.....	.....	.....	7
...foreign	7,23,073	4,176	7,25,683	569	28,299	1,348	7,55,899	2,74,819	12,144,778	1,45,667	.....	4,048	23,452	468	.....	.....	1,897	8
...l Foreign	10,01,601	4,176	10,04,211	5,722	31,670	1,348	10,42,951	4,29,196	14,411,988	2,37,569	10	7,541	23,452	577	.....	.....	1,897	16
...l ...e 1900	16,73,862	54,554	17,08,058	9,186	4,02,088	5,033	21,24,365	4,29,580	22,252,378	2,38,726	847	9,744	23,937	581	4,355	1,248	8,316	7
...e 1899	18,11,503	43,450	18,38,059	25,278	1,58,627	11,617	20,34,181	15,83,023	16,986,435	2,78,306	61,068	12,621	1,06,398	1,726	4,978	3,627	11,525	76

III.

Imports into Calcutta.

The following statement shows the several Routes followed by the Trade in the Principal Staples of Traffic imported into Calcutta during the month of March 1900.

...TION OF ...ES.	Food-grains. Rice.	Food-grains. Paddy.	Food-grains. Wheat.	Food-grains. Gram and pulses.	Food-grains. Other food-grains.	Fibrous Products. Jute, raw.	Fibrous Products. Gunny-bags.	Oilseeds. Linseed.	Oilseeds. Mustard seed.	Tea, Indian.	Cotton, raw.	Silk, raw.	Coal and Coke.	Indigo.	Sugar. Refined.	Sugar. Unrefined.	Tobacco. Unmanufactured.	Tobacco. Manufactured.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	No.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Md
...eats ...	16,87,188	1,89,182	4,055	1,82,098	85	93,982	1,847,223	67,455	14,955	80	851	34	14,282	...	1,306	18,606	3,049	2,83
...ers ...	76,737	162	932	9,972	656	2,79,454	5,853	24,166	35,206	704	23,075	96	1,515	...	280	12	827	...
...I. Railway	3,78,298	60,857	1,51,588	1,07,812	33,397	25,230	80,885	2,43,931	2,45,358	25	16,292	1,283	68,85,801	971	.....	7,076	3,016	1,25
...B.S. Rail-...way.	4,29,273	2,112	1,499	3,31,728	19,347	1,51,734	361,970	61,710	27,158	14	2,197	268	.....	...	.....	17,438	10,577	...
...ow Bengal ...way.	47	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	385	.....	.....	153	6,145	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...	...
...al-Nag-...e Railway.	.....	.....	.....	174	.....		105	355	223	.....	.....	56	.....	...	.....	.....	...	...
...Central ...way.	57,700	.....	.....	36,838	101	3,989	1,260	6,062	1,109	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	9,648	413	...
... ...	1,75,381	22,638	32	31,897	.....	32,304	16,000	27,173	.....	.....	466	...	6,440	...	.....	45,184	6,929	774
... ...	1,01,672	2,042	.....	7,484	.....	121	550	10	320	71	12,349	10	82	...	14,152	.....	...	
...f ...n 1900	20,04,291	2,76,993	1,58,166	7,07,997	53,586	5,86,829	2,314,231	4,39,862	3,24,398	1,107	61,225	1,697	69,08,120	971	15,738	94,959	25,716	4,800
...f ...n 1899	18,50,881	2,43,521	2,01,170	3,46,690	15,281	10,10,076	2,118,312	4,00,709	2,60,510	4,312	1,07,063	1,415	47,76,773	1,386	1,48,587	76,707	31,533	4,287

IV.

EXPORTS FROM CALCUTTA.

The following Statement shows the Values and Quantities of the Principal Staples of Traffic exported Inland from Calcutta by Rail, Road, River (Country-boat and Steamer), the Calcutta Canals and coasting vessels during the month of March 1900 :—

Whither exported.	Cotton piece-goods.		Cotton twist.		Salt.	Kerosine oil.		Gunny-bags.
	European.	Indian.	European.	Indian.		From Calcutta.	From Budge Budge.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
BENGAL.								
	Rs.	Rs.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	No.
Burdwan	2,07,612	3,570	242	797	40,690	899	8,827	236,850
Birbhum	1,22,892	30	82	805	17,717	130	3,229	152,148
Midnapore	2,66,639	720	1,392	190	25,812	281	4,013	60,962
Hooghly	1,38,632	4,100	190	9	3,376	5,285	2,434	51,762
24-Parganas	2,23,929	6,397	1,144	.....	11,588	8,017	10,772	53,697
Calcutta	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	48,227	.....
Nadia	3,16,987	160	1,192	204	25,355	1,107	6,606	262,272
Murshidabad	76,[illegible]84	1,030	68	91	12,922	29	3,203	56,270
Jessore	1,05,240	.....	874	.....	17,773	3,271	2,241	46,465
Khulna	63,513	.....	77	.....	5,989	313	355	74,340
Rajshahi	85,187	.....	90	11	14,617	1,046	2,868	28,496
Dinajpur	39,480	.....	35	144	12,[illegible]53	3	2,672	34,935
Jalpaiguri	23,615	.....	74	114	11,414	1,092	2,321	8,080
Darjeeling	65,847	300	.....	192	7,532	325	2,297	9,380
Rangpur	1,21,803	.....	27	427	17,442	133	2,795	10,345
Bogra	1,03,551	.....	125	43	10,627	19	900	58,205
Pabna	65,142	.....	164	2[illegible]3	35,580	500	27,000	51,765
Cooch Behar	11,280	.....	6	6	544	27	.....	2,520
Dacca	1,30,235	210	633	5	54,525	950	34,036	8,995
Mymensingh	1,53,945	.....	34	104	8,932	400	100	10,565
Faridpur	60,109	.....	430	13	18,[illegible]40	2,494	1,205	81,515
Backergunge	1,974	.....	787	.....	32,806	15,725	3,722	4,095
Tippera	91,522	00	327	.....	4,248	109	.....	4,865
Noakhali	17,878	.....	249	.....	4,550	4[illegible]0	.....	3,220
Chittagong	1,05,186	.....	295	.....	275	291	98	22,755
Total of Bengal ...	27,11,260	16,587	8,735	3,477	4,00,289	43,446	1,09,401	1,347,[illegible]
BIHAR.								
Patna	1,79,097	1,492	109	232	22,355	29	10,210	54,186
Gaya	1,21,453	296	.....	898	19,125	.....	4,500	42,[illegible]
Shahabad	1,98,728	3,570	18	361	21,429	22	1,018	48,[illegible]
Saran	1,73,428	.....	30	73	16,306	.....	982	13,[illegible]
Champaran	2,62,965	570	71	521	19,186	33	2,556	36,330
Muzaffarpur	1,59,766	.....	.....	145	26,576	18	3,378	67,[illegible]
Darbhanga	2,85,807	.....	7	154	34,981	17	3,475	68,283
Monghyr	1,44,615	90	12	649	23,476	119	2,314	155,[illegible]
Bhagalpur	1,75,129	42	119	243	27,388	34	3,250	112,176
Purnea	1,24,644	.....	139	1,273	26,424	24	3,178	40,425
Malda	29,080	.....	20	23	4,452	.....	627	20,[illegible]
Sonthal Parganas...	1,65,506	7,778	206	965	35,838	93	4,944	96,530
Total of Bihar ...	20,20,158	14,216	740	5,526	2,77,455	389	40,712	779,[illegible]
ORISSA.								
Cuttack	19,065	30	.....	38	.....	3	9,517	10,25[illegible]
Balasore	49,205	1,800	222	1,785	4,100	8	11,105	114,725
Total of Orissa	68,270	1,830	222	1,823	4,100	11	20,622	124,98[illegible]
CHOTA NAGPUR.								
Hazaribagh	43,475	.....	2	148	7,762	17	422	1,060
Manbhum	1,50,447	.....	3	909	39,871	283	2,462	17,745
Singhbhum	3,625	.....	.....	.....	4,806	21	514	17,080
Total of Chota Nagpur ...	1,97,447	.....	5	1,097	52,439	311	3,398	35,875
Grand Total of Supplies into the Provinces under the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal	49,97,135	32,633	9,702	11,923	7,34,283	44,157	2,34,133	2,288,665
OTHER PROVINCES.								
Assam	3,14,230	1,230	237	521	35,[illegible]64	598	7,937	92,[illegible]
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	28,43,295	15,746	3,387	960	57,604	810	42,355	1,114,575
Punjab	10,14,026	8,918	177	38	.....	100	4,501	44,030
Central Provinces	63,117	.....	119	106	100	40	15,372	6,060
Rajputana and Central India ...	55,930	.....	35	35	.....	4	1,589	28,790
Berar	6,486	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	420
Nizam Territory	141	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,530
Bombay	20,213	23,545	.....	19	.....	.....	.....	3,031,348
Madras	35,870	12	29	3,727	.....	.....	95	645,000
Pondicherry	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	31,500
Burmah	1,14,075	22,672	461	1,551	.....	.....	385	5,082,490
Grand Total of Exports in March 1900	94,64,518	1,02,256	14,167	18,880	8,27,151	45,421	3,04,427	11,371,418
Grand Total of Exports in March 1899	1,02,09,420	1,03,457	18,451	47,602	7,50,304	2,77,180		19,756,139

V.

The Sea-borne Trade of Calcutta in these Staples during the month of March 1900 was as follows :—

IMPORTED INTO CALCUTTA.	COTTON PIECE-GOODS.		COTTON TWIST.		Salt.	Kerosine oil.	Gunny-bags.
	European.	Indian.	European.	Indian.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Rs.*	Rs.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	No.
reign Ports—							
t Kingdom	1,23,54,290	.....	14,039	.....	2,43,294	.....	.....
r foreign ports	70,465	.....	1,401	.....	4,52,535	4,70,967	.....
Total of Foreign Trade ...	1,24,30,755	.....	15,440	.....	6,95,829	4,70,967	.....
dian Ports—							
bay	1,13,965	65,336	.....	7,721	44,532	.....	.....
ras	6,300	18,147	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
ps	17,537	.....	.....	.....	.....	22,735	550
r Indian ports	.....	.....	.....	115	.....	.....	.....
Total of Interportal Trade ...	1,37,792	1,03,483	.....	7,836	44,532	22,735	550
d Total of Imports in March { 1900	1,25,68,547	1,03,483	15,440	7,836	7,40,361	4,93,702	550
{ 1899	1,36,65,214	2,14,235	17,952	15,383	6,51,713	2,68,448	50,727

* As per tariff declaration value.

VI.

llowing Statement shows the several Routes followed by the Trade in the above Principal Staples of Traffic exported from Calcutta during the month of March 1900 :—

SPECIFICATION OF ROUTES.	COTTON PIECE-GOODS.		COTTON TWIST.		Salt.	KEROSINE OIL.		Gunny-bags.
	European.	Indian.	European.	Indian.		From Calcutta.	From Budge-Budge	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Rs.	Rs.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	No.
TION OF ROUTES—								
ntry boats	2,08,600	4,100	735	.....	1,33,237	29,147	7,727	106,066
r steamers	6,33,260	.....	2,236	494	1,30,688	...	82,908	153,160
East Indian Railway	66,11,022	42,660	4,873	9,302	4,44,748	2,362	1,17,778	2,455,145
Eastern Bengal State Railway	10,83,573	690	2,647	1,657	98,313	3,811	73,962	644,909
Assam-Bengal Railway	2,06,082	1,290	793	27	830	395	225	10,716
Bengal-Nagpur Railway...	57,082	2,550	.....	660	167	16	6,149	84,840
Bengal Central Railway	1,37,757	.....	1,391	.....	11,278	870	.....	53,235
d	3,13,660	6,397	838	.....	5,165	8,820	417	8,872
... ...	2,12,943	44,560	694	6,650	2,695	.....	15,281	7,655,890
nd Total of Imports in March ... { 1900 ...	94,64,518	1,02,256	14,107	18,880	8,27,151	45,421	3,04,427	11,371,418
{ 1899 ...	1,02,69,420	1,03,457	18,481	47,602	7,50,304	2,77,160		19,736,132

TICAL DEPARTMENT:
he 8th June 1900.

F. A. SLACKE,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

STOCKS OF RICE IN AND AROUND CALCUTTA.

No. 535 Statistics.—The following is published for general information.

F. A. SLACKE,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Statement showing the Stocks of Rice in and around Calcutta during June 1900.

Names of Marts.	Stock in hand as compiled on—												
	1st week of June 1899.	1st week of July 1899.	1st week of August 1899.	1st week of Sept. 1899.	1st week of Oct. 1899.	1st week of Nov. 1899.	1st week of Dec. 1899.	1st week of Jan. 1900.	1st week of Feb. 1900.	1st week of March 1900.	1st week of April 1900.	1st week of May 1900.	1st week of June 1900.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Ballaghata	8,11,000	7,73,000	4,71,000	2,29,000	3,83,000	3,89,000	1,86,500	2,10,000	3,11,000	4,18,000	9,56,000	9,35,000	8,38,000
Ultadanga	77,000	70,000	83,000	46,000	59,700	36,500	36,000	32,700	45,500	61,200	93,500	91,500	83,000
Chitpur, Golsbaree, Kumartooly, Hatkhola, and Culpi Ghat.	3,16,500	3,00,500	2,97,000	2,63,600	2,87,700	2,34,500	1,81,300	2,04,300	2,73,500	2,79,900	3,10,800	3,94,000	2,69,500
Pathuriaghatta, Posta, and Jorabagan.	3,700	3,000	2,900	3,000	4,500	3,900	4,700	4,800	6,300	8,100	5,900	5,400	4,000
Tallygunge, Chetla, Kidderpore, and Munshiganj.	1,09,000	1,73,000	1,74,300	1,62,000	1,50,600	1,47,500	1,16,600	1,62,100	2,00,000	2,60,500	2,62,500	2,14,700	1,80,000
Minor bazars (1)	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000
Other retail-shops (1)	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000
Ramkristopur*	1,24,500	90,500	67,000	1,26,500	1,11,500	1,07,000	1,30,500	1,18,000	1,56,500	1,62,200	2,72,000	2,49,000	2,07,500
Baidyabati, Nawabganj, Bhadeswar, and Chandernagore.†	1,872	869	1,181	2,534	2,168	11,469	11,075	2,087	4,994	5,000	4,575	1,375	1,150
Total ..	20,33,572	19,06,869	15,76,331	13,22,634	14,39,332	13,88,869	11,52,375	12,07,457	14,67,794	16,94,900	22,94,975	22,70,375	20,37,150
On Railway premises on both sides of the river.‡	4,068 (on 3rd June 1899.)	836 (on 3rd July 1899.)	1,503 (on 3rd August 1899.)	4,335 (on 3rd Sept. 1899.)	3,875 (on 3rd Oct. 1899.)	16,645 (on 3rd Nov. 1899.)	40,201 (on 3rd Dec. 1899.)	27,937 (on 3rd Jan. 1900.)	74,018 (on 3rd Feb. 1900.)	56,947 (on 3rd March 1900.)	27,226 (on 3rd April 1900.)	14,093 (on 3rd May 1900.)	19,465 (on 3rd June 1900.)
On boats not yet unloaded—													
By Port Commissioners' returns.	26,190 (1st to 3rd June 1899.)	20,577 (1st to 3rd July 1899.)	23,147 (1st to 3rd August 1899.)	27,333 (1st to 3rd Sept. 1899.)	51,534 (1st to 3rd Oct. 1899.)	39,990 (1st to 3rd Nov. 1899.)	34,697 (1st to 3rd Dec. 1899.)	51,539 (1st to 3rd Jan. 1900.)	54,306 (1st to 3rd Feb. 1900.)	53,233 (1st to 3rd March 1900.)	40,928 (1st to 3rd April 1900.)	23,620 (1st to 3rd May 1900).	7,415 (1st to 3rd June 1900.)
By Canal returns	29,697 (1st to 3rd June 1899.)	23,356 (1st to 3rd July 1899.)	23,490 (1st to 3rd August 1899.)	30,775 (1st to 3rd Sept. 1899.)	31,114 (1st to 3rd Oct. 1899.)	66,276 (1st to 3rd Nov 1899.)	26,700 (1st to 3rd Dec. 1899.)	61,414 (1st to 3rd Jan. 1900.)	1,23,549 (1st to 3rd Feb. 1900.)	1,62,637 (1st to 3rd March 1900.)	75,946 (1st to 3rd April 1900.)	48,063 (1st to 3rd May 1900.)	33,140 (1st to 3rd June 1900.)
Grand total of Stocks ...	20,86,147	19,51,639	16,48,471	13,85,067	15,75,875	15,11,799	12,53,873	13,64,377	17,40,666	19,57,717	23,38,969	23,56,479	21,46,170

* This mart is in the Howrah district, and the figures have been obtained by local enquiry.
† Figures furnished by the Collector of Hooghly.
‡ Ditto by the Railway authorities.
(1) Estimated as a constant quantity.

STATISTICAL DEPARTMENT.

F. A. SLACKE,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Abstract of the Results of Meteorological Observations taken at the Alipore Observatory in the month of May 1900.

	Inches.	Date.	Hour.
The mean pressure of the month	29·740		
The average pressure of May from 24 years' registers ...	29·656		
The highest pressure in the month	29·898	9th	10
The lowest pressure in the month	29·510	24th	16
The range of pressure	0·388		
	Hours.		
The total number of hours of bright sunshine during the month	247·2		
The maximum possible number of hours of sunshine ...	408·3		
	°		
The mean temperature of the month	85·1		
The average temperature of May from 24 years' registers ...	86·1		
The highest temperature in the month	99·4	23rd	
The lowest temperature in the month	69·7	7th	
The range of temperature during the month	29·7		
The mean daily range of temperature	19·5		
The greatest range of temperature in one day	23·3	3rd	
	Per cent.		
The mean humidity of the month	76		
The average humidity of May from 24 years' registers ...	73		
	Inches.		
The mean vapour tension of the month	0·908		
The average vapour tension of May from 9 years' registers ...	0·933		
The mean cloud proportion of the month	3·64		
The average cloud proportion of May from 23 years' registers ...	4·51		
	Ins.		
The total rainfall of the month	4·17		
The total rainfall indicated by a Beckley's self-registering rain-gauge (mouth of the gauge about 52 feet above the ground)	3·96		
The average fall of May from 48 years' registers	5·40		
The greatest fall in 24 hours	1·07	7th	
	Days.		
The number of rainy days in the month	13		
The average number of rainy days in May from 24 years' registers	13		
	°		
The mean maximum equilibrium temperature of solar radiation during the month	147·4		
The mean difference of sun and air temperatures	51·8		
The greatest sun temperature	154·4	15th	
The greatest excess of sun over air temperature	58·2	18th	
The mean temperature of the nocturnal radiation thermometer on woollen cloth	73·6		
The mean depression of the nocturnal radiation thermometer below the minimum air temperature at 4 feet above the ground	2·7		
The greatest depression of the nocturnal radiation thermometer below the minimum air temperature	4·4	7th	
	Miles.		
The mean movement of the wind per day	142·0		
The greatest movement of the wind in one day	264·8	31st	
The greatest movement of the wind in one hour	?		

The number of hours with winds from each of the 8 points—
* N., N.E., E., S.E., S., S.W., W., N.W., Calm.

The results of observations at the Alipore Observatory are not rigorously comparable with the registers of past years (at the Park Street Observatory). The barometer is about 3 feet higher at Alipore, and, other things being equal, reads therefore ·003 lower. The diurnal range of temperature is also greater at Alipore, and the mean temperature apparently about 0·5 higher; and finally, the thermometer which furnished the record of temperature at the Surveyor-General's Office during 20 years and upwards is found to read 0·6 higher than the Kew Standard thermometer, which is the standard of reference at the present Observatory.

* The anemograph under repair.

G. W. KUCHLER,

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, GOVT. OF INDIA,
Alipore (Calcutta), the 11th June 1900.

For *Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of India and Director-General of Indian Observatories.*

Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Alipore Observatory from 3rd to 9th June 1900.

Month.	Date.	Maximum in sun.	Number of hours of bright sunshine.	Mean pressure barometer at 32° Fahr.	Temperature. Mean.	Temperature. Maximum.	Temperature. Range.	Temperature. Minimum.	Hygrometry. Mean wet bulb.	Hygrometry. Vapour tension.	Hygrometry. Dew point.	Hygrometry. Humidity.	Wind. Prevailing direction.	Wind. Miles recorded.	Rain.	Weather
		°		Inches.	°	°		°	°	Inches		%			Inches.	
1900. June	3rd	141·4	7·5	29·793	82·6	91·5	20·3	71·2	76·8	0·849	74·3	77	E and calm ...	60	Nil	Partially cloudy.
,,	4th	142·4	5·4	·797	86·5	95·4	19·2	76·2	80·4	·959	78·0	77	SE and calm ...	53	,,	Partially cloudy.
,,	5th	150·4	8·0	·752	87·8	96·2	16·8	79·4	81·7	1·003	79·3	77	SW and calm ...	74	,,	Partially cloudy.
,,	6th	150·5	8·5	·657	88·4	96·9	17·5	79·4	79·9	0·907	76·3	68	SW ...	94	,,	Partially cloudy.
,,	7th	149·7	8·8	·615	87·8	98·2	18·0	80·2	80·9	·963	78·1	73	SW ...	99	,,	Partially cloudy.
,,	8th	147·6	4·6	·615	88·6	96·9	16·7	80·2	81·3	·971	78·3	72	SW ...	78	,,	Chiefly cloudy.
,,	9th	150·4	9·8	·569	89·0	98·7	18·7	80·0	80·3	·917	76·6	67	SE ...	50	,,	Chiefly clear.

	Inches.
The mean pressure of the seven days	29·685
The average pressure of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	29·577
	Hours.
The total number of hours of bright sunshine	52·1
The maximum possible number of hours of sunshine	93·9
	°
The mean temperature of the seven days	87·2
The average temperature of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	86·1
The extreme variation of temperature	27·5
The maximum temperature	98·7
	Miles.
The highest velocity of the wind in one hour	?
	%
The mean relative humidity	73
The average relative humidity of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	78
	Inches.
The total fall of rain from 3rd to 9th June 1900	Nil
The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	2·35
The total fall from 1st January to 9th June 1900	9·24
The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	12·34

The mean pressure, temperature, &c., are deduced from the traces of the Barograph and Thermograph, and from observations made at 6h., 10h., 16h., and 22h.

The maximum and minimum temperatures are obtained from self-registering thermometers. All the thermometers are verified and the readings have been corrected to a standard constructed and verified at the Kew Observatory. They are exposed under a thatched shed open at the sides, and are suspended four feet above the ground.

The barometer readings are corrected approximately to those of the standard, Newman's No. 86, formerly at the Surveyor-General's Office.

The hygrometric elements are obtained from Tables III, IV, and V of the official tables computed in the Meteorological Office, and based on Regnault's modifications of August's formula.

The mouth of the rain-gauge is one foot above the ground.

N.B.—In the column "Miles recorded" the movement of wind from 8 A.M. of the day for which it is shown to 8 A.M. of the following day is given.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, GOVT. OF INDIA,
Alipore (Calcutta), the 11th June 1900.

G. W. KUCHLER,
For *Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of India and Director-General of Indian Observatories.*

CIRCULAR AND EASTERN CANALS.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ending Saturday, the 9th June 1900, as compared with the corresponding week of the previous year.

Nature of Cargo.	Week ending Saturday, the 9th June 1900.			Week ending Saturday, the 10th June 1899.		
	Number of boats.	Weight of cargo.	Tollage.	Number of boats.	Weight of cargo.	Tollage.
	No.	Mds.	Rs.	No.	Mds.	Rs.
Rice and paddy	439	1,15,620	1,858	376	52,425	701
Jute	1	25	1	8	3,250	49
Firewood	43	37,925	565	10	6,100	90
Other articles	617	1,87,850	2,458	620	2,04,857	2,534
Total ...	1,100	3,41,420	4,882	1,014	2,66,632	3,374

EASTERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

Abstract of Principal Commodities carried over the Eastern Bengal State Railway during the month of March 1900 as compared with the same month of the previous year.

Staples.	1900.		1899.		Total.		Increase.	Decrease.
	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	1900.	1899.		
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Apparel, including drapery, haberdashery, millinery, uniforms, accoutrements, boots and shoes.	57	.....	.....	.....	57	.....	57	.....
Coal and Coke carried for the Public and Foreign Railways.	6,797	14,225	3,468	19,840	23,022	28,308	.....	5,281
Cotton, raw	1	106	1	1,176	107	1,177	.....	1,070
Cotton, manufactured—								
Twist and yarn, European	136	.....	296	.....	136	296	.....	162
Ditto, Indian	99	61	164	183	160	347	.....	187
Piece-goods, European	995	6	1,239	12	1,001	1,251	.....	1,250
Ditto, Indian	85	.....	37	.....	85	37	.....	2
Others	.....	2	.....	.....	2	.....	2	.....
Chemicals, excepting saltpetre	11	.....	.....	.....	11	.....	11	.....
Drugs—								
Intoxicating, other than opium	10	18	3	13	28	16	18	.....
Non-intoxicating—								
Medicinal preparations	10	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	10	.....
Others	69	7	89	5	76	94	.....	23
Dyes and Tans—								
Al (Morinda citrifolia)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Alizarine and Aniline dyes	12	.....	39	.....	12	39	.....	27
Cutch	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Indigo	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Myrabolams	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tanning barks	49	304	30	244	353	274	79	.....
Turmeric	20	.....	29	.....	20	29	.....	9
Others								
Fodder—								
Oil-cake	56	446	.....	.....	502	.....	502	.....
Hay, straw and grass	931	1,219	.....	.....	2,150	.....	2,150	.....
Fruits and vegetables, fresh	522	206	.....	.....	728	.....	728	.....
Grain and pulse—								
Gram and pulse	1,485	13,076	1,425	8,277	14,561	9,702	4,859	.....
Jawar and bajra	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rice in the husk	2,493	9,921	3,378	9,368	12,414	12,746	.....	332
Do. not in the husk	5,460	14,943	8,059	6,883	20,403	14,942	5,461	.....
Wheat	37	56	8	17	93	25	68	.....
Do. flour	62	2	.....	.....	64	.....	64	.....
Others	41	811	19	55	852	74	778	.....
Hides and skins—								
Hides of cattle—								
Dressed or tanned	46	500	38	1,136	546	1,169	.....	621
Raw	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Skins of sheep, &c.—								
Dressed or tanned	2	49	.....	84	51	84	.....	33
Raw	7	1	.....	.....	8	.....	8	.....
Horns	.....	408	.....	.....	408	.....	408	.....
Hemp (Indian) and other fibres, excluding jute.								
Jute—								
Raw	12	7,371	112	3,485	7,384	23,597	.....	16,213
Gunny-bags and cloth	1,212	285	1,689	453	1,497	2,142	.....	645
Lac	.....	126	.....	100	126	100	26	.....
Leather—								
Unwrought	.....	.....	34	4	3	38	.....	35
Wrought, excepting boots and shoes	3	.....						
Liquors—								
Ale and beer	23	2	37	3	25	39	.....	14
Spirits of all kinds, including country spirit	5	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	5	.....
Wine	74	.....	62	3	74	85	.....	11
All other sorts, including toddy and fermented liquor, other than ale and beer.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Metals—								
Brass, unwrought	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Do., wrought	83	42	110	112	125	222	.....	97
Copper, unwrought	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Do., wrought	5	3	10	6	8	16	.....	8
Iron and steel { cast	58	6	31	.....	64	31	33	.....
Iron and steel { unwrought	.....	.....	43	.....	.....	43	.....	43
Iron and steel { wrought	1,019	24	1,271	45	1,043	1,316	.....	273
Iron and steel { manufactures	215	53	350	415	268	665	.....	397
Others	288	30	1,106	70	318	1,176	.....	858
Oils—								
Kerosine	7,684	90	9,438	125	7,774	9,563	.....	1,789
Castor	6	.....	4	.....	6	4	2	.....
Cocoanut	60	.....	89	.....	60	89	.....	29
Mustard and rape	227	3	190	1	230	191	39	.....
Others	48	.....	91	.....	48	91	.....	43
Oilseeds—								
Castor	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Earth-nuts	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Linseed	.....	2,683	.....	3,505	2,683	3,505	.....	822
Poppy	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rape and mustard	367	3,379	156	3,037	3,746	3,193	553	.....
Til or jinjili	.....	2	.....	10	2	10	.....	8
Others	.....	144	8	.....	144	8	136	.....
Opium	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....
Paper and pasteboard	107	266	203	382	373	585	.....	212
Provisions—								
Dried fruits and nuts	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Ghee	85	3	94	2	88	96	.....	8
Others	433	126	1,007	646	559	1,653	.....	1,194

STAPLES.	1900.		1899.		Total.		Increase.	Decrease.
	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	1900.	1899.		
	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
Railway Plant and stock carried for Rolling the Public and Foreign Railways—								
Locomotive, engines and tenders and parts thereof.	.....	.....	23	.....	.....	23	.....	23
Carriages and trucks and parts thereof ...	.....	10	.....	.....	10	.....	10	.....
Materials—								
Steel rails and fish-plates, sleepers and keys of steel and cast-iron.	511	.....	.....	.....	511	.....	511	.....
Others	1,497	94	68	.....	1,521	68	1,453	.....
	727	58	566	.....	780	1,068	.....	288
Salt	4,497	105	6,126	202	6,603	6,229	.....	1,632
Saltpetre, &c.—								
Saltpetre	5	.....	9	.....	5	9	.....	4
Other saline substances	78	59	.....	.....	187	.....	187	.....
Silk, raw—								
Foreign	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Indian	.....	10	.....	22	10	22	.....	12
Silk piece-goods—								
Foreign	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Indian	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Spices—								
Betel-nuts	605	112	466	724	717	1,190	.....	473
Cardamoms	.....	36	.....	31	36	31	5	.....
Chillies	270	2	265	34	272	299	.....	27
Ginger	7	95	4	163	102	165	.....	64
Pepper	38	.....	38	.....	38	39	.....	1
Others	83	149	120	460	232	610	.....	378
Stone and lime	1,352	1,709	1,677	1,912	3,061	3,589	.....	528
Sugar—								
Refined or crystallised, including sugar-candy	263	.....	466	24	263	490	.....	206
Unrefined—								
Sugar	996	292	2,050	1,594	2,649	3,644	.....	995
Gur, rab, jaggery, molasses, and other saccharine produce	946	353						
Tea—								
Foreign	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Indian	1	18	.....	11	19	11	8	.....
Tobacco—								
Unmanufactured	46	1,290	85	1,671	1,287	1,756	.....	469
Manufactured—								
Cigars	18	.....	13	.....	18	13	5	.....
Other sorts								
Wood—								
Timber, unwrought	343	533	308	378	1,076	681	395	.....
Manufactures	178	4						
Wool—								
Raw	.....	178	.....	243	178	243	.....	65
Manufactured—								
Carpets and rugs								
Piece-goods, European								
Ditto, Indian	1	.....	2	.....	1	2	.....	1
Other sorts of manufactures								
All other articles of merchandise	6,783	1,861	9,115	5,434	6,634	14,549	.....	7,915
Total ...	51,716	79,798	82,030	92,642	1,31,514	154,672	2 1,517	44,675

CALCUTTA, *the 9th June 1900.*

HARPRASAD DAS,
for *Offg. Examiner of Accounts.*

Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 26th May 1900, on 1,836·15 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Tr...
	(a)	Rs. A. P. (a)	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P. (b)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	371,687	3,27,782 3 0	55,38,197 0	10,72,277 10 0	25,751 0 0	14,25,810 13 0	98,679	208,123	2...
Or per mile of railway	.....	178 8 3	.....	583 15 6	14 0 5	776 8 4	.....	.....	...
For previous 19¾ weeks of half-year	7,091,019*	72,34,545 11 0*	10,47,50,255 30†	2,06,64,636 13 0 ‡	5,33,450 0 0‡	2,84,32,653 8 0	3,001,830§	3,028,445§	5,30...
Total for 20¾ weeks ...	7,462,706	75,62,327 14 0	11,02,88,452 30	2,17,36,934 7 0	5,59,201 0 0	2,98,58,463 5 0	2,100,709	4,134,578	6,27...
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	360,528	3,08,336 1 8	45,47,897 20	8,32,746 3 11	24,854 8 11	11,65,930 14 6	95,113	181,563§	276,...
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	.....	179 15 7	.....	486 1 2	14 8 1	680 8 10	.....	.....	...
Total for corresponding 21 weeks of previous year ...	7,201,169	74,83,287 3 7	9,73,46,493 0	1,84,64,350 11 11	4,91,979 8 11	2,64,39,617 8 8	2,011,761	3,679,816§	5,691,...

(a) The increase is in outward Passenger Traffic, chiefly from stations on the A district.
(b) The increase is chiefly in coal traffic, as also in food-grains from stations in the Loop, Dinapore, and Gaya districts.
* Added No. of passengers 7,077 and deducted Rs. 10,630 } On account of difference between the approximate and audited figures for the week ended ...
† Deducted Mds. 2,07,407 " " " 11,473 }
‡ Ditto " 1,481 } April 1900.
§ Audited figures up to 14th April 1900.

1900. *Abstract of progressive weekly returns of all earnings for 1900 in comparison with 1899.*

Open mileage.	Period.	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings.	Total.	Per mile of railway.	Train mileage.	
		No. of passengers.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	No.	Rs.
*1,710·53	13 days of January	596,641	6,66,195	87,39,374	18,36,806	46,519	25,46,514	1,490	534,867	4 12
*1,710·53	Week ended 20th January ...	320,578	3,31,459	50,37,540	10,71,643	31,629	14,34,731	839	303,814	4 11
*1,710·53	Ditto 27th " ...	322,294	3,52,160	54,92,659	10,88,005	30,964	14,71,129	[illegible]	289,256	5 1
*1,710·67	Ditto 3rd February ...	389,483	4,34,437	47,13,281	9,61,855	31,898	14,28,190	835	294,217	4 12
*1,710·67	Ditto 10th " ...	381,070	3,97,544	53,63,745	11,24,813	30,517	15,52,874	908	307,000	5 [illegible]
*1,710·67	Ditto 17th " ...	386,115	3,83,876	56,07,254	11,34,197	31,416	15,49,489	906	311,726	4 [illegible]
*1,710·67	Ditto 24th " ...	359,641	3,78,534	55,79,838	11,65,672	30,341	15,74,547	920	311,188	5 [illegible]
*1,764·45	Ditto 3rd March ...	394,800	3,96,184	50,25,604	10,78,799	22,439	14,97,422	849	309,733	4 11
*1,836·15	Ditto 10th " ...	393,112	4,14,798	51,12,822	10,31,317	26,377	14,72,492	802	313,033	4 11
*1,836·15	Ditto 17th " ...	327,890	3,46,271	50,95,490	9,70,535	26,392	13,43,098	731	303,495	4 [illegible]
*1,836·15	Ditto 24th " ...	338,952	3,75,592	54,55,750	10,03,445	25,467	14,04,504	765	294,234	4 [illegible]
*1,836·15	Ditto 31st " ...	333,047	3,68,837	59,01,770	9,91,621	26,335	13,86,793	755	293,144	4 11
*1,836·15	Ditto 7th April ...	338,649	3,85,364	49,46,732	9,89,271	19,830	13,94,465	759	294,960	4 11
*1,836·15	Ditto 14th " ...	352,092	3,68,345	51,59,797	9,75,583	24,037	13,68,005	713	293,270	4 7
1,836·15	Ditto 21st " ...	349,986	3,47,813	52,94,153	9,90,309	27,043	13,65,225	744	294,539	4 [illegible]
1,836·15	Ditto 28th " ...	354,656	3,40,126	54,08,188	10,17,478	27,634	13,85,238	754	295,783	4 [illegible]
1,836·15	Ditto 5th May ...	371,013	3,45,844	54,88,691	10,61,931	25,822	14,33,597	781	292,035	4 [illegible]
1,836·15	Ditto 12th " ...	390,465	3,29,752	55,43,233	10,58,777	25,081	14,13,540	770	296,174	4 [illegible]
1,836·15	Ditto 19th " ...	389,936	3,32,495	57,84,315	11,12,545	24,859	14,69,799	800	299,337	4 11
1,836·15	Ditto 26th " ...	371,687	3,27,782	55,38,197	10,72,278	25,751	14,25,811	777	305,012	4 [illegible]
	Totals up to date ...	7,462,706	75,62,328	11,02,88,453	2,17,36,934	5,59,201	2,98,58,463	862	6,336,287	4 12

* Audited.

Abstract of progressive weekly returns of all earnings for 1900 in comparison with 1899—concluded. 1899.

		No. of passengers.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	No.	Rs.
1,712·23	14 days of January	610,137	7,31,950	86,73,251	16,62,512	40,424	24,34,886	1,422	523,262	4 [illegible]
1,712·22	Week ended 21st January ...	360,143	3,49,373	39,57,906	8,24,785	20,734	11,94,902	698	262,791	4 [illegible]
1,712·22	Ditto 28th " ...	294,919	3,27,050	48,78,222	8,99,823	20,057	12,47,530	[illegible]	259,577	4 [illegible]
1,712·22	Ditto 4th February ...	306,675	3,55,933	47,40,924	9,36,490	6,453	12,98,876	[illegible]	263,948	4 [illegible]
1,712·22	Ditto 11th " ...	351,599	3,78,723	46,31,2[illegible]	8,80,483	21,076	12,60,282	736	259,186	4 [illegible]
1,712·22	Ditto 18th " ...	365,165	3,81,778	46,98[illegible]	8,98,210	21,405	13,01,393	760	263,551	4 [illegible]
1,712·22	Ditto 25th " ...	393,644	4,08,296	52,67,3[illegible]	8,75,907	26,212	13,10,405	765	270,277	4 [illegible]
1,712·33	Ditto 4th March ...	380,336	3,99,756	48,80,459	8,89,209	21,604	13,10,569	765	271,753	4 [illegible]
1,713·21	Ditto 11th " ...	407,918	4,11,361	47,04,794	8,64,959	21,951	12,98,271	758	271,377	4 [illegible]
1,713·21	Ditto 18th " ...	349,314	3,67,248	47,40,392	8,39,300	24,262	12,30,810	718	269,651	4 [illegible]
1,713·21	Ditto 25th " ...	323,926	3,66,981	47,83,760	8,90,781	23,929	12,81,641	751	260,148	4 [illegible]
1,713·21	Ditto 1st April ...	291,686	3,45,692	43,13,930	7,98,362	24,561	11,68,585	682	266,212	4 [illegible]
1,713·21	Ditto 8th " ...	328,452	3,44,263	46,62,133	8,86,928	26,719	12,67,910	740	262,200	4 [illegible]
1,713·21	Ditto 15th " ...	350,080	3,26,984	46,95,441	9,02,955	26,214	12,56,063	733	270,393	4 [illegible]
1,713·21	Ditto 22nd " ...	348,594	3,31,692	44,40,033	9,34,527	32,089	12,98,308	758	268,855	4 [illegible]
1,713·21	Ditto 29th " ...	363,115	3,31,837	52,17,921	9,00,203	31,872	13,53,912	790	279,588	4 [illegible]
1,713·21	Ditto 6th May ...	372,772	3,40,529	44,41,115	8,86,070	23,801	12,60,300	736	275,671	4 [illegible]
1,713·21	Ditto 13th " ...	382,212	3,32,386	44,35,826	8,82,124	23,372	12,27,882	717	272,645	4 [illegible]
1,713·21	Ditto 20th " ...	329,992	3,34,165	47,27,180	9,07,203	24,790	12,66,158	739	266,972	4 [illegible]
1,713·21	Ditto 27th " ...	360,528	3,08,330	45,47,898	8,32,746	24,855	11,65,931	681	276,616	4 [illegible]
	Totals up to date ...	7,201,169	74,83,287	9,73,46,493	1,84,64,351	4,91,980	2,64,39,618	786	5,691,577	4 [illegible]

TARKESSUR BRANCH RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 26th May 1900, on 22·23 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Traffic for the week ...	20,646	4,900 10 0	37,852 30	1,033 15 0	9 8 0	5,943 0 0	1,046	142	1,188
Traffic of railway ...	.....	220 7 2	.....	46 8 2	0 6 6	207 5 10	.....	.....	.....
Previous 19½ weeks of half-year	495,761*	1,25,897 6 0*	6,99,906 20†	19,962 0 0†	193 0 0‡	1,46,052 6 0	21,046§	4,760§	25,806
Total for 20½ weeks ...	516,407	1,30,798 0 0	7,37,759 10	20,996 15 0	202 0 0	1,51,995 15 0	22,092	4,902	26,994
Comparison.									
For corresponding week previous year	21,842‖	5,128 5 10	11,855 30	520 0 0	6 9 0	5,654 14 10	1,094	94	1,188
Traffic of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	.....	230 11 1	.....	23 6 8	0 4 9	254 6 1	...	.....	....
Total for corresponding 21 weeks of previous year ...	518,763	1,31,333 1 3	3,62,070 30	13,572 11 0	204 11 6	1,45,110 7 9	22,844	2,762	25,606

* Added number of passengers 6,545 and Rs. 2,087
† Deducted Mds. 13,125 „ „ 46 } On account of difference between the approximate and audited figures for the week ended 14th April 1900.
‡ Added „ 9
‖ Audited figures up to 14th April 1900.

Abstract of progressive weekly return of all earnings for 1900 in comparison with 1899.

Period.	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings.	Total.	Per mile of railway.	Train mileage.	
	Number of passengers.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	No.	Rate. Rs. A. P.
13 days of January ...	38,032	8,000	35,948	1,501	16	10,417	469	2,345	4 7 1
Week ended 20th Jan.	19,749	4,615	14,487	505	10	5,130	231	1,596	3 3 5
„ „ 27th „	21,810	5,216	72,104	1,057	15	6,288	283	1,298	4 13 6
„ „ 3rd Feb.	21,623	5,226	18,974	781	7	6,014	271	1,188	5 1 0
„ „ 10th „ ...	22,020	5,691	57,532	1,102	4	6,797	306	1,188	5 11 6
„ „ 17th „ ...	28,611	7,274	33,574	1,076	5	8,355	376	1,188	7 0 6
„ „ 24th „ ...	23,082	5,695	32,203	1,248	7	6,950	308	1,188	5 12 3
„ „ 3rd March	36,442	9,033	25,410	1,014	11	10,078	454	1,330	7 14 0
„ „ 10th „	24,658	6,157	32,079	1,192	17	7,366	331	1,168	6 3 2
„ „ 17th „	23,548	5,802	63,056	1,376	18	7,196	324	1,592	4 12 8
„ „ 24th „	22,730	5,632	37,502	1,230	5	6,867	309	1,497	4 9 0
„ „ 31st „	22,502	5,440	49,504	1,276	13	6,729	303	1,188	5 10 [illegible]
„ „ 7th April	30,231	8,024	28,339	765	8	8,797	396	1,188	7 6 0
„ „ 14th „	54,190	16,363	21,117	788	17	17,168	772	1,726	9 15 2
„ „ 21st „	20,552	5,246	33,104	903	8	6,157	277	1,188	5 2 11
„ „ 28th „	18,867	4,945	34,735	1,018	8	5,971	269	1,188	5 0 5
„ „ 5th May ...	21,194	5,185	37,097	1,052	8	6,245	281	1,188	5 4 1
„ „ 12th „ ...	22,582	5,481	39,828	1,118	8	6,607	297	1,188	5 9 0
„ „ 19th „ ...	21,508	5,152	36,604	960	8	6,120	275	1,188	5 2 5
„ „ 26th „ ...	20,646	4,901	37,852	1,034	9	5,944	267	1,188	5 0 1
Totals up to date ...	516,407	1,30,798	7,37,759	20,996	202	1,51,996	328	26,994	5 10 1

* Audited.

Abstract of progressive weekly return of all earning for 1900 in comparison with 1899—concluded.

	Number of passengers.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	No.	Rate. Rs. A. P.
14 days of January ...	39,827	9,315	36,916	1,085	9	10,409	468	2,376	4 6 1
Week ended 21st Jan.	21,079	5,005	13,416	431	18	5,444	245	1,188	4 9 4
„ „ 28th „	21,762	5,294	18,576	604	16	5,944	267	1,188	5 0 1
„ „ 4th Feb.	21,821	5,245	18,392	667	7	5,919	268	1,235	4 12 8
„ „ 11th „ ...	22,282	5,315	17,028	667	7	5,989	269	1,188	5 0 8
„ „ 18th „ ...	22,414	5,546	29,242	828	17	6,391	287	1,188	5 6 1
„ „ 25th „ ...	29,754	7,653	29,200	78	9	8,425	379	1,222	6 11 8
„ „ 4th March...	27,148	6,652	12,805	731	4	7,387	332	1,188	6 3 6
„ „ 11th „ ...	38,631	10,615	18,444	767	6	11,388	512	1,366	8 3 5
„ „ 18th „ ...	23,186	5,654	17,431	746	15	6,385	287	1,210	5 4 5
„ „ 25th „ ...	22,302	5,502	20,[illegible]64	800	12	6,314	284	1,188	5 5 0
„ „ 1st April ...	23,296	5,920	17,778	703	20	6,642	299	1,144	5 12 11
„ „ 8th „ ...	31,550	9,343	16,916	700	10	10,053	452	1,188	8 7 5
„ „ 15th „ ...	49,233	13,568	13,139	515	8	14,091	634	1,452	9 11 3
„ „ 22nd „ ...	20,423	5,072	16,345	658	6	5,736	258	1,188	4 13 3
„ „ 29th „ ...	23,213	5,744	14,871	638	7	6,389	287	1,188	5 6 1
„ „ 6th May ...	21,848	5,343	1[illegible],354	581	4	5,928	267	1,295	4 9 3
„ „ 13th „ ...	22,490	5,252	16,947	624	18	5,894	265	1,188	4 15 5
„ „ 20th „ ...	17,512	4,247	10,761	475	5	4,727	213	1,188	3 15 8
„ „ 27th „ ...	21,842	5,128	11,856	520	7	5,655	254	1,188	4 12 2
Totals up to date ...	518,763	1,31,333	3,62,071	13,572	205	1,45,110	311	25,606	5 10 8

DELHI-UMBALLA-KALKA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 26th May 1900 on 162·24 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week	18,002	15,743 3 0	22,726 30	10,782 10 0	65 0 0	26,590 12 0	7,659	2,407	[illegible]
Or per mile of railway ...	.....	97 0 6	...	66 7 5	0 6 5	163 14 4	.....	...	[illegible]
For previous 19½ weeks of half-year	348,204*	3,27,243 10 0*	18,90,751 30†	2,19,310 14 0†	1,404 0 0‡	5,47,958 8 0	151,231§	59,230§	[illegible]
Total for 20½ weeks ..	366,206	3,42,986 12 0	19,90,278 20	2,30,093 8 0	1,469 0 0	5,74,549 4 0	158,890	61,727	[illegible]
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	19,424§	15,306 6 0	80,318 30	8,741 0 0	44 4 3	24,093 10 3	7,061§	2,984§	[illegible]
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	.....	94 5 9	.....	53 14 0	0 4 4	148 8 1	.....	.....	[illegible]
Total for corresponding 21 weeks of previous year	407,617	3,54,635 14 9	18,28,075 10	2,20,518 11 6	1,551 4 9	5,76,705 15 0	150,386	73,890§	[illegible]

* Deducted number of passengers 58 and
† Added Mds. 1 330 and
‡ Do.
§ Audited figures up to 14th April 1900.

Rs. 798, " 550, " 7 } On account of difference between the approximate and audited figures for the week ended 14th April 1900.

1900. *Abstract of progressive weekly returns of all earnings for 1900 in comparison with 1899.*

Open mileage.	Period.	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings.	Total.	Per mile of railway.	Train mileage.	
		Number of passengers.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	No.	Rs.
162·24	13 days of January ...	28,523	26,996	1,85,104	22,085	123	49,204	303	10,461	[illegible]
*162·24	Week ended 20th Jan. ...	14,298	10,085	78,419	11,799	44	22,528	139	9,672	[illegible]
*162·24	" 27th " ...	14,124	10,122	96,327	10,159	140	20,721	128	9,666	[illegible]
*162·24	" 3rd Feb. ...	14,684	11,937	86,775	9,848	78	21,463	132	10,258	[illegible]
*162·24	" 10th " ...	16,269	13,157	1,19,364	12,368	42	25,567	158	10,039	[illegible]
*162·24	" 17th " ...	16,555	14,046	87,111	9,776	46	23,868	147	10,166	[illegible]
*162·24	" 24th " ...	16,691	18,017	79,348	12,258	62	30,337	156	10,298	[illegible]
*162·24	" 3rd March ...	17,386	16,631	98,500	10,084	77	26,712	165	10,724	[illegible]
*162·24	" 10th " ...	20,054	19,378	67,051	11,645	68	31,091	192	11,902	[illegible]
*162·24	" 17th " ...	18,268	16,552	1,33,746	10,783	67	27,404	169	11,389	[illegible]
*162·24	" 24th " ...	18,821	19,121	1,57,936	13,087	72	32,280	199	11,588	[illegible]
*162·24	" 31st " ...	21,278	22,932	1,76,473	16,229	99	39,260	242	11,096	[illegible]
*162·24	" 7th April ...	21,881	26,403	71,684	10,682	97	36,582	225	11,102	[illegible]
*162·24	" 14th " ...	18,469	19,160	59,340	8,567	71	27,798	171	10,959	[illegible]
162·24	" 21st " ...	19,128	18,120	66,224	9,387	64	27,571	170	10,190	[illegible]
162·24	" 28th " ...	17,986	17,567	62,374	9,603	64	27,234	168	10,176	[illegible]
162·24	" 5th May ...	17,044	15,918	73,036	10,323	63	26,303	162	10,033	[illegible]
162·24	" 12th " ...	17,607	17,302	88,155	9,545	63	27,000	166	10,357	[illegible]
162·24	" 19th " ...	18,728	17,909	1,03,679	12,102	65	30,036	185	10,432	[illegible]
162·24	" 26th " ...	18,002	15,743	80,727	10,782	65	26,590	164	10,166	[illegible]
	Totals up to date ..	366,206	3,42,987	19,90,279	2,30,094	1,469	5,74,549	176	229,617	[illegible]

* Audited.

Abstract of progressive weekly returns of all earnings for 1900 in comparison with 1899—concluded.

		Number of passengers.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	No.	Rs.
162·24	14 days of January ...	37,103	29,209	1,53,146	19,456	170	48,835	301	20,260	[illegible]
162·24	Week ended 21st Jan. ...	15,943	12,425	76,396	9,844	82	22,351	138	10,238	[illegible]
162·24	" 28th " ...	16,064	12,701	74,782	9,692	83	22,476	139	10,112	[illegible]
162·24	" 4th Feb. ...	15,437	12,150	1,28,595	10,571	62	22,763	140	10,024	[illegible]
162·24	" 11th " ...	16,821	12,253	68,754	8,633	65	20,946	129	9,877	[illegible]
162·24	" 18th " ...	18,935	14,872	69,090	9,303	79	24,254	149	9,955	[illegible]
162·24	" 25th " ...	19,741	15,729	85,485	10,850	39	26,618	164	10,050	[illegible]
162·24	" 4th March	20,485	17,423	73,710	7,868	55	25,346	156	10,031	[illegible]
162·24	" 11th " ...	20,895	17,864	85,057	13,447	73	31,384	193	10,059	[illegible]
162·24	" 18th " ...	21,33	20,169	82,678	12,197	51	32,357	199	12,274	[illegible]
162·24	" 25th " ...	20,610	21,305	1,31,562	16,367	146	37,818	233	12,018	[illegible]
162·24	" 1st April ..	19,491	23,283	67,792	9,894	128	33,305	205	11,762	[illegible]
162·24	" 8th " ...	24,390	21,519	1,12,947	12,792	89	34,400	212	11,834	[illegible]
162·24	" 15th " ...	20,558	18,154	1,34,221	9,770	55	27,979	172	11,379	[illegible]
162·24	" 22nd " ...	20,244	18,018	87,532	10,077	87	29,032	185	10,388	[illegible]
162·24	" 29th " ...	21,244	17,353	67,760	10,211	53	27,617	170	10,560	[illegible]
162·24	" 6th May	19,807	16,729	1,02,058	9,783	89	26,601	164	10,305	[illegible]
162·24	" 13th " ...	20,140	17,909	65,172	8,659	71	26,699	164	10,397	[illegible]
162·24	" 20th " ...	17,970	19,392	83,041	12,058	60	31,480	194	9,970	[illegible]
162·24	" 27th " ...	19,425	15,348	89,318	8,741	45	24,094	149	224,245	[illegible]
	Totals up to date ...	407,617	3,54,635	18,28,075	2,20,518	1,552	5,76,705	169		

SOUTH BEHAR RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 26th May 1900 on 78·76 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week	12,396	6,246 14 0	68,308 0	4,365 4 0	39 0 0	10,651 2 0	1,469	1,140	2,589
Per per mile of railway	.....	79 5 0	.....	55 6 10	0 7 11	135 3 9	.....	.....	.....
For previous 19½ weeks of half-year	239,885*	1,21,353 7 0*	11,77,726 0†	83,105 1 0†	535 0 0‡	2,04,993 8 0	30,782§	16,476§	47,258
Total for 20½ weeks	252,281	1,27,600 5 0	12,46,034 0	87,470 5 0	574 0 0	2,15,644 10 0	32,241	17,616	49,857
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total for corresponding weeks of previous year ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

* Deducted No. of passengers 150 and Rs. 1,533 } On account of difference between the approximate and audited figures for the week ended
† Added Mds. 1,475 and deducted ,, 397 } 14th April 1900.
‡ Ditto ,, 22 }
§ Audited figures up to 14th April 1900.

Abstract of progressive weekly returns of all earnings for 1900 in comparison with 1899.

Open mileage.	Period.	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings.	Total.	Per mile of railway.	Train mileage.	
		Number of passengers.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	No.	Rate. Rs. A. P.
*78·83	13 days of January ...	19,319	9,099	94,726	6,991	54	16,144	205	4,134	3 14 6
*78·83	Week ended 20th Jan. ...	9,896	4,425	60,658	4,221	13	8,659	110	2,226	3 14 3
*78·76	,, ,, 27th ,, ...	10,125	4,975	60,093	4,588	21	9,584	122	2,226	4 4 11
*78·76	,, ,, 3rd Feb. ..	10,625	5,159	56,095	4,132	22	9,313	118	2,226	4 2 11
*78·76	,, ,, 10th ,, ...	12,247	5,909	54,624	3,633	23	9,565	121	2,226	4 4 9
*78·76	,, ,, 17th ,, ...	13,197	6,444	52,127	4,088	32	10,564	134	2,226	4 11 11
*78·76	,, ,, 24th ,, ...	12,335	6,297	45,451	3,954	24	10,275	130	2,226	4 9 10
*78·76	,, ,, 3rd Mar. ..	12,922	6,573	52,791	4,886	23	11,482	146	2,205	5 3 4
*78·76	,, ,, 10th ,, ...	13,905	7,103	51,961	3,920	29	11,052	140	2,205	5 0 2
*78·76	,, ,, 17th ,, ...	10,993	5,766	50,049	3,784	20	9,570	122	2,363	4 0 10
*78·76	,, ,, 24th ,, ...	14,866	8,010	64,526	4,363	33	12,406	158	2,284	5 5 11
*78·76	,, ,, 31st ,, ...	13,194	6,782	58,064	3,962	29	10,773	137	2,441	4 6 7
*78·76	,, ,, 7th April ...	13,083	6,991	68,231	4,518	34	11,543	147	2,599	4 7 1
78·76	,, ,, 14th ,, ...	11,032	5,589	58,063	3,774	41	9,404	119	2,441	3 13 8
78·76	,, ,, 21st ,, ...	11,602	6,333	57,897	3,808	19	10,160	129	2,756	3 11 0
78·76	,, ,, 28th ,, ...	12,034	6,184	65,125	4,701	19	10,904	138	2,520	4 5 3
78·76	,, ,, 5th May ...	12,660	6,680	74,839	4,510	20	11,210	142	2,756	4 1 1
78·76	,, ,, 12th ,, ...	12,388	6,401	76,450	4,710	39	11,150	141	2,678	4 2 7
78·76	,, ,, 19th ,, ...	13,062	6,633	74,846	4,562	40	11,235	143	2,520	4 7 4
78·76	,, ,, 26th ,, ...	12,396	6,247	68,308	4,365	39	10,651	135	2,589	4 1 7
	Totals up to date ..	252,281	1,27,600	12,46,034	87,470	574	2,15,644	131	49,857	4 5 2

* Audited.

Abstract of progressive weekly returns of all earnings for 1900 in comparison with 1899—concluded. *1899.*

EASTERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

(INCLUDING N. B., K.-D., DACCA, AND ASSAM-BEHAR SECTIONS.)

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 2nd June 1900 on 842 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (including ferry).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	210,280	1,03,950 0 0	7,31,740 0	1,08,250 0 0	6,420 0 0	2,18,620 0 0	35,500	35,160	70,[illegible]
Or per mile of railway	250	123 0 0	869 0	129 0 0	1 0 0	253 0 0*	...	...	...
For previous 21 weeks of half-year†	4,599,315	22,78,279 0 0	2,09,22,133 0	29,76,740 0 0	4,13,894 0 0	56,68,913 0 0	748,137	799,492	1,547,[illegible]
Total for 22 weeks ...	4,809,595	23,82,229 0 0	2,16,53,873 0	30,84,990 0 0	4,20,314 0 0	58,87,533 0 0	783,637	834,642	1,618,[illegible]
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	215,235	95,539 0 0	8,20,475 0	1,13,314 0 0	7,614 0 0	2,16,307 0 0	35,438	32,889	68,327
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	258	114 0 0	984 0	136 0 0	1 0 0	251 0 0	...	...	...
Total to corresponding date of previous year	4,639,753	21,67,410 0 0	2,10,07,581 0	27,86,877 0 0	3,94,857 0 0	53,69,144 0 0	771,691	775,546	1,547,237

* Excluding steam-boat earning.
† Audited up to 7th April 1900.

DACCA STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 2nd June 1900 on 86 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings.	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	23,100	9,090 0 0	12,660 0	1,210 0 0	70 0 0	10,370 0 0	2,525	2,305	4,830
Or per mile of railway	269	106 0 0	147 0	14 0 0	1 0 0	121 0 0	...	...	...
For previous 21 weeks of half-year*	519,039	1,62,778 0 0	5,12,137 0	46,939 0 0	9,670 0 0	2,19,387 0 0	49,170	30,871	80,041
Total for 22 weeks ...	542,139	1,71,868 0 0	5,24,797 0	48,149 0 0	9,740 0 0	2,29,757 0 0	51,695	33,176	84,871
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	23,065	6,859 0 0	24,045 0	1,647 0 0	48 0 0	8,554 0 0	2,569	1,787	4,356
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	268	80 0 0	280 0	19 0 0	.....	99 0 0	...	...	...
Total to corresponding date of previous year	532,775	1,63,675 0 0	7,78,853 0	66,823 0 0	13,261 0 0	2,43,259 0 0	54,328	38,632	92,960

* Audited up to 7th April 1900.

COOCH BEHAR STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 2nd June 1900 on 33·18 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings, including ferry.	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week	1,890	920 0 0	3,360 0	480 0 0	40 0 0	1,440 0 0	410	740	1,[illegible]
Or per mile of railway	57	28 0 0	101 0	14 0 0	.....	42 0 0*	.....	.....	...
For previous 21 weeks of half-year†	46,308	19,372 0 0	1,54,896 0	15,394 0 0	3,259 0 0	38,025 0 0	4,906	19,090	24,[illegible]
Total for 22 weeks ...	48,198	20,292 0 0	1,58,256 0	15,874 0 0	3,299 0 0	39,465 0 0	5,316	19,830	25,[illegible]
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,790	572 0 0	4,694 0	488 0 0	103 0 0	1,163 0 0	351	674	1,[illegible]
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	53	17 0 0	139 0	15 0 0	.....	32 0 0	.....	.....	...
Total to corresponding date of previous year	34,571	13,032 0 0	1,54,695 0	13,859 0 0	3,182 0 0	30,078 0 0	4,741	15,767	19,[illegible]

* Excluding coaching ferry Rs. 30.
† Audited up to 7th April 1900.
‡ Includes ballast train-miles 470.

MYMENSINGH-JAGANNATHGANJ RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 2nd June 1900 on 53·37 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings.	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	8,320	2,110 0 0	8,630 0	940 0 0	10 0 0	3,060 0 0	1,160	324	1,484
Per mile of railway	156	39 0 0	163 0	18 0 0	.....	57 0 0	.....	.....	.....
Total previous 21 weeks of half-year*	181,618	46,346 0 0	2,87,964 0	17,513 0 0	263 0 0	64,122 0 0	22,552	15,045	37,597
Total for 22 weeks ...	189,938	48,456 0 0	2,96,644 0	18,453 0 0	273 0 0	67,182 0 0	23,712	15,369	39,081
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	3,096	807 0 0	2,473 0	149 0 0	1 0 0	957 0 0	312	312	624
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ..	94	24 0 0	75 0	5 0 0	.....	29 0 0	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year	31,415	20,496 0 0	1,42,360 0	8,379 0 0	70 0 0	25,945 0 0	6,151	12,087	18,238

* Audited up to 7th April 1900.

BENGAL DOOARS RAILWAY—SOUTHERN EXTENSION.

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ending 2nd June 1900 on 28 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings, including ferry.	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	.....	.....	369 0	30 0 0	.....	30 0 0	.....	321	321
Per mile of railway	.....	.....	13 0	1 0 0	.....	1 0 0	.....	.....	.....
Total previous 4 weeks of half-year	.....	.....	3,310 0	260 0 0	.....	260 0 0	.....	1,284	1,284
Total for 5 weeks ...	.....	.....	3,679 0	290 0 0	.....	290 0 0	.....	1,605	1,605
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

BRAHMAPUTRA-SULTANPUR RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 2nd June 1900 on 47 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings.	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	3,600	1,040 0 0	7,780 0	440 0 0	20 0 0	1,500 0 0	680	890	1,570
Per mile of railway	77	22 0 0	166 0	9 0 0	1 0 0	32 0 0	.....	.....	.....
Total previous 21 weeks of half-year*	60,620	17,457 0 0	4,61,473 0	17,219 0 0	690 0 0	35,366 0 0	7,842	20,924	28,766
Total for 22 weeks ...	64,220	18,497 0 0	4,69,253 0	17,659 0 0	710 0 0	36,866 0 0	8,522	21,814	30,336
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	2,031	553 0 0	6,043 0	273 0 0	14 0 0	840 0 0	163	661	824
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	82	22 0 0	244 0	11 0 0	1 0 0	34 0 0	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year	15,416	4,439 0 0	57,221 0	2,935 0 0	71 0 0	7,435 0 0	1,447	5,442	6,889

* Audited up to 7th April 1900.

BENGAL CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 26th May 1900 on 139 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings.	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	31,724	12,801 0 0	75,219 0	6,632 0 0	18,860 0 0	38,413 0 0	4,550	3,142	[illegible]
Or per mile of railway ...	244	96 0 0†	541 0	49 0 0	135 0 0	282 0 0	.....	.....	[illegible]
For previous 20 weeks of half-year*	678,819	2,63,593 0 0	17,86,009 0	1,37,247 0 0	42,810 0 0	4,43,650 0 0	92,534	59,252	[illegible]
Total for 21 weeks ...	710,543	2,76,394 0 0	18,61,228 0	1,44,079 0 0	61,610 0 0	4,82,063 0 0	97,084	62,394	[illegible]
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	30,325	11,680 0 0	88,424 0	4,499 0 0	13,223 0 0	29,352 0 0	5,451	2,169	[illegible]
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	243	93 0 0	707 0	36 0 0	106 0 0	235 0 0	.....	.....	[illegible]
Total to corresponding date of previous year	708,835	2,71,739 0 0	14,09,179 0	96,298 0 0	63,599 0 0	4,31,636 0 0	106,581	48,812	[illegible]

* Audited up to week ending 14th April 1900.
† Coaching traffic calculated on 130 miles only.

BENGAL AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ending 2nd June 1900 on (a)1,202 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated), including steam-boat.	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			
Total traffic for the week on (a)1,202 miles open	169,540	83,070	8,87,320	1,10,850	22,060	(b)2,16,580	27,108	(c)35,946	[illegible]
Or per mile of railway (d) ...	140·40	71·74	738·20	92·22	18·35	182·81	.....	.....	[illegible]
For previous 20½ weeks of half-year (e)	3,096,963	12,79,470	1,61,58,228	21,68,279	3,61,192	38,08,941	567,529	600,839	[illegible]
Total for 21½ weeks ...	3,266,503	13,62,540	1,70,45,548	22,79,129	3,83,352	40,25,521	594,637	726,785	[illegible]
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year on 1,082 miles open	169,945	62,279	7,93,307	1,03,012	20,958	1,87,149	27,923	(f)35,446	[illegible]
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ..	157·07	57·56	733·19	95·04	19·37	172·97	.....	.....	[illegible]
Total to corresponding date of previous year	2,940,153	11,75,936	1,49,74,593	19,50,538	3,91,237	35,17,711	523,191	673,798	[illegible]

(a) 44·11 miles of the Hajipur-Katihar extensions opened for goods traffic from 1st April 1900.
(b) Increase due to increased mileage.
(c) Includes 3,908 miles of ballast trains run on open line.
(d) This has been worked out on the actual mileage opened for coaching and goods traffic respectively, and for other earnings the total mileage has been taken.
(e) Includes audited figures up to week ending 14th April 1900.
(f) ,, 3,885 miles of ballast trains run on open line.

SEGOWLIE-RAKSAUL BRANCH RAILWAY.

(Worked by the B. & N.-W. Railway.)

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ending 2nd June 1900 on 18 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Passengers carried.	Receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
	No.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			
Total traffic for the week on 18 miles open	983	260	18,967	749	5	1,014	122	150	[illegible]
Or per mile of railway	54·61	14·44	1,053·72	41·61	0·28	56·33	.....	.....	[illegible]
For previous 20½ weeks of half-year(a)	27,103	4,797	2,10,985	6,667	377	11,841	3,445	1,901	[illegible]
Total for 21½ weeks ...	28,086	5,057	2,29,952	7,416	382	12,855	3,567	2,051	[illegible]
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year on 18 miles open	923	187	13,380	325	3	515	46	26	[illegible]
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ..	51·22	10·39	743·33	18·04	0·17	28·60	.....	.....	[illegible]
Total to corresponding date of previous year	13,860	3,272	1,23,143	3,455	78	6,805	5,072	2,504	[illegible]

(a) Includes audited figures up to week ending 14th April 1900.

SEGOWLIE-RAKSAUL BRANCH RAILWAY.

(WORKED BY THE B. & N.-W. RAILWAY.)

Audited Return of Traffic for week ending 14th April 1900 on 18 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Passengers carried.	Receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
	No.	Rs. A. P.	Mds.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Traffic for the week on 18 miles open	1,140	203 12 2	10,084	196 14 0	12 12 0	413 6 2	191	61	252
Ditto per mile of railway	63·33	11 5 1	560·56	10 15 0	0 11 4	22 15 5	.....	.....	.....
Ditto previous 13½ weeks of half-year	18,840	3,472 12 7	1,31,767	4,128 2 0	309 5 0	7,870 3 7	2,273	1,309	3,582
Total for 14½ weeks ...	19,980	3,676 8 9	1,42,451	4,325 0 0	2·2 1 0	8,283 9 9	2,464	1,370	3,834
COMPARISON.									
Traffic for corresponding period of previous year on 18 miles open ...	976	212 6 11	9,004	180 7 0	4 0 0	396 13 11	349	(a)429	778
Ditto per mile of railway corresponding period of previous year ...	54·22	11 12 10	500·22	10 0 4	0 3 7	22 0 9	.....	.....	.....
Ditto for corresponding date of previous year	6,967	1,663 9 8	52,383	1,557 13 0	36 1 0	3,256 7 8	2,423	1,158	3,580

(a) Includes 310 miles of ballast trains run.

ASSAM-BENGAL RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 26th May 1900 on 396 miles open for all descriptions of Traffic and an additional 41 miles for goods and parcels traffic only.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Traffic for the week ...	29,671	16,914 0 0	1,95,220 0	12,991 0 0	3,116 0 0	33,021 0 0	3,514	8,269	11,723
Ditto per mile of railway	74·93	42·71	493·75	32·83	7·87	83·41	8·87	18·78	27·65
Ditto previous 20 weeks of half-year	635,274	3,96,613 0 0	37,89,552 0	2,51,037 0 0	19,165 0 0	6,67,765 0 0	70,816	156,039	226,855
Total for 21 weeks* ...	664,945	4,13,557 0 0	39,84,761 0	2,64,028 0 0	22,281 0 0	7,00,786 0 0	74,330	164,248	238,578
COMPARISON.									
Traffic for corresponding week of previous year	26,281	15,353 0 0	2,63,971 0	11,100 0 0	1,847 0 0	28,300 0 0	4,095	8,413	12,508
Ditto per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	66·37	38·77	666·63	28·03	4·27	69·67	10·34	19·43	29·77
Ditto for corresponding date of previous year	665,011	4,35,999 0 0	55,77,682 0	2,30,461 0 0	15,996 0 0	6,82,456 0 0	80,753	182,035	262,788

* Includes audited figures for week ended 7th April 1900.

FINANCIAL YEAR.

Approximate Statement of Gross Receipts of the Assam-Bengal Railway.

Receipts for week ending 26th May 1900.		Receipts for week ending 27th May 1899.			Total receipts from 1st April 1900 to 26th May 1900.			Total receipts from 1st April 1899 to 27th May 1899.			Total increase in 1900.	Total decrease in 1900.
Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked per week.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked per week.		
Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.			Rs.		Rs.	
33,021	79·57	433	29,309	68·07	437	2,50,833	.....	433	2,36,754	.....	13,584	.....

DARJEELING-HIMALAYAN RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Approximate earnings for the week ending 2nd June 1900	19,612	0	0
Ditto for the corresponding period of 1899	15,612	0	0
Increase	4,000	0	0
Receipts per mile for the week ending 2nd June 1900	384	8	9
Ditto for the corresponding period of 1899	305	1	11
Increase	78	6	10
Receipts from 1st January to 2nd June 1900	3,39,999	0	0
Ditto for the corresponding period of 1899	3,11,964	0	0
Increase	28,035	0	0

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CONTENTS.

	Page.
WEATHER and Crop Report for the week ending 18th June 1900	905
Prices-current (retail) of food grains and salt in the head-quarters station bazars of the districts of Bengal on the 15th June 1900	910
Meteorological Report of the Province of Bengal for the month of May 1900	916
TABLE of Rainfall recorded at stations in Bengal in May 1900	918
Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Alipore Observatory from 10th to 16th June 1900	930
Circular and Eastern Canals for the week ending Saturday, the 16th June 1900	931
East Indian Railway for the month of April 1900 ...	932
Weekly return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways ...	934

WEATHER AND CROP REPORT.

For the week ending the 18th June, 1900.

Burdwan.—Rainfall at Sadar 3·55, Kalna 3·85, Katwa 5·55, Raniganj 3·51. Weather very hot. Sowing of *aman* rice continues. Fodder and water sufficient. A few cases of cow-pox reported from Katwa. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.	
Sadar	13	per rupee.
Kalna	13	
Katwa	13¾	
Raniganj	13	

Birbhum.—Rainfall at Sadar 5·12, Rampur Hât 5·06. Weather cloudy and rainy. Sugarcane doing well. Ploughing and sowing going on. Rinderpest continues in Muraroi and Nalhati. Price of common rice at Sadar 12 seers and at Rampur Hât 12 seers per rupee.

Bankura.—Rainfall at Bankura 3·52, Vishnupur 3·27. Weather rainy and overcast. Hot and foggy mornings during the latter part of the week. Seedlings and sugarcane growing. Fodder and water sufficient. No cattle-disease reported. Price of common rice at Bankura 14¼ seers and at Vishnupur 14 seers per rupee.

Midnapore.—Rainfall at Sadar 2·83, Contai 5·82, Tamluk 6·05, Ghatal 3·09. Weather cloudy and hot with occasional showers—cyclonic in Contai. Ploughing and sowing going on. Seedlings in Contai subdivision submerged. Sugarcane thriving well. Fodder and water sufficient. Cattle-disease reported from Garbetta. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.	ch.	
Sadar	12	0	per rupee.
Contai	15	0	
Tamluk	11	11	
Ghatal	13	0	

Hooghly.—Rainfall at Sadar 4·34, Serampore 6·67, Arambagh 3·41. *Aus* is being sown. Cattle-disease reported from several thanas. Common rice sells at 13 seers per rupee.

Howrah.—Rainfall at Sadar 4·57, Uluberia 3·08. Weather hot and cloudy with occasional showers every day. Sowing of *aman* still going on. Prospects of *aus* and jute good. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells at 12 seers 5 chitaks per rupee.

24-Parganas.—Rainfall at Sadar 2·6, Barasat 5·04, Basirhat 6·72, Diamond Harbour 3·49. Weather very hot with occasional showers. *Aus* and jute promising well. Weeding is going on. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.	
Sadar	14	per rupee.
Barasat	13	
Basirhat	13 $\frac{9}{16}$	
Diamond Harbour	13	

Nadia.—Rainfall at Sadar 2·37, Kushtia 3·82, Meherpur 5·70, Chuadanga 5·23, Ranaghat 3·46. Weather hot and cloudy. Prospects of standing crops good. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.	
Sadar	13	per rupee.
Kushtia	12	
Meherpur	12½	
Chuadanga	13	
Ranaghat	11 $\frac{1}{16}$	

Murshidabad.—Rainfall at Sadar 3·67, Kandi 5·57, Lalbagh 1·66. Weather hot and cloudy. Sowing of paddy going on. Prospects of *til*, mulberry, and sugarcane good. Cattle-disease prevailing in thana Barwan of Kandi subdivision. Water sufficient. Fodder insufficient in thana Goas of Sadar subdivision. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.	
Sadar	13	per rupee.
Kandi	13	
Lalbagh	12½	

Jessore.—Rainfall at Sadar 5·90, Jhenida 6·15, Magura 4·33, Narail 5·59, Bangaon 4·29. Weather cloudy rainy and stormy. The rain has done good to the standing crops. Prospect of crops good. Weeding of *aus* and jute continues. No cattle-disease reported. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.	
Sadar	15	per rupee
Jhenida	13½	
Magura	14	
Narail	14	
Bangaon	16	

Khulna.—Rainfall at Sadar 7·69, Bagerhat 7·20, Satkhira 6·34. Weather rainy and then very hot. Sowing of *aus* and *aman* paddy continues. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.	
Sadar	16½	per rupee.
Bagerhat	13½	
Satkhira	14	

Rajshahi.—Rainfall at Boalia 3·46, Nator 4·40, Naogaon 3·14. The rain has benefited the standing crops. Fodder and water sufficient. No cattle-disease. Common rice sells at 15 seers per rupee.

Dinajpur.—Average rainfall 3·91. Weather seasonable. Fodder and water plentiful. Rice selling at Sadar 15 seers and at Thakurgaon 17 seers per rupee.

Jalpaiguri.—Rainfall at Sadar 7·06, Alipore-Duars 3·74. Weather stormy and rainy. *Bhadoi* paddy and jute doing well. Lands are being prepared for *haimanti* paddy. Price of common rice stationary. Fodder and water sufficient.

Darjeeling.—Rainfall at Darjeeling 18·16, Kurseong 14·47, Siliguri 6·00. Weather seasonable. *Hills*—*Haimanti dhan* and *bara marua* being transplanted. *Bhutta*, *bhadoi dhan*, and *chota marua* flourishing. *Terai*—Ploughing for *haimanti* paddy going on. *Bhadoi*, jute, and sugarcane progressing. Coarse rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.	
Hills	9	per rupee.
Terai	15	

Bhutta sells at 12 seers per rupee.

Rangpur.—Rainfall at Sadar 4·24, Gaibanda 3·52, Kurigram 5·90, Nilphamari 3·38. Weather cloudy and stormy. *Aus* is being harvested and jute progressing well. Transplantation of *aman* going on. Recent rain beneficial to standing crops. Prospects favourable. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells as follows :—

	Srs.	
Sadar	15¼	per rupee.
Gaibanda	16	
Kurigram	17	
Nilphamari	18	

Bogra.—Average rainfall 3·82. Weather cloudy. Weeding of *aus* and jute nearly finished. Prospects good. Fodder and water ample. Common rice sells at 16 seers per rupee.

Pabna.—Rainfall at Sadar 5·09, Sirajganj 6·33. Weather cloudy and rainy—cyclonic on Thursday night (14th). Prospects good. Rain has benefited the standing crops. Prices unchanged.

Dacca.—Rainfall at Sadar 2·91, Manikganj 6·61, Munshiganj 3·71, Narainganj 3·36. Weather seasonable. Prospects good. Fodder available. No cattle-disease. Common rice sells at 15 seers per rupee.

Mymensingh.—Rainfall at Sadar 5·25, Jamalpur 0·81, Kishoreganj 0·80. Netrokona 1·57, Tangail 0·63. Weather seasonable. Prospects of standing crops good. They have been benefited by the rainfall during the week. Condition of cattle good. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells as follows :—

	Srs.	
Sadar	16	per rupee.
Kishoreganj	15	
Netrokona	15 7/16	
Tangail	14	
Jamalpur	16	

Faridpur.—Rainfall at Sadar 6·97, Goalundo 2·94, Madaripur 2·50. Weather cloudy with strong wind and rain. Prospects of standing crops good. Common rice sells at 15 seers per rupee.

Backergunge.—Rainfall at Sadar 5·77. Weather cloudy and rainy. Prospects of crops good. Common rice (*aman*) sells at 13 seers per rupee.

Tippera.—Rainfall at Comilla 6·24, Brahmanbaria 3·80, Chandpur 4·44. Weather rainy. Prospects of standing crops good. Fodder and water sufficient. Average price of common rice 14½ seers per rupee.

Noakhali.—Rainfall at Sadar 14·49, Feni 6·81. Prospects of crops good. Cattle-disease continues at Sandip. Fodder and water sufficient. Price of common rice stationary.

Chittagong.—Rainfall at Sadar 13·42, Cox's Bazar 10·19. *Aus* cultivation in progress. Water and fodder sufficient. Common rice sells at 15 seers per rupee.

Patna.—Rainfall at Sadar 7·90, Hilsa 11·35, Bikram 6·26, Bihar 8·45, Dinapore 5·81, Barh 8·55. The rain during the week will facilitate ploughing and sowing for *bhadoi*. Prospect of sugarcane has much improved. Fodder and water for cattle sufficient. Coarse rice in Patna sells at 14 seers per rupee.

Gaya.—Rainfall at Sadar 6·57, Jahanabad 6·59, Aurangabad 6·16, Nawada 5·56 *Marua* sowing commenced. Sugarcane doing well. Common rice selling at 12 seers per rupee.

Shahabad.—Rainfall at Sadar 3·94, Buxar 1·55, Bhabua 1·30, Sasaram 4·64, Dehri 3·49. Land being prepared for *bhadoi* and paddy crops. Fodder and water sufficient. Rice at Sadar 11 seers per rupee.

Saran.—Rainfall at Sadar 3·62, Sowan 2·14, Gopalganj 1·07. Weather cloudy with east wind. The standing crops have been much benefited by the rain, which will also be good for preparation of land for *bhadoi* crop. Price of common rice 11 seers 8 chitaks and of *makai* 11 seers 13 chitaks per rupee.

Champaran.—Rainfall at Sadar 3·72, Bettiah 3·50, Bagaha ·65, Barharwa 2·35, Ramnagar 2·50. The rain has facilitated sowing of *bhadoi* and *aghani* crops, which is now in full swing. Prices of common rice and maize at Sadar are 10¾ and 14 seers per rupee respectively.

Muzaffarpur.—Rainfall at Sadar 5·77, Hajipur 6·18, Sitamarhi 4·46. *Bhadoi* and *dhan* sowings in progress. Prospects good. Prices are—Common rice 11 seers 8 chitaks, wheat 12 seers, barley 15 seers 8 chitaks, *makai* 13 seers, gram 13 seers 8 chitaks, and *rahar* 14 seers 8 chitaks per rupee.

Darbhanga.—Rainfall at Sadar 7·99, Madhubani 8·14, Somastipur 6·02. *Bhadoi* and paddy being sown. Fodder and water sufficient. No cattle-disease reported. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.	ch.	
Sadar	12	1	per rupee.
Madhubani	13	10	
Somastipur	12	0	

Monghyr.—Rainfall at Monghyr 9·34, Begusarai 3·32, Jamui 3·59. Heavy showers accompanied with violent variable winds. Ploughing of land and sowing of *bhadoi* crops going on. The rain has benefited the standing crops. Sugarcane promising well. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.	
Monghyr	10½	per rupee.
Begusarai	10½	
Jamui	12½	

Bhagalpur.—Rainfall at Sadar 10·69, Banka 3·31, Madhipura 4·31, Supaul 4·28. Weather hot and close. *Bhadoi* is being sown everywhere. Cattle-disease abating in Banka. Fodder and water ample. Prices rising in Banka only.

Purnea.—Rainfall at Sadar 8·06, Kishanganj 0·72, Araria 4·05. Weather rainy with strong easterly wind. Prospects of standing crops good. Recent rain has done much good. Sowing operations going on briskly. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.	
Sadar	14	per rupee.
Kishanganj	16	
Araria	17	

Malda.—Rainfall at Sadar 4·15, Chanchal 6·28, Shibganj 5·07, Gájole 5·10. Weather cloudy and hot. Rain has done much good to standing *bhadoi* and jute crops. Harvesting of *boro* paddy completed. No cattle-disease. Price of rice 14 seers per rupee. Fodder and water sufficient

Sonthal Parganas.—Average rainfall 6·33. Weather stormy and rainy. Sugarcane, maize, and paddy seedlings doing well. Sowing and ploughing in progress. Fodder and water sufficient. Average price of rice 12½ seers and of maize 7 seers 14 chitaks per rupee.

Cuttack.—Rainfall at Sadar 2·23, Jajpur 2·73, Kendrapara 3·61, Banki 5·16. Weather seasonable. *Beali* growing. Sowing of *sarad* going on. Condition of cattle generally good. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.	ch.	
Sadar	12	7	per rupee.
Jajpur	15	12	
Kendrapara	18	6	
Banki	12	8	

Balasore.—Rainfall at Sadar 5·32. Paddy sowing continues. Seedlings are out at places. Cotton being gathered. Sugarcane growing well. Rice sells at 15½, 12, and 16 seers per rupee in interior, Balasore, and Bhadrak respectively. Cattle-disease reported from Kamarda, Jellasore, Balasore, Turigaria, Bhadrak, and Dolsahi Circles. Fodder and water sufficient.

Angul.—Rainfall at Angul 3·85, Bisipara ·02. Weather hot and cloudy. Preparation of land and sowing of autumn crops in progress. Private labour available. Common rice sells at 11 to 12 seers in the interior and 9 seers in Angul station and Bisipara.

Puri.—Rainfall at Sadar 4·17, Khurda 5·40. Weather seasonable. *Dalua* being harvested. Sowing of *sarad*, *beali*, nearly over. Sugarcane and cotton thriving. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.	ch.	
Sadar	11	0	per rupee.
Khurda	13	12	
Interior	14	7	

Hazaribagh.—Rainfall at Sadar 5·02, Giridih 7·07. Weather very hot. *Bhadoi* crops being sown. Fields being prepared for paddy crop. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells at Sadar and at Giridih 11 seers per rupee.

Ranchi.—Rainfall 6·80. Weather hot and cloudy. Sowing of *bhadoi* and winter paddy in progress. Average price of common rice 9 seers 9 chitaks per rupee. Cattle-disease continues. Fodder and water sufficient. Famine declared in thanas Khunti, Karra, Toto, Sisai, Chainpur, and Bishunpur. Number at work on the last day for which returns are available is as follows:—

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Test-works ...	974	509	327	1,810
Relief-works ...	1,596	794	535	2,925
Gratuitous relief	77	163	1,565	1,805

Palamau.—Rainfall 3·80. Weather cloudy. Ploughing and *bhadoi* sowing going on everywhere. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water sufficient. Prices at Sadar are—Rice 9 seers, gram and wheat 10 seers 2 chitaks, *mahua* 16 seers 14 chitaks. Average daily attendance on relief-works—men 154, women 96, children 61; test-works—men 19, women 23, children 12; convalescent gang—men 32, women 38, children 17; gratuitous relief nil.

Manbhum.—Rainfall at Sadar 2·94, Gobindpur 7·20. Weather at first stormy, later very hot. Paddy seedlings growing. Prospects good. Cattle-disease reported from thanas Purulia, Gaurangdi, Manbazar, Gobindpur, Tundi. Fodder and water sufficient. Average price of common rice at Sadar 12 seers 9 chitaks and at Gobindpur 12 seers per rupee. Supply sufficient.

Singhbhum.—Rainfall 3·06. The rains have done much good. Seeds are coming on well. About three-fourths of the lands in the district have already been sown. Rice sells at 11 seers at Chaibassa. Average price of rice is 12 seers 1 chitak per rupee in the district.

General Summary.—Heavy rain fell during the week in all parts of the Province. In Bihar and East Bengal particularly the fall was excessive. The rains have facilitated the work of ploughing and sowing of *bhadoi* crops, and have done much good to the standing crops. Seedlings are growing well, but in the Contai subdivision of Midnapore they are submerged. The weeding of *aus* and jute continues. The prospect of sugarcane in Patna has much improved by the recent rain. Cattle are generally in good condition, but cases of disease are still reported from some districts. The fodder-supply is everywhere sufficient except in one thana in the Sadar subdivision of Murshidabad. The price of common rice has risen in 22 districts, fallen in 7, and is stationary in the remainder. Famine has been declared in thanas Khunti, Karra, Toto, Sisai, Chainpur, and Bishunpur of the district of Ranchi. Number at work in Ranchi on the last day for which returns are available on test-works—men 974, women 509, children 327 (total 1,810); relief-works—men 1,596, women 794, children 535 (total 2,925); gratuitous relief—men 77, women 163, children 1,565 (total 1,805). The average daily attendance in Palamau on relief-works—men 154, women 96, children 61 (total 311); test-works—men 19, women 23, children 12 (total 54); convalescent gang—men 32, women 38, children 17 (total 87).

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

F. A. SLACKE,

Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
The 19th June, 1900.

PRICES-CURRENT (retail) of Food-grains and Salt in the Head-

Number.	DISTRICTS.	QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN											
		WHEAT.			BARLEY.			RICE, COMMON.			JOWAR OR CHOLUM. (*Sorghum Vulgare.*)		
		Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
	BENGAL.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
BURDWAN DIVISION.													
1	Burdwan ...	12 0	12 0	20 0	...	...	...	12 8	12 12	16 8	...	...	...
2	Birbhum* ...	...	12 0	16 8	...	...	...	...	12 0	18 0	...	...	...
3	Bankura ...	11 4	11 4	16 0	...	...	...	14 4	14 6	18 12	...	...	...
4	Midnapore ...	10 0	10 0	15 0	...	...	...	11 8	11 0	15 0	..	...	...
5	Hooghly ...	10 4	13 0	14 0	...	...	...	11 0	12 0	14 0	...	...	
6	Howrah ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	15 0	...	...	...
PRESIDENCY DIVISION.													
7	24-Parganas ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 8	14 0	...	...	...
8	Calcutta ...	10 0	10 0	13 0	16 0	15 0	17 12	11 6	11 6	12 4	...	...	17 12
9	Nadia ...	13 14	13 5	17 4	20 0	20 0	30 7	11 9	11 13	15 9	...	...	...
10	Murshidabad ...	13 8	13 4	Jamali 19 0 Gangajali. 16 0	21 0	21 0	32 0	13 0	13 0	16 8	...		...
11	Jessore ...	10 0	9 0	13 0	11 0	13 0	12 0	14 4	15 0	18 0	.	..	
12	Khulna ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 8	14 0	18 0	...	...	...
RAJSHAHI DIVISION.													
13	Rajshahi ...	13 8	14 4	18 12	19 8	20 4	30 0	12 0	13 8	18 0	...	...	
14	Dinajpur ...	10 0	10-10-3t	19 0	12 8	13 0	17-12-3t	14-6-2t	15-9-2t	16 12	...	...	...
15	Jalpaiguri ...	10 0	10 0	13 0	...	...	...	14 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	..
16	Darjeeling* ...	...	7 0	8 0	...	8 0	9 0	...	11 0	13 0	...	...	...
17	Rangpur ...	12 0	7 0	12 8	...	...	...	16 0	15 0	17 0	...	...	...
18	Bogra ...	9 12	9 12	14 0	...	...	...	14 4	15 0	21 12	...	...	...
19	Pabna ...	15 0	15 12	18 12	30 0	32 8	35 0	13 8	13 8	18 0	...	...	...
DACCA DIVISION.													
20	Dacca ...	10 8	10 8	14 0	16 0	16 0	32 0	14 3	14 3	19 0	...	.	...
21	Mymensingh ...	10 0	10 0	13 8	4 0	4 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	...	...	...
22	Faridpur ...	14 8	14 8	20 0	27 0	27 0	20 0	13 0	13 8	18 0	...	...	...
23	Backergunge ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 4	13 8	15 8	...	...	...

A. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Katwa 10 seers 5 chitaks (karkatch); Raniganj 10 seers 8 chitaks (panga); Kalna 10 seers 10 chitaks (panga).

C. At Vishnupur the retail price of salt is 9 seers 4 chitaks per rupee.

D In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Contai 9 seers 8 chitaks; Tamluk 10 seers 10½ chitaks; Ghatal 11 seers 5 chitaks.

E. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Serampore 10 seers 4 chitaks; Arambagh 10 seers; 10 chitaks.

F. At Ulubaria the retail price of salt is 10 seers 10⅞ chitaks per rupee.

G. In the marts in the interior of the district the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Chetla 10 seers 10 chitaks; Barasat 11 seers; Baduria 10 seers 11 chitaks; Magra Hát 10 seers 10¾ chitaks.

H. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Kushtia (Bahadurkali) 10 seers; Chuadanga 10 seers; Meherpur 10 seers; Ranaghat 10 seers 8 chitaks.

I. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Lalbagh 11 seers (karkatch); Kandi 11 seers; Jangipur 11 seers.

SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Bajra or Cumbu. (*Pennisetum typhoideum.*)			Marua or Ragi. (*Eleusine Corocana.*)		
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
10	8 10	15 4	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	11 8	14 0
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...

Kangni or Kakun, Italian millet. (*Setaria Italica.*)			Gram, Chana, Chhola, Kadalai or Sunaga. (*Cicer arietinum.*)		
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch	S. Ch.	S. Ch	S. Ch
...	...	...	12 0	13 0	21
...	...	...	...	13 0	23
...	...	...	13 12	15 0	15
...	...	...	12 8	12 0	21
...	...	...	12 0	13 0	17
..	...	...	13 0	13 0	16
...	...	...	13 0	13 8	19
10 0	10 0	10 0	12 5	12 5	17
...	...	...	14 9	15 4	29
...	...	...	14 8	15 0	28
...	...	...	14 0	16 0	20
...	...	..	10 0	10 0	29
...	...	...	14 4	15 0	28
...	...	...	12 0	13 0	22
...	...	...	13 0	13 0	19
...	...	...	...	10 0	15
...	...	...	12 0	12 0	20
...	...	...	15 0	15 0	22
...	...	...	14 4	15 0	24
...	...	...	11 8	11 8	24
...	...	...	9 0	9 0	20
...	...	...	14 0	14 8	25
...	...	...	8 0	8 0	15

quarters Station Bazars of the Districts of Bengal on the 16th June 1900.

Indian-corn or Maize. (*Zea mays.*)			Arhar or Thur, Cadjan Pea. (*Cajanus Indicus.*)			Salt.			Wholesale prices per maund of 40 seers. Salt.			Districts.	Number.	
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.			
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	BENGAL.		
...	...	...	9 0	10 0	13 0	A 11 0	10 8	12 4	Crushed. 3 5 0	3 5 0	3 4 0	Burdwan.	1	Burdwan Division.
...	...	...	...	8 0	12 0	...	10 8	10 8	...	3 10 6	3 10 6	Birbhum.*	2	
...	...	...	10 0	10 10	13 12	C 10 0	10 0	10 0	Panga. 4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	Bankura.	3	
...	...	...	12 8	12 0	12 8	D 10 8	10 8	11 0	Panga. 3 10 0	3 9 0	3 8 0	Midnapore.	4	
...	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 0	E 10 0	10 0	10 0	Crushed. 3 12 0	3 12 0	3 8 0	Hooghly.	5	
...	...	...	9 8	9 8	11 8	F 10 8	10 10	10 8	3 8 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	Howrah.	6	
...	...	...	8 8	9 0	13 4	G 10 8	10 0	11 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	3 6 0	24-Parganas.	7	Presidency Division.
...	...	...	9 6	9 6	13 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	Panga. 3 6 0	3 5 0	3 6 0	Calcutta.	8	
.	...	...	8 14	8 14	12 7	H 11 13	11 13	11 13	3 6 0	3 6 0	3 6 0	Nadia.	9	
...	...	...	13 0	13 0	13 0	I 11 8	11 8	9 0	Karkatch. 3 6 0	3 6 0	4 0 0	Murshidabad.	10	
...	...	...	13 4	18 0	11 0	J 10 10	9 2	9 6	3 12 0	3 14 0	3 14 0	Jessore.	11	
...	...	...	10 0	10 0	11 0	K 10 0	10 0	10 0	3 12 0	3 12 0	3 12 0	Khulna.	12	
...	...	...	13 8	13 8	20 10	L 9 12	9 12	9 12	Panga. 4 0 0	3 14 8	3 13 4	Rajshahi.	13	Rajshahi Division.
...	...	...	6 14	6 14	10-10-3[illegible]	10 0	10 0	10 0	Panga. 4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	Dinajpur.	14	
...	...	...	9 8	9 0	12 0	M 9 8	9 8	10 0	Panga. 3 12 6	3 13 0	3 11 0	Jalpaiguri.	15	
...	11 0	24 0	...	6 8	8 0	...	8 0	8 0	...	...	5 0 0	Darjeeling.*	16	
...	...	24 0	8 0	7 0	9 0	O 10 0	10 0	9 0	Panga. 3 12 0	3 12 0	4 0 0	Rangpur.	17	
...	...	...	10 8	10 8	16 14	10 8	10 8	8 1	3 10 8	3 10 8	3 13 4	Bogra.	18	
...	...	...	9 12	9 12	12 8	P 9 12	9 12	9 12	Panga. 3 14 0	3 14 6	3 14 0	Pabna.	19	
...	...	...	8 0	8 0	13 0	Q 10 0	10 0	10 0	Panga. 3 10 0	3 10 0	3 9 0	Dacca.	20	Dacca Division.
...	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 8	R 9 8	9 8	10 0	Panga. 4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	Mymensingh.	21	
...	...	...	8 0	8 0	...	S 9 8	9 8	10 0	4 2 0	4 2 0	4 0 0	Faridpur.	22	
...	...	...	...	...	...	T 10 0	10 0	10 0	Panga. 3 10 0	3 10 0	3 10 0	Backergunge.	23	

* Present return not received.

J. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Jhenida 10 seers ; Magura 9 seers 12 chitaks ; Narail 10 seers ; Bangaon 10 seers 1 chitaks.

K. At Bagirhát the retail price of salt is 10 seers per rupee.

L. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Nator 10 seers 8 chitaks ; Naugaon 9 seers 10 chitaks.

M. In the Alipur Duars the retail price of salt is 8 seers per rupee.

O. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Gaibanda 10 seers ; Kurigram 8 seers ; Nilphamari 10 seers.

P. At Sirajganj the retail price of salt is 11 seers per rupee.

Q. In the marts in the interior of the district the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Madanganj 11 seers 6 chitaks ; Mirkadim 11 seers 6 chitaks ; Manikganj

R. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Kishorganj 10 seers ; Netrokona 10 seers ; Jamalpur 9 seers 7 chitaks ; Kagmari 8 seers.

S. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Goalundo 10 seers ; Madaripur 10 seers 4 chitaks.

T. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Patuakhali 9 seers ; Bhola 9 seers ; Pirojpur

PRICES-CURRENT (retail) of Food-grains and Salt in the Head-quarters

Number.	Districts.	Quantities per rupee in: Wheat. Present return.	Wheat. Next preceding return.	Wheat. Corresponding return of last year.	Barley. Present return.	Barley. Next preceding return.	Barley. Corresponding return of last year.	Rice, common. Present return.	Rice, common. Next preceding return.	Rice, common. Corresponding return of last year.	Jowar or Cholum (*Sorghum Vulgare*). Present return.	Jowar or Cholum. Next preceding return.	Jowar or Cholum. Corresponding return of last year.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
	BENGAL—*concluded.*												
	Chittagong Division.												
24	Tippera ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 5	17 1	...	...	...
25	Noakhali ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	16 0	...	...	...
26	Chittagong ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	14 8	...	...	...
	BIHAR.												
	Patna Division.												
27	Patna ...	13 0	13 0	21 0	17 0	17 0	29 0	14 0	14 0	20 0	...	...	40 0
28	Gaya ...	12 8	13 0	19 0	18 0	20 0	30 0	12 0	12 8	17 0	8 0	10 0	20 0
29	Shahabad[a] ...	...	12 8	18 0	...	16 0	26 0	...	11 0	13 0 to 18 0	...	...	...
30	Saran ...	12 0	12 0	17 8	15 0	15 0	26 0	11 0	11 0	15 0	...	...	...
31	Champaran ...	12 8	12 4	16 0	17 0	19 0	25 0	11 8	11 8	12 8	...	...	...
32	Muzaffarpur ...	11 8	11 8	16 0	15 0	15 0	25 0	11 0	11 8	13 0	...	...	...
33	Darbhanga ...	14 4	14 4	17 0	17 9	17 9	21 0	12 9	13 3	12 0	...	...	...
	Bhagalpur Division.												
34	Monghyr ...	12 10	13 6	21 8	...	20 8	...	10 12	11 0	14 0	...	...	...
35	Bhagalpur ...	12 10	12 10	17 12	17 12	17 12	28 0	13 4	13 4	16 8	...	...	...
36	Purnea (Kasba)	16 0	16 0	20 0	...	...	...	16 0	15 0	16 0	...	...	...
37	Malda (English Bazar).	...	...	20 0	...	...	...	13 4	13 0	16 0	...	...	...
38	Sonthal Parganas.	9 8	10 0	13 8	15 0	15 0	24 0	14 0	14 0	18 0	...	...	...
	ORISSA.												
	Orissa Division.												
39	Cuttack ...	10 8	10 8	15 2	...	...	...	12 9	13 12	15 12	...	...	...
40	Balasore ...	10 8	11 0	16 0	10 8	10 8	13 0	12 0	12 0	17 0	...	...	...
41	Puri ...	8 8	7 14	12 0	...	...	...	11 13	11 13	18 6	...	...	...
	CHOTA NAGPUR.												
	Chota Nagpur Division.												
42	Hazaribagh ...	11 0	11 0	15 0	16 0	16 0	17 4	11 0	11 0	17 4	...	...	...
43	Ranchi ...	6 12 to 10 0	6 12 to 9 4	8 8 to 12 8	11 0	11 0	19 0	9 8	9 8	16 0 to 18 8	...	...	...
44	Palamau ...	10 2	10 11	18 0	12 6	13 8	23 10	9 0	9 0	15 12	...	...	...
45	Manbhum ...	10 0	10 8	15 0	16 0	13 0	32 0	12 0	12 8	20 0	16 0	16 0	...
46	Singhbhum[c] ...	...	10 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	11 0	20 0	...	...	...

U. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Chandpur 9 seers ; Brahmanbaria 10 seers.
V. At Feni Hát the retail price of salt is 9 seers per rupee.
W. At Cox's Bazar the retail price of salt is 8 seers 8 chitaks per rupee.
X. At Barh the retail price of salt is 10 seers 4 chitaks per rupee.
Y. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Aurangabad 10 seers 8 chitaks ; Nawadah 10 seers.
a. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Siwan 11 seers ; Gopalganj (Mirganj) 12 seers 1 chitak.
b. At Bettiah the retail price of salt is 10 seers per rupee.
c. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Hajipur 10 seers 4 chitaks ; Sitamarhi 11 seers.

CALCUTTA,
The 19th June 1900.

OF 80 TOLAHS.

OR CUMBU. (Pennisetum typhoideum.)			MARUA OR RAGI. (Eleusine Coracana.)		
Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	
...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	16 0	20 0	...	
...	...	18 0	18 0	...	
...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	19 12	19 0	25 0	
...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	13 8	14 0	24 0	
...	...	15 0	15 0	25 0	
...	...	...	...	23 10	
16 0	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	

Kangni or Kakun, Italian millet. (*Setaria Italica.*			Gram, Ch[illegible] Chhola, K[illegible] or Sun[illegible] (*Cicer arie[illegible]*	
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	12 0	12 0
...	...	...	9 0	10 0
10 0	10 0	20 0	15 8	15 8
9 8	9 0	14 0	14 0	14 8
...	...	...	...	14 8
8 0	8 0	16 0	15 0	14 [illegible]
...	...	...	15 8	15 8
...	...	..	[illegible] 0	14 [illegible]
...	...	...	15 6	15 [illegible]
7 8	...	...	14 0	14 8
...	...	...	13 14	10 [illegible]
...	...	...	10 0	10 [illegible]
...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	12 12	13 [illegible]
...	...	...	12 12	Birl or [illegible] 13 [illegible]
...	...	...	11 0	Chick 12 [illegible]
...	...	...	13 0	Birl 13 [illegible]
...	...	...	13 6	13 [illegible]
...	...	...	11 8	12 [illegible]
...	...	...	10 8 to 11 0	11 [illegible]
...	...	...	10 2	12 [illegible]
...	...	...	12 0	13 [illegible]
...	...	...	...	11 [illegible]

Station Bazars of the Districts of Bengal on the 15th June 1900—(concluded).

Indian-corn or Maize. (*Zea mays.*) Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Arhar or Thur, Cadjan Pea. (*Cajanus indicus.*) Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Salt. Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Wholesale prices per maund of 40 seers. Salt. Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Districts.	Number.	
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	BENGAL—*concluded.*		
...	...	...	...	...	...	U 10 0	10 0	10 0	Panga. 3 12 0	3 12 0	3 11 0	Tippera.	24	Chittagong Division.
...	...	...	...	...	...	V 10 0	10 0	9 0	Panga. 4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	Noakhali.	25	
...	...	...	7 0	7 4	10 0	W 10 0	10 0	10 8	Panga. 3 14 0	3 14 0	3 8 0	Chittagong.	26	
												BIHAR.		
...	...	45 0	12 0	10 0	18 0	X 11 0	11 0	11 0	Panga. 3 8 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	Patna.	27	Patna Division.
...	...	...	10 0	10 0	15 0	Y 10 0	10 0	10 0	3 12 0	3 13 0	3 14 0	Gaya.	28	
...	...	...	...	10 0	26 0	...	10 0	10 8	...	4 0 0	3 13 0	Shahabad.*	29	
...	14 0	27 0	10 0	11 0	17 0	a 10 8	10 4	10 14	Panga. 3 12 9	3 14 0	3 10 0	Saran.	30	
14 0	24 8	22 0	11 8	11 8	14 0	b 10 0	10 8	10 8	4 0 0	3 13 0	3 13 0	Champaran.	31	
...	15 0	22 8	10 0	10 8	14 0	c 10 0	10 0	11 4	3 10 0	3 10 0	3 8 9	Muzaffarpur.	32	
15 0	15 9	20 0	11 0	11 0	14 0	11 0	11 0	10 8	3 10 0	3 10 0	3 8 0	Darbhanga.	33	
5 8	5 8	...	13 4	13 8	13 0	d 10 0	10 8	10 0	3 15 0	3 11 0	3 9 0	Monghyr	34	Bhagalpur Division.
...	...	...	8 14	8 10	12 0	e 10 12	10 0	10 0	Panga. 3 11 6	3 12 0	3 12 0	Bhagalpur.	35	
...	...	...	9 0	9 0	11 0	f 10 0	9 8	10 8	Panga. 4 0 0	4 3 3	3 12 0	Purnea (Kaslia)	36	
...	...	...	...	7 0	12 0	g 10 0	10 0	9 8	Panga. 4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	Malda (English Bazar).	37	
...	...	24 0	12 12	13 0	22 0	h 10 0	10 0	10 0	Karkatch. 3 12 0	3 12 0	3 12 0	Sonthal Parganas.	38	
												ORISSA.		
...	...	.	13 2	13 12	22 5	i 12 0	12 0	10 12	Karkatch. 3 2 0	3 2 0	3 0 0	Cuttack.	39	Orissa Division.
...	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 8	j 11 8	11 4	11 8	Panga. 3 7 0	3 8 0	3 7 0	Balasore.	40	
...	...	...	13 2	15 12	18 6	k 13 0	13 0	13 4	Karkatch. 3 0 0	3 1 0	3 0 0	Puri.	41	
												CHOTA NAGPUR.		
12 0	12 8	22 8	8 0	8 0	18 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	4 7 0	4 7 0	4 4 0	Hazaribagh.	42	Chota Nagpur Division.
8 0	11 0	22 0	6 8	6 8	12 0	8 12	8 8	8 8	Panga. 4 8 0	4 11 0	4 8 0	Ranchi.	43	
...	...	22 8	7 15	8 7	27 0	8 7	8 7	8 7	...	...	...	Palamau.	44	
...	19 0	...	9 0	9 0	14 0	10 0	10 0	10 8	Panga. 3 10 6	3 12 0	3 12 0	Manbhum.	45	
...	...	...	...	10 0	12 0	...	10 0	7 0	...	4 0 0	4 4 0	Singbhum.*	46	

* Present return not received.

d. In the Begusarai and Jamui subdivisions the retail price of salt is 10 seers per rupee.
e. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Banka 10 seers; Madhipura 8 seers; Supaul 10 seers.
f. At Kishanganj and Araria subdivisions the retail price of salt is 9 seers per rupee.
g. At Balia Nawabganj the retail price of salt is 10 seers per rupee.
h. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Deoghur 10 seers 8 chitaks (panga); Godda 9 seers; Jamtara 11 seers (crushed); Pakaur 11 seers (karkatch); Rajmahal 11 seers (karkatch).
i. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Jajpur 10 seers; Kendrapara 9 seers.
j. At Bhadrak the retail price of salt is 10 seers per rupee.
k. At Khurda the retail price of salt is 11 seers per rupee.

Published for general information.

F. A. SLACKE,

Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

PRICES-CURRENT (wholesale) of Food-grains, Firewood,

Number.	Marts.	Rice (best sort).			Common rice (*mota chaul*).			Wheat (*Triticum sativum*).			Barley (*Hordeum vulg*		
		Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	1
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.
1	Calcutta ...	4 12 0	4 12 0	4 12 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	3 0 0	3 12 0	3 12 0	2 12 0	2 6 0	2 8 0	2
2	Burdwan ...	4 0 0	4 0 0	2 14 0	3 4 0	3 2 0	2 4 0	...	...	...	...	...	
3	Midnapore ...	3 9 0	4 0 0	3 4 0	3 5 0	3 6 0	2 6 0	...	...	...	...	...	
4	Pabna ...	6 4 0	6 2 9	5 11 3	2 15 0	2 15 6	2 3 6	2 10 6	2 8 6	2 2 0	...	...	
5	Rangpur ...	3 4 0	4 10 0	4 0 0	2 8 0	2 10 0	2 4 0	3 2 0	4 0 0	2 12 0	...	...	
6	Dacca ...	3 8 0	3 8 0	2 14 0	2 12 0	2 10 0	1 14 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	2 8 0	2 4 0	2 0 0	1
7	Chittagong ...	...	...	3 2 0	3 2 0	3 2 0	2 10 0	...	...	...	...	...	
8	Patna ...	3 7 0	3 4 0	2 10 6	2 12 0	2 12 0	1 14 6	3 0 0	3 0 0	1 13 6	2 5 0	2 5 0	1
9	Muzaffarpur ...	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	3 7 6	3 5 3	3 0 6	3 5 3	3 5 3	2 5 6	2 9 3	2 8 0	1
10	Bhagalpur ...	3 15 3	3 10 0	3 2 9	3 0 3	3 0 6	2 6 9	3 3 0	3 2 0	2 4 0	2 4 0	2 4 0	1
11	Cuttack ...	3 10 0	3 6 9	3 6 3	2 14 0	2 10 6	2 5 6	3 9 0	3 12 6	2 6 0	...	...	
12	Ranchi ...	5 0 0	5 6 0	3 1 0 to 5 0 0	4 3 6	4 3 6	2 8 0	4 0 0 to 5 14 9	4 5 0 to 5 14 0	2 8 0 to 5 6 6	3 10 0	3 10 0	1

CALCUTTA,
The 19th June 1900.

R OR CHOLUM (*Sorghum vulgare*).		BAJRA OR CUMBU (*Pennisetum typhoideum*).			MABUA OR RAGI (*Eleusine corocana*).			GRAM, CHANA, CHOLA, KADALAY, OR SUNAGA (*Cicer arietinum*).		
Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
P. Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
...	2 0 0	4 8 0	4 8 0	2 6 0	...	...	...	3 0 0	3 0 0	2 0 0
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 0 0	3 0 0	1 14 0
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 12 6	2 10 0	1 10 3
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 4 0	3 4 0	1 14 0
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 2 0	3 2 0	2 8 0
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 12 0	2 12 0
...	1 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 8 0	2 8 0	1 5 6
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 12 0	2 10 6	1 11 9
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 14 3	2 13 6	1 8 0
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 10 6	Biri or kalai. 2 10 6	2 0 6
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 10 0 to 3 13 0	3 7 6	2 6 0 to 2 8 0

Indian-corn or Maize (*Zea mays*).			Arhar dal or Thur—Cadjan pea (*Cajanus indicus*).			Linseed.			Mustard and Rape		
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	
27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.
...	...	...	4 0 0	4 0 0	2 12 0	6 4 0	6 8 0	4 0 0	6 0 0	5 4 0	3
...	...	...	5 0 0	5 0 0	3 0 0	...	...	...	6 0 0	6 0 0 Black mustard.	3
...	...	...	...	...	...	6 2 0	6 8 0	3 12 0	5 8 0 6 0 0	5 8 0 Rape seed. 6 0 0	4 3
...	...	...	4 1 0	4 1 0	3 2 0	6 5 0	6 4 0	3 7 0	5 8 0	5 8 0	1
...	...	1 8 0	5 0 0	5 4 0	4 0 0	...	...	...	...	5 0 0	3
...	...	...	4 8 0	4 12 0	3 4 0	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	5 8 0	5 8 0	3 12 0	...	...	...	5 8 0	5 4 0	1
...	...	0 14 0	3 4 0	3 14 0	2 8 0	5 4 0	4 14 0	3 4 0	5 4 0	5 14 0	1
...	2 9 3	1 10 6	3 13 0	3 10 0	2 12 0	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	4 8 0	4 7 0	3 5 3	6 0 0	5 14 0	3 10 0	6 12 0	6 5 6	
...	...	...	2 13 0	2 10 6	1 11 6	...	...	...	4 10 0	3 14 0	1
...	...	...	5 6 6	5 3 6	3 5 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	2 13 6	6 15 3	6 15 3	

NDARD SEERS.

IL OR JINJILI SEED.			SUGAR (RAW).			COTTON, CLEANED.			JUTE.		
	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
0	5 4 0	3 14 0	4 10 0	4 10 0	4 10 0	18 0 0	18 0 0	15 0 0	5 8 0	5 8 0	4 12 0
	...	...	4 15 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	22 0 0	21 0 0	13 0 0	...	...	...
	...	...	4 12 0	4 8 0 to 5 0 0	4 12 0 to 5 0 0	18 0 0 to 20 0 0	18 0 0 to 20 0 0	18 0 0	...	...	...
	...	...	4 6 0	4 2 0	4 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	18 0 0	6 6 0	6 4 0	3 8 0
	...	...	6 10 0	6 0 0	4 8 0	...	...	...	6 4 0	6 4 0	4 0 0
	...	...	6 0 0	6 0 0	5 8 0	...	...	...	5 0 0	6 8 0	3 8 0
	...	...	5 4 0	5 4 0	5 2 0	16 0 0	17 0 0	13 0 0	...	...	...
0	6 14 0	3 4 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	2 8 0	18 0 0	18 0 0	12 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	3 8 0
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	6 6 3	6 4 0	3 11 0	22 8 0	22 0 0	14 0 0	...	...	...
6	3 12 0	2 14 6	4 5 0	4 8 0	4 12 0	17 0 0	24 0 0	24 8 0	...	...	...
	...	...	5 11 0 to 6 2 3	5 11 0 to 6 2 3	4 4 0 to 5 6 6	22 12 0	22 12 0	16 0 0	...	...	...

Ghi (clarified butter).			Tobacco leaf.			Hides (cow).			Grass.	
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.
51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
						Per 100 pieces—			Per maund.	
35 8 0	36 8 0	32 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	250 0 0	350 0 0	250 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0
36 0 0	36 0 0	32 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Madhakhali.			Uncleaned, per piece.				
36 8 0	36 8 0	34 0 0	9 4 0 to 10 4 0	7 12 0	6 8 0	0 12 0 to 2 4 0	0 12 0 to 2 4 0	0 14 0 to 2 4 0	...	...
			Pulta.	9 12 0	7 0 0	Cleaned, per piece. 1 0 0 to 2 8 0	1 0 0 to 2 8 0	1 2 0 to 2 6 0		
49 0 0	45 0 0	45 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	7 8 0	...	...	...	...	...
40 0 0	37 4 0	35 0 0	5 0 0	5 4 0	8 0 0	...	...	...	0 2 6	0 2 6
40 0 0	40 0 0	25 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	6 0 0	25 0 0	25 0 0	25 0 0	0 4 0	0 4 0
						per maund.				
41 0 0	42 0 0	42 0 0	12 8 0	12 8 0	10 8 0	18 0 0	20 0 0	0 0	...	...
						per maund.				
31 0 0	31 0 0	28 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	...	...	...	0 6 0	0 6 0
35 9 0	33 10 0	32 0 0	10 0 0	11 7 0	10 0 0	...	...	...	...	...
36 0 0	39 4 0	33 8 0	4 8 0	8 0 0	11 4 0	...	...	...	...	...
36 0 0	36 12 0	36 8 0	4 4 0	4 4 0	4 6 0	25 0 0	25 0 0	25 0 0	0 8 11	0 8 11
						per maund.				
26 0 0 to 42 10 8	36 0 0 to 42 10 8	36 0 0 to 42 10 6	8 0 0 to 13 0 0	8 0 0 to 13 0 0	8 0 0 to 13 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	0 4 0	0 4 0
						per piece.				

undermentioned Marts of Bengal on the 15th June 1900.

Straw.		Juar stalks.			Prices per maund of 40 standard seers.									Marts.
					Iron.			Firewood.			Salt.			
Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	
64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78
P. Rs. A. P. Per maund.	Rs. A. P.				Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P	Rs. A. P.	
0 0 10 0	0 10 0	...	...	...	5 4 0	5 4 0	5 4 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 7 0	3 6 0	Panga. 3 5 0	3 6 0	1. Calcutta.
0 0 6 0	0 3 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 9 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	3 5 0	3 5 0	3 4 0	2. Burdwan.
9 0 8 10	0 4 0	...	...	...	4 0 0 to 4 8 0	4 0 0 to 4 8 0	4 4 0 to 4 8 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 6 0	3 10 0	Panga. 3 9 0	3 8 0	3. Midnapore.
0 1 0 0	0 12 0	...	...	...	7 0 0	7 0 0	7 8 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	3 14 0	Panga. 3 14 6	3 14 0	4. Pabna.
0 0 7 0	0 8 0	...	...	...	6 4 0	6 4 0	6 0 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 5 3	3 12 0	Panga. 3 12 0	4 0 0	5. Rangpur.
...	...	...	...	...	5 8 0	5 8 0	5 0 0	0 5 0	0 5 0	0 5 0	3 10 0	Panga. 3 10 0	3 9 0	6. Dacca.
...	...	...	...	...	7 8 0	8 0 0	5 0 0	...	...	...	3 14 0	Panga. 3 14 0	3 8 0	7. Chittagong.
...	0 6 0	...	...	...	4 0 0	4 0 0	3 8 0	0 5 0	0 5 0	0 6 0	3 8 0	Panga. 3 8 0	3 8 3	8. Patna.
...	...	...	...	...	6 10 6	6 10 6	6 10 6	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 6	3 10 0	Panga. 3 10 0	3 7 6	9. Muzaffarpur.
...	...	...	...	...	7 0 0	8 0 0	5 0 0	0 5 9	0 5 9	0 5 9	3 11 6	Panga. 3 12 0	3 12 0	10. Bhagalpur.
0 0 7 0	0 8 0	...	...	...	4 4 0	4 2 0	4 8 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	3 2 0	Karkatch. 3 2 0	3 0 0	11. Cuttack.
No fixed rate.		...	...	...	6 10 6	6 10 6	5 0 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	4 3 0	Panga. 4 11 0	4 8 0	12. Ranchi.

F. A. SLACKE,
Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

Meteorological Report of the Provi

Meteorological Division.	Division.	District.	Representative stations.	Air Pressure. Highest, 8 A.M., barometer reading.	Air Pressure. Lowest 8 A.M., barometer reading.	Air Pressure. Mean, 9 A.M., reduced to 32°.	Air Pressure. Mean reduced to sea-level and constant gravity, Lat. 45°.	Air Pressure. Variation from normal mean.	Wind. Mean direction at 8 A.M.	Wind. Mean velocity in miles daily.	Temperature. Highest of month.	Temperature. Lowest of month.	Temperature. Mean daily maximum temperature.	Temperature. Mean daily minimum temperature.	Temperature. Mean daily temperature.
South-West Bengal.	Burdwan	Burdwan	Burdwan	29·809	29·520	29·700	29·747	+·065	S8°E	105	104·4	68·9	95·9	76·0	[illegible]
			Raniganj	29·557	29·263	29·430	29·733	—	S85°E	46	108·3	67·0	97·4	76·5	[illegible]
		Birbhum	.....												
		Bankura	Bankura (a)	29·568	29·287	29·464	29·712	—	S1°E	106	110·6	67·6	98·2	76·6	[illegible]
		Midnapore	Midnapore	29·749	29·474	29·645	29·739	+·061	S3°E	128	106·4	71·2	98·5	76·8	[illegible]
		Hooghly	.....												
		Howrah	.....												
	Presidency	24-Parganas	Saugor Island	29·882	29·636	29·780	29·740	+·063	S13°W	420	92·9	70·6	91·9	70·1	[illegible]
		Calcutta	Calcutta	29·890	29·628	29·786	29·752	+·069	S9°W	171	99·4	69·7	95·6	76·2	[illegible]
		Nadia	Krishnagar	29·870	29·640	29·764	29·760	—	S21°E	118	101·7	67·7	96·2	74·0	[illegible]
		Murshidabad	Berhampore	29·852	29·561	29·733	29·749	+·065	S24°E	78	107·2	68·2	96·9	75·4	[illegible]
		Jessore	Jessore	29·876	29·644	29·783	29·763	+·065	S45°E	65	99·5	67·2	94·5	74·7	[illegible]
		Khulna	.....												
North Bengal.	Rajshahi	Rajshahi	Rampur Boalia	29·801	29·544	29·706	29·726	+·038	S11°E	124	104·5	68·1	93·6	75·2	[illegible]
		Dinajpur	Dinajpur	29·790	29·512	29·687	29·765	+·066	S76°E	115	100·3	67·9	92·9	73·4	[illegible]
		Jalpaiguri	Jalpaiguri	29·647	29·408	29·550	29·795	+·055	S84°E	63	94·4	68·1	89·7	71·9	[illegible]
		Darjeeling	Darjeeling	23·121	22·920	23·029	—	+·087	E	118	68·2	45·0	64·0	49·9	[illegible]
		Cooch Behar	Cooch Behar	29·782	29·540	29·682	29·796	—	S16°E	53	94·4	67·6	88·8	71·9	[illegible]
		Rangpur	Rangpur	29·796	29·551	29·702	29·781	+·053	S41°E	75	96·3	65·3	90·5	70·4	[illegible]
		Bogra	Bogra	29·846	29·610	29·753	29·767	—	?	?	104·3	67·7	92·7	73·5	[illegible]
		Pabna	Sirajganj	29·851	29·661	29·764	29·763	+·056	S85°E	58	97·3	69·2	92·0	73·8	[illegible]
East Bengal.	Dacca	Dacca	Narayanganj	29·881	29·677	29·805	29·730	+·061	S76°E	171	94·6	68·7	91·4	74·7	[illegible]
		Mymensingh	Mymensingh	29·854	29·648	29·772	29·783	+·051	S63°E	22	94·7	68·1	(a) 89·3	73·5	[illegible]
		Faridpur	Faridpur	29·878	29·660	29·788	29·782	+·061	S42°E	71	96·3	66·9	92·3	73·7	[illegible]
		Backergunge	Barisal	29·898	29·702	29·818	29·776	+·072	S5°W	108	95·3	70·1	92·8	75·8	[illegible]
	Chittagong	Tippera	Comilla	29·881	29·396	29·806	29·792	—	S42°E	173	96·3	67·8	92·6	73·6	[illegible]
		Noakhali	Noakhali	29·866	29·677	29·789	29·779	—	S72°E	91	95·2	65·9	90·8	72·3	[illegible]
		Chittagong	Chittagong	29·843	29·677	29·760	29·795	+·053	S60°E	139	94·5	69·1	90·5	74·0	[illegible]
		Chittagong Hill Tracts	.....												
Bihar.	Patna	Patna	Bankipore	29·721	29·395	29·599	29·735	+·074	N79E°	165	107·0	68·2	98·8	76·9	[illegible]
		Gaya	Gaya	29·502	29·218	29·384	29·710	+·064	N72°E	158	110·3	68·5	104·0	80·5	[illegible]
		Shahabad	Dehri	29·530	29·228	29·403	29·705	+·067	S68°E	175	111·9	71·0	103·6	79·8	[illegible]
			Buxar	29·647	29·344	29·526	29·719	+·075	S83°E	147	108·6	72·1	101·3	79·2	[illegible]
			Arrah	29·727	29·394	29·568	29·729	—	S84°E	93	107·4	71·0	100·3	78·2	[illegible]
		Saran	Chapra	29·721	29·413	29·596	29·730	—	S74°E	79	107·7	71·6	99·0	77·3	[illegible]
		Champaran	Motihari	29·744	29·353	29·562	29·743	—	N72°E	135	104·0	66·8	95·9	75·8	[illegible]
		Muzaffarpur	Muzaffarpur	29·737	29·426	29·617	29·747	—	S79°E	61	104·2	69·2	95·8	75·0	[illegible]
		Darbhanga	Darbhanga	29·737	29·437	29·623	29·765	+·062	S77°E	140	103·3	68·9	95·2	75·8	[illegible]
	Bhagalpur	Monghyr	.....												
		Bhagalpur	Bhagalpur	29·733	29·433	29·628	29·736	+·074	S87°E	116	103·5	69·1	96·9	75·5	[illegible]
		Purnea	Purnea	29·800	29·509	29·693	29·773	+·081	N67°E	182	102·3	62·3	95·9	72·8	[illegible]
		Malda	Malda	29·836	29·539	29·723	29·747	—	S52°E	80	103·6	66·0	96·0	74·0	[illegible]
		Sonthal Parganas	Naya Dumka	29·403	29·119	29·301	29·746	+·081	S51°E	46	106·0	66·9	96·8	75·1	[illegible]
Orissa.	Orissa	Cuttack	Cuttack	29·817	29·589	29·725	29·747	+·070	S37°W	97	109·0	73·2	101·5	79·8	[illegible]
			False Point	29·889	29·674	29·793	29·755	+·078	S21°W	303	92·5	69·6	90·8	75·9	[illegible]
		Balasore	Balasore	29·853	29·608	29·756	29·748	+·085	S30°W	165	101·5	68·3	94·8	76·1	[illegible]
			Shortt's Island	29·881	29·626	29·778	29·746	—	S23°W	554	93·0	71·6	90·8	79·6	[illegible]
		Puri	Puri	29·891	29·686	29·798	29·761	—	S45°W	355	93·2	68·1	93·7	80·0	[illegible]
			Gopalpur	29·901	29·666	29·790	29·759	—	S45°W	640	99·5	72·1	91·0	79·6	[illegible]
Chota Nagpur.	Chota Nagpur	Hazaribagh	Hazaribagh	27·895	27·664	27·784	29·719	+·061	S15°W	195	106·1	68·3	97·1	74·9	[illegible]
		Ranchi	Ranchi	27·800	27·555	27·674	29·727	+·066	S25°W	171	106·3	60·4	97·5	73·6	[illegible]
		Palamau	Daltonganj	29·159	28·874	29·019	29·701	—	S34°E	169	113·1	62·0	105·9	77·8	[illegible]
		Manbhum	Purulia	?	?	?	?	?	S37°E	32	110·7	67·9	99·7	76·2	[illegible]
		Singbhum	Chaibassa	29·116	28·807	29·015	29·720	—	W	48	110·2	71·0	100·5	76·6	[illegible]
Assam.	.....	Sibsagar	Sibsagar	29·743	29·390	29·554	29·827	+·054	N30°E	101	93·2	67·0	85·7	71·5	[illegible]
		Goalpara	Dhubri (a)	29·810	29·571	29·718	29·769	+·053	N85°E	126	93·2	67·8	86·8	71·7	[illegible]
		Cachar	Silchar	29·858	29·660	29·771	29·839	+·066	N72°E	74	96·6	68·3	89·9	71·7	[illegible]

(a) Mean of 30 days.
(b) " of 25 "
(c) " of 26 "

gal for the month of May 1900.

DITY.	CLOUD.			DISTRICT OBSERVATIONS.										
				RAINFALL—										
				Of month.					Since 16th May 1900.					
Variation from normal mean.	Mean cloud amount, 8 A.M.	Variation from normal mean, 8 A.M.	Rainfall.	Mean of district.	Normal mean.	Variation from mean.	Number of rainy days.	Normal mean number of rainy days.	Mean of district.	Normal mean.	Variation.	Mean number of rainy days.	Normal mean number of rainy days.	DISTRICT.
+5	3·3	—0·3	6·03	6·10	5·02	+1·08	8·20	6·30	3·61	2·93	+0·68	4·20	3·27	Burdwan.
—	2·3	—	4·07											
				4·68	4·16	+0·52	7·50	5·88	2·97	2·74	+0·23	4·25	3·35	Birbhum.
—	2·7	—	5·67	4·42	4·80	—0·38	7·70	5·86	2·45	3·15	—0·70	4·20	3·36	Bankura.
—	1·5	—	4·52	6·68	5·29	+1·39	10·67	6·47	4·15	3·11	+1·04	5·33	3·52	Midnapore.
				4·76	5·29	—0·53	7·33	7·37	2·50	2·79	—0·29	3·00	3·82	Hooghly.
				4·17	5·46	—1·29	9·50	7·24	1·81	2·72	—0·91	4·50	3·68	Howrah.
—4	4·9	—1·0	4·77	5·13	5·45	—0·32	8·43	7·46	2·49	2·93	—0·44	3·86	4·04	24-Parganas.
+1	3·7	—1·1	4·17	4·17	5·43	—1·26	8·00	7·24	1·76	3·02	—1·26	4·00	3·63	Calcutta.
—	2·9	—	4·67	6·17	6·49	—0·32	8·20	8·18	4·02	3·61	+0·41	4·60	4·64	Nadia.
+3	2·7	—2·6	1·87	2·17	5·37	—3·20	5·13	7·32	0·93	3·38	—2·45	2·25	4·19	Murshidabad.
0	5·0	—1·1	7·18	6·23	7·06	—0·77	9·20	9·08	3·78	3·66	+0·12	5·00	4·60	Jessore.
				7·84	6·49	+1·35	11·33	8·33	4·52	3·26	+1·26	5·33	4·12	Khulna.
—	(a) 4·4	—	2·69	2·92	6·20	—3·28	5·67	7·70	1·68	3·77	—2·09	3·00	4·00	Rajshahi.
—	5·9	—	6·90	6·05	5·88	+0·17	7·75	6·80	4·64	3·88	+0·76	5·00	3·88	Dinajpur.
—	2·3	—	18·35	11·04	12·27	—1·23	12·00	12·45	7·00	7·87	—0·87	7·75	7·14	Jalpaiguri.
—4	(c) 4·9	—2·6	4·93	7·31	11·38	—4·07	12·00	13·38	3·93	7·29	—3·36	8·00	7·55	Darjeeling.
—	5·1	—	15·23	12·31	14·01	—1·70	13·00	14·05	8·82	8·76	+0·06	9·50	8·00	Cooch Behar.
—	4·4	—	8·20	9·96	11·07	—1·11	11·40	11·37	7·16	6·96	+0·20	8·20	6·31	Rangpur.
—	2·3	—	2·49	4·16	7·94	—3·78	5·75	9·50	1·60	4·92	—3·32	2·25	5·32	Bogra.
—	5·4	—	3·07	3·64	7·75	—4·11	6·50	9·62	2·54	4·48	—1·94	3·00	5·06	Pabna.
—2	5·0	—0·6	5·39	5·37	9·65	—4·28	10·60	11·18	3·00	5·21	—1·31	6·60	5·47	Dacca.
—	(b) 5·1	—	8·21	7·76	11·05	—3·29	11·13	11·50	4·71	6·80	—2·09	6·63	6·42	Mymensingh.
—	4·0	—	8·37	6·26	8·50	—2·24	9·67	10·31	4·39	4·40	—0·10	6·33	4·98	Faridpur.
—	5·1	—	5·48	5·04	8·10	—3·06	7·63	9·33	3·58	4·37	—0·79	4·50	4·88	Backergunge.
—	4·1	—	5·75	5·04	10·32	—5·28	8·50	10·09	3·98	5·32	—1·34	6·38	5·30	Tippera.
—	4·9	—	9·05	6·54	10·93	—4·39	10·00	10·85	5·18	5·79	—0·61	6·80	5·54	Noakhali.
—5	4·7	—1·5	6·51	7·35	11·54	—4·19	9·20	10·45	5·94	6·89	—0·95	6·80	5·81	Chittagong.
				10·11	11·38	—1·27	13·00	12·15	7·15	5·61	+1·54	8·00	5·02	Chittagong Hill Tracts.
+6	3·5	+0·3	1·98	1·55	2·00	—0·45	2·50	2·45	0·68	1·38	—0·70	0·83	1·43	Patna.
+2	2·0	—0·6	1·61	0·59	1·45	—0·86	1·78	1·96	0·23	1·05	—0·82	0·89	1·15	Gaya.
—	3·1	—	1·51											
—	2·5	—	0·40	0·96	1·03	—0·07	1·50	1·74	0·76	0·57	+0·19	1·00	1·06	Shahabad.
—	1·3	—	1·03											
—	2·9	—	0·74	1·34	1·77	—0·43	2·67	2·73	1·30	1·00	+0·30	2·67	1·45	Saran.
—	0·9	—	1·09	2·22	2·66	—0·44	3·25	4·14	0·85	1·65	—0·50	2·00	2·43	Champaran.
—	0·8	—	1·01	1·25	2·23	—0·98	2·53	3·20	0·47	1·47	—1·00	1·17	2·03	Muzaffarpur.
—3	1·8	—1·0	0·41	1·05	2·53	—1·48	3·00	3·49	0·23	1·46	—1·23	0·60	1·80	Darbhanga.
				1·42	2·60	—1·18	2·20	2·68	0·32	1·77	—1·45	0·40	1·49	Monghyr.
—	2·7	—	2·80	3·38	3·51	—0·13	5·67	4·45	2·06	2·31	—0·25	2·50	2·58	Bhagalpur.
+17	3·1	—0·6	3·05	6·35	5·66	+0·69	7·40	6·52	4·93	3·76	+1·17	4·80	3·70	Purnea.
—	3·1	—	2·46	3·66	4·69	—1·03	5·75	5·72	2·39	3·13	—0·74	4·00	3·47	Malda.
—	2·8	—	5·36	3·27	3·65	—0·38	6·14	5·05	1·90	2·35	—0·45	2·86	2·83	Sonthal Parganas.
+5	4·3	+0·7	3·13	2·97	4·57	—1·60	5·38	4·91	1·20	3·32	—2·12	2·38	2·86	Cuttack.
—6	5·1	+0·4	2·34											
—	4·0	—	6·83	5·80	5·12	+0·68	10·43	6·65	3·56	3·30	+0·26	5·86	3·55	Balasore.
—	3·6	—	6·19											Shortt's Island.
—	3·4	—	4·59	3·09	3·35	—0·26	4·00	3·54	0·21	2·46	—2·25	0·80	2·24	Puri.
—	1·1	—	1·79											
+5	2·3	—0·4	1·60	1·32	2·71	—1·39	3·17	3·82	0·06	1·04	—0·98	1·67	1·98	Hazaribagh.
—	2·6	—	1·95	2·10	2·81	—0·71	5·33	3·93	1·05	1·60	—0·55	2·00	1·78	Ranchi.
—	0·7	—	0·61	0·94	1·22	—0·28	2·33	1·88	0·84	0·96	—0·12	2·00	1·53	Palamau.
—	1·1	—	3·95	2·31	3·13	—0·82	6·17	4·41	1·20	2·14	—0·94	2·50	2·65	Manbhum.
—	1·5	—	4·18	4·58	3·89	+0·69	8·75	5·71	2·73	2·61	+0·12	5·50	3·44	Singbhum.
—1	7·5	—0·6	10·27											Sibsagar.
—1	4·9	—0·4	22·42											Goalpara.
+3	6·8	—0·1	10·13											Cachar.

Table of Rainfall recorded at sta

Meteorological Division.	Division.	District.	Station.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
South-West Bengal.	Burdwan.	Burdwan ...	Kalna ..	0·03	0·01	..	...	...	...	1·63	...	0·22	...	0·31	...	...	0·49	...	1·03	...	1·20	
			Burdwan ..	...	0·08	0·04	...	..	...	1·16	...	1·00	0·18	...	0·78	...	...	0·15	...	0·54	0·01	
			Katwa ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·45	...	0·22	0·07	...	0·65	...	...	0·01	...	0·96	0·23	
			Raniganj ...	...	...	0·15	...	...	...	...	...	0·24	0·02	...	0·28	...	...	...	...	1·92	0·08	
			Mankur ...	...	...	0·05	...	...	...	...	...	1·86	...	...	1·05	...	...	0·13	...	...	0·25	
		Birbhum ...	Suri ..	...	0·17	0·02	...	...	...	0·04	...	0·42	0·04	...	0·20	...	...	0·33	...	1·65	0·02	
			Hetampur ...	...	0·33	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·38	...	...	0·07	...	...	0·74	...	0·56	0·07	
			Rampur Hât	...	...	0·09	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·84	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·14	
			Bolpur ..	...	...	...	...	0·35	...	1·46	...	1·05	...	...	0·29	...	...	0·12	...	0·28	0·45	
			Murari ...	...	...	0·08	0·70	0·73	...	0·13	...	...	0·37	...	0·63	...	...	...	0·07	1·11	0·09	
			Labpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·76	...	0·10	...	...	0·06	...	...	0·09	...	0·49	0·19	
		Bankura ...	Bankura ..	...	...	0·52	...	...	...	1·29	...	...	0·49	...	0·77	...	...	...	0·36	0·09	0·19	
			Vishnupur ...	...	...	0·04	...	...	...	...	...	0·33	0·06	...	0·28	...	...	...	...	...	0·36	
			Maliara ..	.	...	0·36	...	...	...	...	...	0·12	0·02	...	0·75	...	...	0·10	0·31	0·55	0·32	
			Khatra ...	...	...	0·06	...	...	...	...	...	0·18	0·63	...	0·30	...	...	...	...	0·15	0·29	
			Indas ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·75	0·85	0·35	...	...	0·65	...	...	...	...	0·02	...	
			Kotalpur ...	...	...	0·50	...	...	...	...	...	0·28	0·05	...	0·12	...	...	...	...	...	...	
			Onda ...	...	...	0·80	...	...	...	...	0·65	...	...	0·85	...	...	...	...	0·20	0·33	...	
			Gangajalghati	...	...	0·13	...	...	...	.	...	0·40	0·04	...	0·33	...	...	...	...	0·39	0·09	
			Raipur ...	...	...	0·08	...	...	...	0·50	...	0·94	0·10	...	0·80	...	...	...	...	0·19	0·34	
			Sonamukhi ...	...	...	0·80	...	...	...	...	...	1·12	...	...	0·83	...	...	...	...	...	0·29	
		Midnapore ...	Contai ...	...	...	0·35	...	0·21	...	0·22	...	0·61	0·75	...	0·75	0·10	...	...	0·13	0·60	0·26	
			Tamluk ...	...	...	0·75	...	...	...	0·24	...	0·15	..	0·16	0·33	0·87	...	0·75	0·93	0·58	0·02	
			Midnapore ...	...	...	0·27	...	..	...	0·30	...	0·28	0·15	...	0·03	...	...	...	...	0·04	0·05	
			Ghatal ...	...	1·64	...	...	0·15	...	0·40	0·18	...	...	0·11	...	...	...	...	...	1·98	...	
			Kukrahaty ...	...	...	0·47	...	.	...	1·22	...	1·17	...	...	0·47	0·11	...	...	0·1	0·60	...	
			Garhbeta ...	...	0·32	...	...	0·33	...	...	...	...	0·55	...	0·20	...	...	...	...	...	0·15	
			Panskura ...	...	...	0·31	...	0·16	...	0·17	...	0·79	...	...	...	1·50	...	...	...	1·20	0·41	
			Dantan ...	...	...	1·07	...	0·92	...	...	...	1·39	...	...	0·65	1·64	...	...	0·65	0·11	...	
		Hooghly ...	Serampore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·58	...	0·05	...	...	0·50	...	...	1·14	...	0·35	...	
			Hooghly ...	...	0·65	0·31	...	...	...	1·53	...	0·28	...	...	0·32	0·01	...	0·42	...	0·08	...	
			Jahanabad ...	...	...	0·06	...	0·16	...	0·21	...	0·55	0·05	...	0·30	...	...	.	...	2·00	...	
		Howrah ...	Howrah ...	...	...	0·18	...	...	...	0·06	...	0·47	...	...	0·48	...	...	0·34	...	0·23	...	
			Mohesreka ...	...	...	0·05	...	..	...	0·91	...	0·97	0·20	...	0·14	...	...	0·12	...	0·47	0·16	
			Ulubaria ...	...	...	0·42	...	0·12	...	...	...	1·30	0·22	...	0·15	...	...	...	...	0·30	0·03	
	Presidency.	24-Parganas ...	Saugor Island	...	...	0·10	...	0·15	...	0·03	..	0·31	0·09	...	0·19	0·52	...	...	0·20	0·02	0·06	
			Diamond Harbour.	...	...	0·26	...	0·52	...	1·65	...	1·35	...	...	0·18	...	...	...	...	0·65	...	
			Budge-Budge	...	...	0·25	...	0·50	...	0·69	...	1·87	0·24	...	0·61	...	...	0·11	...	0·46	...	
			Canning Town	...	...	...	0·20	.	...	0·63	...	...	...	2·10	0·61	...	...	0·52	0·21	0·51	...	
			Alipore (Obsy.)	...	...	0·07	...	0·45	...	1·07	...	0·49	...	...	0·27	...	...	0·03	...	0·20	0·02	
			Barrackpore...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·64	...	0·12	...	...	0·84	...	...	1·12	...	0·35	...	
			Dum Dum ...	...	...	...	...	0·72	...	1·35	...	0·15	...	..	0·36	...	...	0·75	...	0·32	...	
			Barasat ...	...	0·03	...	...	...	...	0·75	...	0·16	...	0·44	0·21	...	...	0·17	...	0·40	...	
			Basirhat ..	...	...	...	...	...	..	.	0·46	0·16	...	...	1·36	...	...	...	0·20	...	0·70	
		Nadia ...	Ranaghat ...	...	...	...	...	...	0·05	0·13	...	1·24	...	...	0·24	0·08	...	1·19	...	2·45	...	
			Krishnagar ...	...	...	...	...	...	0·16	0·33	...	0·11	0·03	...	0·74	...	...	0·43	...	0·37	0·52	
			Chuadanga ...	...	...	...	..	...	...	0·63	...	0·05	0·48	...	0·34	...	...	...	...	0·18	0·05	
			Meherpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·71	...	...	0·71	...	0·40	...	...	...	...	0·13	...	
			Kushtia ...	...	...	...	0·05	...	...	0·57	...	...	0·15	...	1·13	...	...	..	0·16	0·08	0·37	
		Murshidabad..	Kandi ...	...	0·10	...	0·15	..	...	0·28	...	...	0·67	...	0·02	...	...	...	...	0·33	0·05	
			Berhampore...	...	...	...	1·03	0·03	...	0·03	...	...	0·19	...	0·06	...	...	...	...	0·05	0·19	
			Lalbagh ...	...	...	...	0·95	..	...	0·29	...	...	0·21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	
			Azimganj ...	...	...	...	...	0·53	...	0·37	...	...	0·83	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·17	0·13	
			Jangipur ...	...	...	...	0·67	.	...	0·25	...	...	...	...	0·08	...	...	...	...	0·50	0·32	
			Lalgola .	...	...	...	...	0·30	...	0·20	...	...	0·30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·05	
			Akriganj ...	...	...	...	...	0·28	...	0·70	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·25	.	
			Patkabari ..																			
			Dumkal ...	...	...	...	0·40	...	..	0·60	...	...	0·40	...	0·18	...	...	...	...	0·50	0·30	
		Jessore ...	Narail ...	0·68	0·01	0·12	...	0·28	0·00	1·15	...	...	...	...	0·70	..	...	...	...	0·41	2·00	
			Jessore ...	...	...	0·05	...	...	...	2·16	...	...	...	...	0·89	..	...	0·13	...	0·88	...	
			Jhenidah ...	...	...	...	...	..	...	0·08	...	...	0·08	...	0·44	...	...	...	...	0·40	...	
			Magura ...	0·27	...	...	...	1·31	0·07	0·66	...	...	0·21	...	0·73	...	...	...	...	...	0·54	
		Khulna ...	Bangaon ...	...	0·19	0·22	...	0·56	...	0·63	...	0·16	...	...	0·38	..	...	0·26	...	1·22	...	
			Satkhira ...	...	0·64	1·15	..	0·13	...	0·26	...	0·25	...	...	0·87	0·32	0·14	...	...	0·90	0·38	
			Bagerhat ...	...	...	...	..	...	0·45	0·51	...	0·11	0·02	..	1·40	0·56	...	...	...	1·02	2·20	
			Khulna ...	1·03	...	...	...	...	...	1·27	.	...	...	0·33	0·12	...	0·41	...	...	1·61	1·12	
			Kaliganj ...	...	...	...	0·40	...	0·40	...	0·38	...	...	1·57	0·30	...	...	...	0·50	0·35	...	
			Nakipur ...	...	...	...	1·51	0·63	0·60	0·93	...	0·03	...	...	0·36	1·41	...	...	...	...	0·29	
			Dumuria ...	0·50	...	...	...	...	...	1·09	...	...	...	...	0·22	0·25	...	..	...	1·10	...	
			Rampal ...	...	..	0·20	...	...	0·68	0·36	...	0·02	...	0·04	0·30	0·40	...	...	...	1·15	1·56	
			Kalarua ...	...	0·38	...	...	...	...	0·40	...	...	...	...	1·30	0·07	...	...	...	0·60	0·45	
			Paikgacha ...	0·05	1·66	0·37	...	0·05	0·67	0·88	...	0·09	...	...	1·24	0·12	...	...	...	0·54	1·39	
			Mollahat ..	..	...	...	...	...	1·25	0·23	...	...	...	0·35	0·25	...	...	...	...	0·22	...	
			Morelganj	0·03	...	0·47	...	...	0·66	0·20	...	...	...	0·57	0·41	0·12	...	...	...	0·29	1·26	
			Tala ...	0·06	0·46	0·35	...	...	0·27	0·92	...	0·10	...	1·06	0·61	0·11	...	...	...	1·25	0·07	
North Bengal.	Rajshahi.	Rajshahi ...	Boalia ...	...	...	...	...	1·02	...	0·81	...	.A	0·10	...	0·02	...	...	...	...	0·17	0·09	
			Nator ...	...	...	0·57	...	0·05	...	0·44	...	...	0·52	...	0·75	...	...	...	...	0·23	0·63	
			Naugaon ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·05	...	..	0·95	...	...	...	...	...	0·10	0·13	0·34	
			Lalpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·75	...	...	...	...	0·12	...	...	...	...	...	...	
			Manda ...	...	...	...	0·10	...	...	0·10	...	0·40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·90	0·40	
			Mahadebpur	...	...	...	0·22	...	...	0·53	...	0·10	0·06	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·30	0·26	
		Dinajpur ...	*Nithpur* ...	...	...	...	0·15	...	...	.	...	0·38	0·12	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·23	1·65	
			Nawabganj ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·14	...	0·53	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·82	0·20	
			Gangarampur	...	...	...	1·30	...	...	...	...	1·25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·85	1·70	
			Churaman ...	...	...	...	0·30	...	...	0·41	...	0·41	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·49	1·87	
			Raiganj ...	...	...	...	0·47	...	...	0·22	...	0·29	0·02	...	..	...	...	...	...	0·06	0·23	
			Dinajpur ...	...	0·27	...	...	...	...	0·83	...	0·60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·48	1·45	
			Balurghat ..	...	...	...	1·18	...	...	0·08	0·27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·42	0·94	
			Thakurgaon...	...	...	...	0·88	...	...	...	...	0·37	0·15	0·05	0·08	...	...	...	...	0·25	0·34	
			Setabganj ...	...	...	0·50	...	...	0·10	...	2·50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·33	0·50	...	
			Ramganj ...	...	...	...	3·15	...	...	0·22	...	1·03	0·13	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·40	0·56	
		Jalpaiguri ...	Jalpaiguri .	2·77	...	...	...	...	0·71	3·33	...	1·81	0·63	...	0·07	...	...	...	...	0·35	0·97	
			Alipore Duar	0·65	...	...	..	...	...	0·65	...	1·75	0·28	...	0·51	...	...	...	...	0·12	0·18	
			Falakata ...	0·27	...	...	...	...	...	0·32	...	0·51	0·20	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·39	0·16	
			Debiganj ...	0·04	...	...	...	...	...	0·17	...	0·20	...	...	1·25	...	...	...	...	0·04	0·11	
			Bhagatpur (Nagrakutta).	...	...	...	...	0·40	0·09	0·32	...	1·50	0·90	1·68	...	...	...	...	...		0·19	
		Darjeeling ...	Kalchini ...	...	...	...	0·30	0·18	0·97	...	2·31	0·13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·05	...	
			Baxa ...	...	...	...	0·70	...	1·78	...	1·22	0·13	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·20	...	
			Siliguri ...	0·85	...	...	0·25	...	...	1·90	...	1·00	1·21	...	0·06	...	...	...	...	...	1·60	
			Darjeeling ...	...	...	...	0·02	...	...	1·02	...	0·06	0·24	0·02	0·51	...	...	...	...	0·03	0·61	
			Kalimpong ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·65	...	...	0·15	...	0·76	0·06	...	...	...	...	0·97	
			Mungpoo ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·73	...	0·06	0·25	...	1·75	...	...	...	...	...	0·81	
			Kurseong ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·32	...	0·60	0·33	...	1·17	...	...	...	...	0·37	0·28	
			Pedong ...	0·06	...	...	...	...	...	0·03	...	0·11	0·12	0·76	0·19	0·45	0·63	...	...			

engal in May 1900.

23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	Number of rainy days.	Average number of rainy days.	Total rainfall for the month.	Average rainfall for the month.	Heaviest rainfall during the month.	Total rainfall from 16th to 31st May, 1900.	Average rainfall from 16th to 31st May.	Station.	District.	Division.	Meteorological Division.
...	...	0·07	...	...	0·93	...	0·57	...	10	6·64	7·59	5·24	1·63	4·21	2·79	Kalna ...	Burdwan.	Burdwan.	South-West Bengal.
...	...	...	...	...	...	0·30	...	...	9	7·31	6·03	5·79	1·16	2·04	3·41	Burdwan.			
...	...	0·01	...	1·52	...	1·20	...	...	9	6·84	6·17	5·31	1·52	4·17	2·78	Katwa.			
...	...	...	...	0·91	...	0·94	...	...	6	5·23	4·67	3·08	1·92	3·98	2·31	Raniganj.			
...	...	...	...	0·53	...	1·12	...	...	7	5·50	6·15	5·16	1·87	3·03	3·36	Mankur.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	1·41	...	...	8	6·08	5·68	3·77	1·65	4·46	2·41	Suri ...	Birbhum.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	1·04	...	...	6	5·78	3·87	3·75	1·04	2·45	2·48	Hetampur			
...	...	...	...	...	...	0·71	...	...	5	6·27	2·70	4·00	0·84	1·57	2·39	Rampur Hât.			
...	...	...	...	0·20	...	1·06	...	0·33	11	5·40	6·07	5·12	1·46	3·40	3·66	Bolpur.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	1·03	...	1·22	7	?	4·57	?	1·11	2·63	?	*Morari.*			
...	...	...	...	1·07	0·08	...	...	...	7	?	4·83	?	1·09	2·92	?	*Labpur.*			
...	...	...	...	1·29	...	0·65	...	1·00	8	6·54	5·65	4·41	1·29	2·58	2·67	Bankura ..	Bankura.		
...	...	...	...	2·42	...	0·60	...	...	6	7·13	4·96	5·48	2·42	3·52	3·40	Vishnupur.			
...	...	...	...	1·03	...	0·11	...	0·38	10	5·63	4·06	3·71	1·03	2·73	2·26	Maliara.			
...	0·04	...	...	0·42	...	0·37	0·98	...	8	5·75	3·42	4·30	0·98	2·26	2·86	Khatra.			
...	...	...	...	0·60	0·32	...	...	...	8	6·73	4·39	6·40	0·85	1·79	4·28	Indas.			
...	...	...	...	1·00	...	...	...	0·72	5	5·64	2·51	4·05	1·60	1·56	3·00	Kotalpur.			
...	...	...	...	2·15	...	0·55	...	...	7	4·91	5·83	3·41	2·15	3·53	2·17	Onda.			
...	...	...	...	0·57	...	0·31	...	0·29	7	4·55	2·55	4·24	0·57	1·05	3·20	Gangajalghati.			
...	...	...	...	2·10	...	0·29	0·32	2·25	11	7·10	6·42	6·01	2·10	3·49	4·27	Raipur.			
...	...	...	...	0·59	...	0·20	...	0·50	7	4·64	4·39	5·17	1·12	1·55	3·39	Sonamukhi			
...	0·06	...	...	0·97	...	0·03	...	0·80	13	6·00	7·44	4·90	1·30	4·15	2·84	Contai ..	Midnapore.		
...	0·12	...	...	2·15	...	0·19	...	1·10	14	6·24	9·89	5·18	2·15	6·34	2·72	Tamluk.			
...	0·03	...	...	1·59	...	1·46	0·02	0·10	9	7·00	5·08	5·07	1·59	4·65	2·42	Midnapore.			
...	...	...	...	1·12	...	0·21	...	0·62	10	7·30	7·04	5·86	1·98	4·56	2·95	Ghatal.			
...	...	...	...	0·31	...	0·41	...	1·70	11	6·00	7·35	5·57	1·70	3·91	3·73	Kukrahaty.			
...	...	...	...	0·96	...	...	...	...	7	6·30	2·71	5·17	0·96	1·31	3·99	Garhbeta.			
...	...	...	...	1·41	...	0·11	...	0·19	11	?	6·94	?	1·56	3·95	?	*Panskura.*			
...	0·61	...	...	0·75	...	...	...	0·10	10	?	7·89	?	1·64	2·22	?	*Dantoon.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·03	5	7·08	3·74	5·04	1·14	1·38	2·56	Serampore ...	Hooghly.		
...	...	...	...	...	0·03	0·49	...	0·27	9	7·23	4·43	5·43	1·03	1·41	2·77	Hooghly.			
...	...	...	...	1·23	...	0·43	...	0·98	8	7·20	6·11	5·41	2·00	4·70	3·04	Jahanabad.			
...	...	...	...	0·04	...	0·15	...	0·67	8	7·27	3·44	5·00	0·86	1·11	2·54	Howrah ...	Howrah.		
...	...	...	...	0·35	...	0·89	...	0·53	11	7·30	4·90	5·92	0·97	2·51	2·89	Mohesreka			
...	...	...	...	...	...	0·55	...	0·51	8	?	3·67	?	1·30	1·46	?	*Ulubaria.*			
...	0·02	...	...	1·32	...	...	...	0·85	9	6·73	4·77	4·62	1·32	2·88	2·73	Saugor Island	24-Parganas.	Presidency.	
...	...	...	...	0·14	...	0·10	...	1·70	10	7·20	6·73	5·43	1·70	2·97	2·54	Diamond Harbour.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	0·11	...	0·71	10	?	5·48	?	1·87	1·30	?	*Budge-Budge.*			
...	...	...	...	0·23	...	...	...	1·50	9	7·30	6·75	5·82	2·10	2·63	3·28	Canning Town.			
...	...	...	...	0·13	...	0·31	...	0·93	8	7·24	4·17	5·43	1·07	1·76	3·02	Alipore (Obsy.)			
...	...	...	...	...	0·08	...	...	1·15	6	7·44	4·29	5·11	1·15	1·57	2·58	Barrackpore.			
...	...	...	...	0·28	...	0·72	...	1·88	10	7·92	6·66	5·59	1·88	3·33	3·04	Dum-Dum.			
...	...	...	...	0·03	...	0·33	...	1·15	8	7·72	3·63	5·62	1·15	1·93	2·85	Barasat.			
...	...	...	...	0·22	...	...	...	0·37	7	7·86	3·07	5·24	1·36	2·00	3·50	Basirhat.			
...	...	0·18	...	0·05	...	1·33	...	0·54	9	6·46	8·05	5·52	2·45	5·12	3·08	Ranaghat ...	Nadia.		
...	...	...	...	0·02	0·03	1·43	...	0·03	8	7·02	4·67	5·76	1·40	2·87	3·09	Krishnagar.			
...	...	...	...	0·41	...	0·57	...	0·29	8	6·00	4·26	7·57	1·11	2·76	4·16	Chuadanga.			
...	...	...	...	1·30	...	1·56	...	0·13	8	8·15	7·33	5·97	1·71	4·51	3·34	Meherpur.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	3·25	...	0·50	8	9·15	6·53	7·65	3·25	4·83	4·39	Kushtia.			
...	...	...	...	0·57	0·04	...	...	0·28	7	6·26	2·40	4·41	0·67	1·27	2·52	Kandi ...	Murshidabad.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	0·09	...	...	4	7·82	1·87	5·36	1·03	0·73	3·31	Berhampore.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	7·17	1·55	5·53	0·95	Nil	3·59	Lalbagh.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	0·15	...	...	6	7·14	1·98	5·23	0·63	0·45	3·40	Azimganj.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	1·91	...	...	5	6·15	3·73	4·91	1·91	2·73	3·03	Jangipur.			
...	...	...	0·40	...	...	...	...	...	8	7·48	1·70	5·68	0·50	0·90	3·50	Lalgola.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	8·11	1·39	6·30	0·70	0·41	4·58	Akriganj.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		7·22		5·19			3·16	Patkabari.			
...	...	...	0·10	...	...	...	...	1·15	7	7·51	2·75	5·73	0·60	1·17	3·36	Dumkal.			
...	...	...	1·39	...	0·11	...	...	0·63	9	9·72	7·43	6·75	2·66	4·40	3·20	Narail ...	Jessore.		
...	...	...	1·00	...	0·50	...	...	0·63	8	9·58	7·18	7·62	2·16	3·92	3·58	Jessore.			
...	...	0·21	0·65	...	...	...	...	0·84	6	9·32	4·63	6·79	1·50	4·03	3·55	Jhenidah			
...	...	...	0·33	...	0·22	0·13	...	0·73	11	9·88	7·18	8·16	1·31	3·93	4·33	Magura.			
...	...	...	1·50	...	...	...	...	0·25	12	6·88	5·01	5·97	1·22	2·63	3·33	Bangaon.			
...	...	...	0·33	...	...	...	...	0·51	13	7·92	7·41	6·10	1·50	3·65	3·27	Satkhira ...	Khulna.		
...	...	...	0·35	...	...	...	...	0·94	10	8·20	8·79	6·79	2·99	5·74	3·62	Bagerhat.			
...	...	...	1·08	...	...	...	...	0·14	11	8·84	7·34	6·59	1·81	4·16	3·00	Khulna.			
...	...	...	1·17	...	...	...	...	0·45	9	?	4·92	?	1·57	1·87	?	*Kaliganj.*			
...	...	...	0·65	...	...	...	...	0·25	9	?	7·66	?	1·81	1·91	?	*Nakipur.*			
...	...	...	0·20	...	...	...	...	0·24	8	?	4·38	?	1·19	2·41	?	*Dumuria.*			
...	...	...	0·67	0·12	...	0·40	0·65	0·31	9	?	5·13	?	1·36	3·15	?	*Rampal.*			
...	...	...	1·88	...	...	...	...	0·63	11	?	5·70	?	1·30	3·55	?	*Kalaroa.*			
...	...	0·25	...	...	...	...	...	1·25	11	?	9·92	?	1·88	4·79	?	*Paikgacha.*			
...	...	0·03	...	...	...	...	...	0·45	9	?	6·44	?	1·55	4·34	?	Mollahat.			
...	...	...	1·40	...	0·06	...	...	0·34	9	?	4·48	?	1·26	2·02	?	Morelganj.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	?	8·37	?	1·40	4·43	?	*Tala.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	7·01	2·58	2·25	1·02	0·63	3·11	Boalia ...	Rajshahi.	Rajshahi.	North Bengal.
...	...	...	...	...	1·50	...	...	...	7	8·26	4·08	7·50	1·50	1·97	4·24	Nator			
...	...	...	0·03	...	0·16	...	...	...	6	7·00	1·79	6·27	0·95	0·79	3·99	Naugaon.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	9·10	3·26	6·71	2·55	2·38	4·45	Lalpur.			
...	...	...	...	...	0·11	...	...	...	7	6·80	3·35	5·25	1·34	2·75	3·40	Manda.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	7·41	2·45	6·18	0·98	1·54	3·40	Mahadebpur.	Dinajpur.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	?	3·41	?	1·65	2·78	?	*Nithpur* ...			
...	...	...	...	...	0·40	...	0·56	...	6	?	4·65	?	1·82	2·98	?	*Nawabganj.*			
...	...	...	0·04	0·15	0·17	...	0·07	...	6	?	5·53	?	1·70	5·40	?	*Gangarampur.*			
...	...	...	0·32	0·09	2·32	...	0·21	...	8	5·76	6·61	4·07	2·32	5·40	3·01	Churaman.			
...	...	...	0·07	2·10	1·30	...	0·41	...	8	6·94	6·25	5·63	2·10	5·25	3·34	Raiganj.			
...	...	...	0·85	2·26	0·24	0·43	0·03	...	10	7·96	8·24	7·46	2·26	6·54	4·84	Dinajpur.			
...	...	...	...	...	0·16	...	...	...	5	6·92	3·11	5·77	1·18	1·58	4·32	Balughat.			
...	...	0·33	0·88	...	0·63	0·40	...	1·00	9	?	5·21	?	1·22	3·68	?	*Thakurgaon.*			
...	...	...	0·66	1·90	0·64	0·39	0·37	...	10	?	7·16	?	2·50	4·06	?	*Setabganj.*			
...	...	0·16	1·31	2·17	1·80	0·19	1·03	0·85	11	?	9·45	?	3·15	4·92	?	*Ramganj.*			
...	...	...	...	1·12	...	0·21	3·02	1·98	14	12·20	17·49	11·90	3·33	8·17	7·72	Jalpaiguri ..	Jalpaiguri.		
...	...	...	0·06	3·76	...	0·65	0·87	1·13	13	13·30	11·65	14·79	3·02	7·61	9·51	Alipore Duar.			
...	...	...	0·32	1·69	0·18	0·42	0·02	0·06	11	14·10	8·73	12·66	3·76	7·37	8·05	Falakata.			
0·25	0·60	0·15	0·20	...	...	...	0·18	1·23	10	10·22	6·30	9·71	1·69	4·64	6·18	Debiganj.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	?	8·77	?	1·65	3·91	?	*Bhagatpur (Nagrakatta).*			
...	...	0·06	0·30	1·12	...	1·27	1·29	2·36	13	?	12·98	?	2·35	9·09	?	Kalchini.			
...	0·04	0·44	0·43	1·07	0·09	0·85	0·76	0·50	14	16·64	10·99	20·57	2·00	7·16	13·68	Baxa ...	Darjeeling.		
0·33	...	...	0·11	0·20	0·10	...	1·10	0·17	13	11·88	9·70	10·15	1·96	3·48	6·83	Siliguri.			
0·06	...	0·06	0·37	0·60	0·53	...	0·10	...	10	13·56	4·93	8·50	1·02	3·06	4·85	Darjeeling.			
0·45	0·03	0·07	0·12	0·26	0·10	...	0·04	0·12	11	11·54	5·61	6·48	0·76	2·00	3·83	Kalimpong.			
...	...	0·35	0·38	0·95	0·17	1·18	...	0·18	14	?	8·82	?	1·75	6·03	?	*Mungpoo.*			
0·13	0·03	...	0·22	0·44	0·50	...	2·05	0·05	11	?	7·09	?	2·05	4·62	?	*Kurseong*			
...	...	0·01	0·01	1·05	0·37	0·01	0·20	0·38	17	?	6·81	?	1·05	4·67	?	*Pedong.*			

Table of Rainfall recorded at stati

Meteorological Division	Division	District	Station	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
NORTH BENGAL—concluded.	Rajshahi—concluded.	Tibet	Yatung	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·57	0·06	...	0·04	0·02	...	0·33	0·13	...	0·13	0·31
		Cooch Behar	Dinhatta	1·53	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·04	0·95	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·32	0·11	...
			Cooch Behar	1·75	...	...	...	...	...	0·32	...	0·32	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	0·06	0·55	...
			Mekliganj	1·80	...	...	...	...	0·01	0·11	...	0·51	1·00	...	1·20	...	...	...	...	0·28	0·10	0·77
			Mathabhanga	0·42	...	...	...	...	...	0·08	...	0·18	0·38	...	0·02	...	...	...	...	0·21	0·08	...
			Fulbari	0·74	...	...	...	...	...	0·67	...	0·77	0·57	...	0·80	...	...	...	...	0·50	0·51	...
		Rangpur	Bhawaniganj (*Gaibanda*).	1·40	...	...	...	...	...	0·04	...	0·26	0·92	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·94	0·34	0·03
			Rangpur	0·80	...	...	...	...	...	1·48	...	0·33	0·02	...	0·57	...	...	...	...	0·30	0·40	0·45
			Peerganj	0·10	...	...	...	...	...	0·52	...	0·24	...	...	0·08	...	...	...	...	1·58	1·75	0·03
			Kurigaon	1·40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·01	0·55	...	0·04	...	...	...	...	0·37	1·39	...
			Gobindganj	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·44	...	0·95	0·43	...	0·68	...	...	...	...	0·31	0·32	0·76
			Bagdogra (*Nilphamari*).	0·05	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·20	...	...	0·40	...	...	...	...	0·20	0·00	[illegible]
		Bogra	Ulipur	1·20	...	...	...	...	...	0·25	...	1·45	0·85	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·80	0·62	...
			Sunderganj	0·11	...	...	...	...	...	0·07	...	1·03	1·41	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·14	0·34	...
			Sherpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·03	...	0·55	0·10	...	0·62	...	...	...	...	1·13	...	...
			Nowkhilla	...	...	...	...	1·50	...	0·02	...	1·34	0·03	...	0·25	...	...	...	...	0·32	1·18	...
			Bogra	0·07	...	...	...	...	...	0·30	...	0·70	0·08	...	0·25	...	...	...	...	0·15	0·35	0·57
			Panchbibi	...	...	0·36	...	...	...	0·50	...	1·23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·50	...	...
		Pabna	Pabna	...	...	0·13	0·38	...	...	0·12	...	...	0·38	...	0·10	...	...	...	...	0·02	...	0·07
			Sirajganj	0·06	...	...	...	0·09	...	0·06	...	0·38	0·06	...	0·45	...	...	...	...	0·50	0·46	...
EAST BENGAL.	Dacca	Dacca	Munshiganj	0·43	...	...	...	0·35	...	0·13	...	...	0·24	0·03	0·11	...	...	...	0·31	0·05	0·10	[illegible]
			Dacca	0·05	...	...	...	0·04	...	0·29	...	0·29	0·09	...	0·18	...	...	...	0·15	0·47	0·02	0·47
			Narayanganj	0·34	...	...	...	0·15	...	0·35	...	0·02	...	0·54	0·16	...	...	...	...	0·15	...	0·72
			Manikganj	0·30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·08	0·05	...	0·60	...	...	...	...	0·28	0·05	0·30
			Jaydebpur	...	0·92	...	...	...	0·09	...	...	0·45	...	0·10	1·00	...	...	...	...	1·00	...	1·35
		Mymensingh	Kishorganj	0·54	...	...	...	0·02	...	0·44	...	0·62	0·16	...	0·06	...	...	...	...	0·30	...	1·07
			Atia (*Tangail*)	0·09	...	...	0·12	0·30	...	0·01	...	0·24	...	...	0·10	...	...	...	...	0·30	...	0·15
			Mymensingh	0·05	...	...	0·09	0·10	...	0·35	...	0·35	0·39	...	0·26	...	...	...	...	0·10	0·57	0·26
			Jamalpur	...	...	...	...	0·35	0·25	...	...	1·20	0·55	...	0·20	...	...	...	...	0·30	0·55	...
			Netrakona	1·90	...	...	...	...	...	0·07	...	1·11	0·42	...	0·13	...	...	...	...	1·35	0·05	0·06
		Faridpur	Subarnakhali	...	...	...	0·95	...	...	0·30	0·75	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·40	0·50	...	...
			Durgapur	2·10	...	...	...	...	...	1·40	2·40	2·30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·80	...
			Sherpur Town	0·45	...	...	0·30	0·45	...	...	...	0·30	1·40	...	0·10	...	...	...	0·70	0·35	0·70	...
			Diwanganj	0·70	...	0·46	...	...	...	0·40	...	0·50	1·10	...	0·25	...	...	...	0·82	0·10	0·20	...
			Nalitabari	...	...	0·25	0·11	...	...	...	0·49	1·16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·26	...	0·15
			Madaripur	0·49	...	...	...	...	0·11	...	...	...	0·42	...	0·40	...	...	...	...	0·45	0·33	0·49
			Faridpur	0·24	0·24	...	...	...	...	0·73	...	...	0·08	...	0·33	...	...	...	...	0·25	1·18	1·80
			Goalundo	1·80	...	...	...	0·05	...	...	...	...	0·05	...	0·39	...	...	...	...	...	0·50	...
		Backergunge	Patuakhali	...	...	...	...	...	0·08	0·11	...	...	...	0·10	...	0·07	...	...	...	...	0·21	...
			Pirojpur	...	0·02	...	...	...	1·75	0·75	...	...	...	0·25	6·33	0·20	...	...	...	1·34	1·54	...
			Barisal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·22	...	...	0·25	0·18	...	...	...	1·25	...	...
			Gaurnadi	0·15	...	...	...	...	0·05	...	...	...	0·03	0·15	0·95	0·02	...	...	...	0·21	0·59	0·41
			Bhola	...	...	...	...	...	0·17	...	...	...	...	...	0·49	0·06	...	...	...	0·05	0·05	0·34
			Daulatkhan	...	...	0·02	0·74	0·02	0·71	0·19	...	...	...	...	0·40	...	...	...	...	0·42	1·05	0·7[illegible]
			Bauphal	0·45	...	...	2·00	0·05	0·30	0·02	...	...	...	...	0·30	0·15	...	...	...	0·05	1·50	0·[illegible]
	Chittagong	Hill Tippera	Agartala	...	...	...	...	...	0·35	...	...	...	...	...	0·23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Tippera	Comilla	...	...	0·40	0·01	0·44	0·03	...	...	...	...	...	1·05	...	...	...	...	...	0·04	0·14
			Chandpur	...	0·08	...	...	0·03	...	0·02	...	0·01	...	...	0·67	...	...	...	...	0·16	0·11	1·17
			Brahmanbaria	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·23	...	0·05	...	...	0·15	...	...	...	...	0·24	...	0·47
			Ramchandrapur.	...	...	0·27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Nasirnagar	...	...	...	0·05	...	...	0·20	...	...	0·23	0·70	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·[illegible]
			Daudkandi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·05	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Kasba	...	...	...	1·12	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·80	...	...	...	...	0·39	0·58	...	...
			Laksam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·30	...	...	...	0·20	0·13	0·35	2·12	...
		Noakhali	Noakhali	0·02	...	0·15	...	0·15	0·20	0·04	...	...	...	...	0·18	...	...	...	...	0·2[illegible]	0·15	3·98
			Fenny	...	...	0·50	0·42	1·20	...	0·36	...	0·35	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·38	0·09	...	0·67
			Harishpur	...	...	0·21	0·12	0·79	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·66	0·05	1·[illegible]
			Ramganj	...	...	0·24	...	0·50	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·23	...	...	...	...	0·30	0·22	1·[illegible]
			Chhagalnaya	0·08	...	0·73	1·71	1·23	0·07	0·81	...	0·05	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·10	...	0·[illegible]
			Hatya	...	...	0·95	..	2·00	...	0·40	0·20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·92	0·[illegible]
			Lakhipur	...	...	...	...	0·26	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·30	...	...	...	...	0·48	...	1·[illegible]
		Chittagong	Cox's Bazar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·94	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·5[illegible]	1·85	0·[illegible]
			Chittagong	...	...	...	...	...	0·01	...	...	...	0·04	...	0·04	...	...	...	...	0·55	0·60	[illegible]
			Kutubdia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·52	1·61	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·04	1·[illegible]
			Satkania	0·05	...	...	...	...	...	0·20	0·10	0·23	1·24	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·18	1·20	1·[illegible]
			Kodala	...	...	...	0·24	0·08	...	0·25	...	...	0·20	0·20	...	...	...	...	...	0·22	0·45	0·[illegible]
			Fenoa	...	...	...	...	0·03	0·20	...	...	...	...	0·28	...	...	...	...	...	0·14	0·12	0·[illegible]
			Hirsarai	...	...	0·18	...	...	...	2·33	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·05	...	1·7[illegible]
		Chittagong Hill Tracts.	Rangamati'a	...	0·15	...	...	0·60	0·12	...	1·40	...	0·60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·34	0·[illegible]
			Bundarban	...	...	0·56	...	0·07	...	...	0·12	...	1·00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·14	0·[illegible]
BIHAR.	Patna	Patna	Patna	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·12	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·86	...	...
			Dinapore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·26	...	...
			Bihar	...	...	...	0·10	...	...	...	...	0·32	1·40	0·01	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·08	...
			Barh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·30	0·47	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·64	0·07	...
			Bikram	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·90	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·40	0·70	...
			Hilsa	...	...	...	0·10	...	...	...	...	0·40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·21	...
		Gaya	Aurungabad	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·06	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·22	...
			Gaya	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·03	1·29	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·04	0·15	...
			Nawada	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·26	0·24	...	...	...	...	...	0·28	...	...	...
			Jahanabad	...	...	...	0·05	...	...	...	...	0·22	0·03	...	...	...	...	...	0·39	0·01	...	...
			Arwal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·05	0·02	...	...	...	...	...	0·08	0·26	...
			Daudnagar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·04	...
			Sherghati	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·20	0·04	...	...	...	...	0·03	0·13	0·07	...
			Rajauli	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Pakri Barawan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·15	0·35	...	...	...	...	0·10	...	0·10	...	...
		Shahabad	Deo	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·35	0·05	...	...
			Buxar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·66	1·17	...
			Dehri	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·06	0·25	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·02	...	...
			Bhabhua	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Sasaram	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·05	0·71	...	...	...	...	...	1·11	0·05	...	...
			Arrah	...	...	...	0·15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·90	...	...	...
			Mohanea	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Ahiri	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·40	...	...
			Ajeann	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·53	0·11	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·51	...	...
			Ramagar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·11	...
			Kuath	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·13	...
			Sikraul	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Bassosean	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·16	...
			Monaharpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·38	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·19	...
			Chausa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Bengal in May 1900—*continued.*

22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	Number of rainy days.	Average number of rainy days.	Total rainfall for the month.	Average rainfall for the month.	Heaviest rainfall during the month.	Total rainfall from 16th to 31st May 1900	Average rainfall from 16th to 31st May.	Station.	District.	Division.	Meteorological Division.
0·39	0·48	0·23	...	...	0·16	0·17	...	0·24	...	11	?	3·73	?	0·99	2·69	?	Yatung ...	Tibet.	Rajshahi—*concluded.*	North Bengal—*concluded.*
0·26	...	...	...	1·95	1·72	1·32	2·35	2·89	0·04	11	14·29	15·99	14·00	3·04	10·36	9·18	Dinhatta ..	Cooch Behar.		
1·02	0·36	1·76	...	0·34	0·59	3·25	0·44	2·00	2·70	14	14·78	15·23	15·19	2·70	12·84	8·72	Cooch Behar			
...	...	...	...	0·90	1·40	0·31	0·28	1·10	0·22	15	13·76	10·40	13·16	1·80	5·77	8·38	Mickliganj.			
0·01	0·01	0·19	...	0·82	0·73	1·49	0·03	1·33	0·64	12	14·35	7·69	13·74	1·49	6·30	5·77	Matabhanga.			
0·48	1·65	1·35	...	1·18	0·41	0·85	0·61	2·45	3·35	18	?	18·38	?	3·35	14·83	?	*Pulbari.*			
0·66	...	...	2·45	...	...	0·19	0·18	0·62	...	11	10·48	8·52	9·47	2·45	5·90	5·74	Bhawaniganj (*Gaibanda*).	Rangpur.		
0·29	...	...	0·67	0·65	0·90	0·40	0·28	0·67	0·01	14	10·69	8·20	9·83	1·48	5·41	6·37	Rangpur.			
...	...	...	1·10	0·14	0·27	0·23	...	0·58	...	10	?	6·74	?	1·75	5·80	?	*Peerganj.*			
...	...	1·46	...	1·97	...	2·05	1·49	1·60	...	11	13·75	14·43	12·48	2·95	11·23	7·12	Kurigaon.			
...	...	...	0·10	...	...	...	...	0·70	...	9	?	4·73	?	0·95	2·23	?	*Gobindganj.*			
...	...	...	...	2·44	0·90	0·45	0·35	0·26	...	9	10·05	7·35	10·11	2·44	5·70	7·20	Bardogra. (*Nilphamari*).			
...	0·18	1·90	...	0·25	...	1·65	0·15	1·90	...	12	11·90	11·34	13·46	1·90	7·55	9·39	Ulipur.			
0·67	...	...	0·57	0·36	...	0·32	2·02	...	...	10	?	8·07	?	2·02	5·45	?	*Sunderganj.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	10·35	3·43	8·10	1·13	1·13	4·97	Sherpur ...	Bogra.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·53	...	7	10·57	7·43	8·22	1·53	3·03	4·96	Nowkhilla.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·48	...	6	9·42	2·49	8·08	0·70	1·09	5·09	Bogra			
...	...	...	...	0·66	...	...	...	...	...	5	7·65	3·27	7·35	1·25	1·16	4·67	Panchbibi.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	1·40	...	...	1·01	8	9·00	4·21	7·46	1·40	3·10	4·08	Pabna ...	Pabna.		
...	...	0·40	...	...	...	...	...	0·06	...	5	10·23	3·07	8·04	0·95	1·97	4·88	Serajganj.			
0·57	0·22	0·47	...	0·05	...	...	...	0·21	0·29	14	11·26	5·31	9·83	1·05	4·02	5·17	Munshiganj ...	Dacca.	Dacca.	East Bengal.
0·79	0·20	0·40	0·01	0·03	...	...	...	0·13	0·12	11	11·27	3·73	9·36	0·79	2·79	4·90	Dacca			
0·36	0·37	0·87	0·12	...	...	...	...	0·56	0·07	12	10·85	4·80	10·28	0·87	3·24	5·77	Narayanganj.			
1·06	...	0·65	...	0·25	...	...	...	...	1·12	8	10·83	4·56	8·85	1·12	3·53	4·24	Manikganj.			
...	0·05	1·81	...	...	...	...	...	1·50	...	5	11·70	8·47	9·92	1·81	5·91	5·97	Jaydebpur.			
0·78	0·06	0·48	0·28	...	...	...	0·01	1·21	0·07	11	12·28	6·10	11·86	1·21	4·26	6·59	Kishorganj ...	Mymensingh.		
1·03	...	0·93	...	...	...	0·03	...	0·85	0·07	9	10·20	4·27	8·30	1·03	3·41	4·56	Atia (*Tangail*).			
0·70	0·49	1·18	0·50	0·06	...	...	0·24	1·56	...	13	13·35	8·21	11·75	1·56	6·28	6·80	Mymensingh.			
0·30	...	0·05	0·10	0·24	...	...	...	0·76	...	10	10·52	4·30	9·01	1·20	1·75	4·70	Jamalpur.			
...	0·41	0·02	0·28	0·25	...	...	0·15	0·45	...	10	13·08	6·66	13·00	1·90	3·03	8·37	Netrokona.			
...	1·05	...	...	...	...	...	0·78	...	...	7	9·80	4·65	7·93	1·05	2·65	5·58	Subarnakhali.			
...	0·30	0·10	...	2·10	1·10	0·80	0·40	2·50	1·45	14	13·78	17·85	15·00	2·50	9·85	9·76	Durgapur.			
0·35	...	...	0·45	0·40	...	...	...	1·10	...	12	?	6·15	?	1·40	3·15	?	*Sherepur Town*			
...	...	0·20	1·30	0·22	...	...	1·10	...	1·30	15	10·30	10·07	11·53	1·84	6·66	7·93	Diwanganj.			
0·06	1·24	...	...	0·75	...	...	1·00	...	1·50	12	?	8·72	?	1·50	6·80	?	*Nalitabari.*			
...	...	...	0·58	0·51	...	...	...	...	0·44	11	10·12	4·50	8·62	0·58	2·90	4·06	Madaripur ...	Faridpur.		
0·85	...	1·67	0·08	0·16	...	...	...	...	1·07	11	10·73	8·37	8·74	1·67	6·75	5·13	Faridpur.			
0·22	...	0·74	...	0·31	...	...	...	...	1·58	7	10·08	5·92	8·14	1·99	3·44	4·29	Goalundo.			
...	...	...	0·50	1·40	...	...	...	...	0·32	6	9·63	2·82	8·19	1·40	2·43	4·74	Patuakhali ...	Backergunge.		
...	...	0·01	...	0·30	...	...	...	...	0·95	9	8·96	7·44	7·32	1·75	4·14	3·88	Pirojpur.			
...	...	...	0·28	1·35	...	...	...	...	...	6	10·08	3·48	8·09	1·35	2·88	4·35	Barisal.			
...	...	...	0·57	3·02	...	...	...	...	0·31	9	8·00	6·24	8·24	3·02	5·19	4·09	Gaurnadi.			
...	...	...	1·58	1·30	...	...	...	0·10	0·32	8	10·37	4·60	7·59	1·58	3·88	4·05	Bhola.			
...	0·07	...	0·18	0·92	...	...	...	1·77	0·99	12	?	8·89	?	1·77	6·21	?	*Doulatkhan.*			
...	...	...	0·50	0·70	...	...	...	...	0·15	9	8·90	6·23	9·17	2·00	2·95	5·13	Bauphal.			
2·61	0·30	1·10	0·54	...	...	0·24	...	0·30	...	8	11·61	5·77	11·43	2·61	5·19	5·49	Agartola ..	Hill Tippera.	Chittagong.	
0·98	0·86	1·01	0·54	...	...	...	...	0·15	0·14	10	12·09	5·81	11·46	1·05	3·88	5·65	Comilla ..	Tippera.		
0·96	0·52	...	0·30	0·10	...	...	...	...	0·37	9	11·76	4·56	9·96	1·17	3·75	4·54	Chandpur.			
1·02	0·08	1·57	0·28	...	...	...	...	0·71	0·26	10	12·28	5·62	11·60	1·57	4·65	5·70	Brahmanbaria.			
1·40	...	0·50	0·94	...	...	...	...	0·42	...	5	10·10	3·63	8·91	1·50	3·26	4·32	Ramchandrapur.			
1·10	0·10	1·10	0·20	0·03	...	0·35	0·10	0·80	0·20	12	10·30	5·56	12·05	1·10	4·38	6·37	Nasirnagar.			
0·14	1·55	1·04	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	9·50	3·78	8·33	1·55	2·73	5·13	Daudkandi.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·30	...	—	9·50	—	9·98	—	—	5·49	Kasba.			
0·03	0·60	...	...	...	...	...	0·10	...	...	10	9·10	5·50	8·70	2·19	3·88	4·67	Laksam.			
0·03	0·01	0·15	0·06	...	...	0·24	0·04	...	0·64	10	10·46	9·05	10·31	3·98	8·41	5·41	Noakhali ...	Noakhali.		
0·35	1·38	0·60	...	...	...	...	...	0·47	...	11	12·16	6·87	11·28	1·38	4·04	5·74	Fenny.			
0·22	0·12	0·61	0·57	0·16	...	...	0·07	0·06	1·05	8	10·80	5·45	12·37	1·60	4·43	6·64	Harishpur.			
0·90	0·21	0·13	0·38	...	...	...	...	...	0·41	11	10·00	4·80	9·76	1·42	3·83	5·36	Ramganj.			
0·94	2·11	0·57	0·35	...	...	...	...	0·39	0·32	12	?	9·64	?	2·11	4·96	?	*Chhagalnaya.*			
0·10	...	0·40	0·95	...	...	...	...	...	0·70	11	?	8·77	?	2·00	5·22	?	*Hatya.*			
0·52	...	0·04	0·25	...	...	...	...	0·40	0·90	7	?	4·46	?	1·40	3·90	?	*Lakhipur.*			
0·90	...	1·39	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·01	7	10·36	6·86	11·33	1·89	5·96	6·59	Cox's Bazar ...	Chittagong.		
0·04	0·29	0·70	0·78	...	...	...	...	...	0·05	8	10·69	6·62	10·48	1·77	5·53	5·81	Chittagong.			
...	2·15	0·13	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·20	8	9·90	10·20	12·13	2·32	6·04	6·58	Kutubdia.			
0·95	0·17	0·67	1·14	...	1·56	...	1·20	...	...	12	10·70	7·48	11·06	1·56	5·66	6·44	Satkania.			
2·03	0·19	0·60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	10·61	5·57	13·70	2·03	4·51	7·03	Kodala.			
3·53	0·87	1·46	...	...	...	...	...	0·13	...	10	?	8·00	?	2·53	7·49	?	*Fenoa.*			
0·83	1·54	0·68	0·40	...	...	...	...	1·95	0·11	9	?	9·24	?	2·33	6·73	?	*Mirsarai.*			
0·21	3·08	0·25	1·21	...	...	...	...	0·15	...	13	12·15	10·11	11·38	3·98	7·15	5·61	Rangamati	Chittagong Hill Tracts.		
0·18	1·05	0·19	0·43	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	?	4·54	?	1·05	2·79	?	*Bandarban*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2·86	1·96	1·97	1·12	0·86	1·23	Patna ...	Patna.	Patna.	
...	...	...	...	...	0·05	...	...	...	...	2	2·36	0·45	1·64	0·26	0·31	1·14	Dinapore.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2·88	1·91	2·10	1·40	0·08	1·28	Bihar.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2·34	0·77	2·08	0·47	Nil	1·39	Barh.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1·78	2·61	2·06	1·64	1·71	1·69	Bikram.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	2·44	1·60	2·13	0·70	1·10	1·55	Hilsa.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1·92	0·27	1·39	0·21	0·21	1·62	Aurungabad...	Gaya.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2·11	1·61	1·33	1·29	0·29	1·03	Gaya.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	2·44	0·93	1·76	0·38	0·43	1·26	Nawada.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2·08	0·70	1·46	0·39	0·40	1·01	Jahanabad.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2·60	0·36	1·88	0·36	0·29	1·23	Arwal.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1·10	0·34	1·15	0·25	0·09	0·82	Daudnagar.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1·11	0·47	0·82	0·20	0·23	0·74	Sherghati.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	1·90	Nil	1·70	Nil	Nil	1·42	Rajauli.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2·40	0·00	1·53	0·15	0·10	0·83	Pakri Barawan			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	?	0·10	?	0·10	Nil	?	Deo.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2·03	0·40	0·91	0·35	0·40	0·57	Buxar ...	Shahabad.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1·67	1·54	0·98	1·17	1·23	0·62	Dehri.			
...	...	...	0·24	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1·73	0·62	0·97	0·62	0·62	0·49	Bhabhua.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2·07	1·00	1·05	0·71	0·24	0·59	Sasaram.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2·53	1·31	1·63	1·11	1·16	1·10	Arrah.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0·40	0·90	0·61	0·90	0·90	0·04	Mohanea.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	?	0·15	?	0·15	Nil	?	*Kairi.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	?	1·04	?	0·58	0·40	?	*Ageson.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	?	0·51	?	0·51	0·51	?	*Ramagar.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	?	0·11	?	0·11	0·11	?	*Koath.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	?	0·13	?	0·13	0·13	?	*Sikraul.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	Nil	?	*Bussesaun.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	?	0·54	?	0·38	0·16	?	*Monaharpur.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	?	0·10	?	0·10	0·10	?	*Chousa.*			

Table of Rainfall recorded at Sta

Meteorological Division.	Division.	District.	Station	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
BIHAR—concluded.	Patna—concluded.	Saran ...	Gopalganj	...	...	...	0·06	...	...	...	...	...	0·01	...	...	...	...	...	0·16	0·06	1·80	0·19
			Siwan	...	...	0·05	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·10
			Ekma	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Chapra	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·05	...	...	0·31
			Hathwa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·00	0·16
			Amnaur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·50	...
			Basantpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·44	...	0·34	...
			Darowlee	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·04	...	1·77	...
			Bhoreh	...	...	...	0·65	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·50	0·12
		Champaran ...	Motihari	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·01	...	0·05	...	0·01	...	...	...	...	...	0·26	...	0·52
			Bettiah	...	...	...	0·04	...	...	...	...	3·64	0·16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·12	...
			Bagaha	...	...	...	0·02	...	...	...	...	0·02	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·20	...
			Burhurwa	...	...	...	0·31	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·11	0·01
			Ramnagar	...	...	...	0·50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·23	0·56	...
		Muzaffarpur...	Sitamarhi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·88	...	...	0·02	0·20	...	...	...	...	1·19	...	0·19
			Muzaffarpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·61	...	...	...	...	0·31	0·31	...	...	...	...	0·24	0·03
			Hajipur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·16	0·02	...
			Paru	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Mahuwa	...				...	...													...
			Shiuhar	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·45	...	0·18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Pupri	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·06	...	0·18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Darbhanga ...	Tajpur (Samastipur).	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·52	0·65	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Darbhanga ...	...	...	...	0·19	...	...	0·06	...	...	...	...	...	0·06	...	...	0·02	0·07	...	...
			Madhubani ...	...	...	...	0·11	...	...	0·17	...	0·35	0·95	...	0·26	...	...	...	0·18	0·73	...	...
			Bahera	...	...	...	0·18	...	...	...	...	0·54	...	...	...	0·18	...	...	...	...	0·19	...
			Rosera	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bhagalpur.	Monghyr ...	Begusarai	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·21	...	00·8	0·58	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Monghyr	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·96	...	0·94	0·63	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Jamui	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·26	0·02	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·41	...
			Gogri	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·25	...	...	1·00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·18	...
			Jamalpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·96	...	...	0·29	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·26	...
			Shaikhpura	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·21	0·29	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Chakai Bamda	...	...	...	0·16	...	...	0·24	...	0·71	0·05	...	0·02	...	...	...	0·08	0·49	1·87	0·11
			Chupreon	...	...	...	0·31	...	...	...	...	...	1·50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Sidhour	...	...	...	0·15	...	...	...	...	0·56	...	0·09	...	...	...	...	0·23	...	3·36	...
			Kharagpur	...	...	...	0·18	...	...	1·00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·78	...
		Bhagalpur ...	Madhipura	...	...	...	0·49	...	...	0·48	...	0·43	0·52	...	0·06	...	...	...	...	0·10	...	1·04
			Bongaon (*Shifabad*).	...	...	...	0·24	...					1·12									
			Supaul	...	...	...	0·03	...	...	0·42	...	0·50	0·04	...	...	0·12	...	...	...	1·96	...	0·73
			Pratapganj	...	...	...	0·06	...	...	0·61	...	0·49	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·66	0·06	...
			Bhagalpur	...	...	...	0·39	...	...	0·18	...	...	0·42	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·60	0·21
			Banka	...	...	...	0·35	...	...	0·31	...	0·06	...	...	0·26	...	...	...	...	0·60	0·00	...
			Colgong	...	...	...	0·60	...	...	0·33	...	0·35	0·55	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·53	1·02	...
			Bansli	...	...	0·67	0·26	...	...	0·25	...	0·08	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·50	1·18	...
		Purnea ...	Kishanganj	...	...	...	0·70	...	...	0·54	...	0·50	0·05	...	0·04	...	...	...	...	0·05	...	0·07
			Araria	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·02	...	0·50	0·06	...	0·30	...	...	...	...	1·10	...	0·05
			Purnea	...	...	...	0·15	...	...	0·58	...	0·54	0·12	...	0·01	0·01	...	...	...	0·05	0·09	0·04
			Gondwara (Korah).	...	...	0·51	...	...	0·15	...	0·75	0·43	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·35	...	...
			Barsoe	...	...	...	1·00	...	0·48	...	...	0·10	0·15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·00	...
			Forbesganj	...	...	...	0·80	...	...	1·50	...	0·30	0·03	...	1·25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Kaliaganj	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·30	...	...	0·16
		Malda ...	Malda	...	...	...	1·21	...	...	...	...	0·04	0·01	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·30	0·32	0·20
			Chanchal	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·39	...	0·07	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·30	0·38	...
			Gajol	...	...	...	1·02	...	...	...	...	1·06	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·15	0·43	0·10
			Sibganj	...	...	...	0·80	...	...	0·35	...	...	0·60	...	0·02	...	...	...	...	0·83	0·90	...
		Sonthal Parganas.	Rajmahal	...	...	...	0·17	...	...	0·23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·33	0·18	...
			Godda	...	0·24	0·15	0·03	...	...	0·15	...	0·02	...	...	0·04	...	...	...	...	0·56	1·32	...
			Pakaur	...	...	0·20	0·61	...	...	0·07	...	0·46	0·70	...	0·22	...	...	...	...	0·80	0·96	...
			Naya Dumka	...	0·03	0·17	0·43	...	...	...	...	0·91	0·52	...	...	...	...	0·71	...	1·58	0·17	...
			Deoghur	...	...	0·36	...	...	...	0·14	...	0·65	0·25	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·65	2·16	0·34
			Jamtara	...	...	0·13	...	...	...	...	...	0·80	0·09	...	0·01	...	...	...	...	0·06	0·51	...
			Mohagama	...	...	...	0·74	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·46
			Nanihat	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·20	...	070	0·65	...	...
			Assenboni	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·02	0·35	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·53	...	...	0·21
			Katikund	...	0·11	1·24	...	...	0·20	...	0·06	0·10	...	...	...	...	0·18	...	0·10	0·03	...	...
			Madhupur	...	...	0·05	...	...	...	0·50	...	0·53	0·35	0·10	...	...	...	...	...	0·56	2·02	...
			Sarwan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·78	2·16	...
			Barath	...	0·11	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·25	0·30	0·03	...	...	...	0·55	...	0·57	0·33	...
			Barkope	...	...	...	0·88	...	0·27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·10	...
			Bhagya	...	...	...	1·90	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·50	...	...	...
			Mohespore	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·15	...	...	0·18	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·90	...	...
			Hiranpur	...	0·96	1·35	...	...	...	...	0·34	1·00	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·26	1·88	...	...
			Barharwa	...	...	...	0·28	...	...	0·15	...	0·30	0·63	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·47	0·33	...
			Sahibganj	...	...	...	0·15	...	...	0·60	...	0·80	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·69	0·23	0·06
			Bario	...												...	...	0·06	0·30	1·60	0·43	...
ORISSA.	Orissa.	Cuttack ...	Jagatsingpur	...	...	1·62	0·35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·50	...	...	...	0·23	...	...
			Banki	...	...	...	1·11	1·63	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·09	...	...	...	0·17	...	0·09
			Cuttack	...	...	0·49	0·43	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·78	...	...	...	...	...	...
			False Point	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·14	...	...	...	0·45	0·04	...	...	...	0·35	0·13
			Kendrapara	...	...	...	1·40	0·12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·64	...	...	...	0·29	...	0·02
			Jajpur	...	...	0·27	...	0·16	...	0·13	...	0·04	...	...	...	0·25	0·25	...	...	...	...	...
			Dharmsala	...	...	0·05	0·55	...	...	0·12	...	...	...	...	1·10	0·20	...	...	...	0·08	0·12	...
			Salipore	...	...	...	1·70	...	...	...	0·07	...	...	...	...	0·13	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Pal Lahara	...	...	0·02	...	...	...	...	0·45	2·46	...	...	...	...	...	0·73	...	0·52	0·12	...
		Balasore ...	Akhyapada	...	...	0·46	...	0·37	...	0·58	0·04	0·08	...	...	...	0·40	0·20	...	...	0·04	0·10	...
			Chandbali	...	...	...	0·64	...	...	...	...	0·11	...	...	...	0·25	0·70	...	...	...	...	0·05
			Bhadrak	...	...	...	...	0·03	...	...	...	0·45	...	...	...	0·71	0·10	...	...	2·12	...	...
			Soro	...	...	...	...	0·20	...	...	...	0·47	...	...	...	0·95	0·81	...	0·32	0·81	...	...
			Balasore	...	...	...	...	0·20	...	...	...	0·43	...	...	0·40	...	0·40	...	0·20	0·10	1·45	0·32
			Jellasore	...	0·13	0·31	...	0·39	...	0·25	...	1·91	...	...	0·19	0·20	0·20	...	...	0·07	0·04	...
			Baripada	...	...	...	0·80	0·72	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·14	...	1·20	...	...	0·34	0·45	...
		Puri ...	Puri	...	...	...	2·15	0·75	...	...	...	0·13	0·54	...	...	...	0·97	...	...	...	...	0·12
			Khurda	...	...	...	1·30	1·38	...	...	...	0·10	...	...	...	...	0·26	...	...	...	...	...
			Bhanpur	...	...	...	0·05	0·05	...	...	...	...	2·03	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Gop	...	...	...	1·50	0·76	...	...	0·05	...	...	...	...	...	0·20	...	...	0·05	...	...
			Satpara	...	...	...	0·63	...	...	...	...	0·15	2·24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·20	...
			Pipli	...	...	...	0·31	1·19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·60	...	...	...	...	...
			Nayagarh	...																0·79	...	1·10
			Ranpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·32
			Kanas	...	...	...	1·36	1·60	...	...	...	0·10	0·35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

gal in May 1900—*continued.*

22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	Number of rainy days.	Average number of rainy days.	Total rainfall for the month.	Average rainfall for the month.	Heaviest rainfall during the month.	Total rainfall from 16th to 31st May 1900.	Average rainfall from 16th to 31st May.	Station.	District.	Division.	Meteorological Division.
...	...	...	...	...	0·11	...	...	...	...	4	3·25	2·51	2·26	1·90	2·44	1·13	Gopalganj ...	Saran.	Patna—*concluded.*	BIHAR—*concluded.*
...	...	...	...	...	0·19	...	...	...	...	2	2·76	0·77	1·60	0·58	0·72	0·98	Siwan.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	Nil	?	*Ekma.*			
...	...	...	...	...	0·36	...	...	...	...	2	2·19	0·74	1·65	0·36	0·74	0·58	Chapra.			
...	...	...	...	0·42	...	...	...	...	...	2	?	1·47	?	1·00	1·47	?	*Hathwa.*			
...	...	...	...	...	0·70	...	...	...	...	2	?	1·20	?	0·70	1·20	?	*Amnaur.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	?	0·78	?	0·44	0·78	?	*Basantpur.*			
...	...	...	...	0·67	...	...	...	...	...	2	?	2·28	?	1·77	2·28	?	*Darowlee.*			
...	...	...	...	1·25	...	...	...	...	...	2	?	4·45	?	2·50	3·60	?	*Bhorch.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	0·07	...	0·06	...	2	4·26	1·09	2·81	0·83	1·02	1·92	Motihari ...	Champaran.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	0·23	...	...	...	4	3·70	5·19	2·65	3·64	1·35	1·30	Bettiah.			
...	...	...	...	...	0·21	0·05	...	...	...	4	4·80	1·70	3·70	0·62	0·46	2·09	Bagaha.			
...	...	...	...	...	0·06	0·09	...	...	...	3	3·80	0·88	1·99	0·31	0·57	1·28	Burhurwa.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·65	...	4	?	1·94	?	0·65	1·44	?	*Ramnagar.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·17	...	5	4·68	3·69	2·55	1·86	1·55	1·46	Sitamarhi	Muzaffarpur.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	3·42	1·52	2·35	0·61	0·27	1·14	Muzaffarpur.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2·56	0·38	1·82	0·20	0·18	1·07	Hajipur.			
...	...	...	...	0·06	...	...	...	...	...	1	2·50	0·28	1·95	0·20	0·06	1·62	Paru.			
											2·40		2·07			1·40	Mahuwa.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·50	3	3·00	1·19	1·92	0·50	0·50	1·34	Shiuhar.			
...	...	...	...	0·16	...	...	...	0·09	...	2	4·50	0·49	2·93	0·18	0·25	2·27	Pupri.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2·72	1·17	2·17	0·65	Nil	1·10	Tajpur ..	Darbhanga.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3·96	0·40	2·52	0·19	0·09	1·25	Darbhanga.			
...	...	...	...	0·06	...	...	...	...	...	7	4·28	2·12	3·00	0·73	0·97	1·73	Madhubani.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	3·60	0·97	2·68	0·54	0·10	1·88	Bahera.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2·90	0·60	2·29	0·60	Nil	1·41	Kosara.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2·64	0·87	2·08	0·58	Nil	1·24	Begusarai ..	Monghyr ...	Bhagalpur.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2·88	1·63	2·54	0·96	Nil	1·65	Monghyr.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3·50	1·69	1·99	1·41	1·41	1·25	Jamui			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2·50	2·43	4·20	1·25	0·18	3·22	Gogri.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	?	1·61	?	0·96	0·26	?	*Jamalpur.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1·70	0·50	2·19	0·29	Nil	1·50	Shaikhpura.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	?	3·08	?	1·37	1·99	?	*Chakai Ramda*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	?	1·80	?	1·50	Nil	?	*Chupreem.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	?	4·39	?	3·36	3·59	?	*Gidhaur.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	?	2·56	?	1·78	1·78	?	*Kharagpur.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	4·34	3·74	3·88	1·64	1·74	2·45	Madhipura ...	Bhagalpur.		
											?		?			?	Bongaon (*Syfabad*).			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·04	...	5	4·58	3·02	3·47	1·06	1·93	2·12	Supaul.			
...	...	...	...	0·60	1·75	...	0·34	0·76	...	7	5·00	5·27	4·41	1·75	4·11	2·97	Protabganj.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	4·28	2·89	2·81	1·69	1·90	1·69	Bhagalpur.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	3·73	2·18	2·67	0·60	1·20	1·72	Hauka.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	4·30	3·16	3·82	1·02	1·55	2·92	Colgong.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	?	2·34	?	1·18	1·68	?	*Banili.*			
...	...	...	...	1·25	4·60	...	0·13	0·32	...	7	7·33	8·25	6·03	4·60	0·42	3·81	Kishanganj ...	Purnea.		
...	...	...	...	1·15	3·00	0·32	1·94	0·15	...	9	6·20	9·19	5·47	3·00	7·71	3·24	Araria.			
...	...	...	...	...	0·02	0·72	...	0·31	...	7	5·05	3·05	4·49	0·72	1·19	2·82	Purnea.			
...	...	...	...	...	0·10	...	0·24	...	0·27	8	5·70	2·80	5·42	0·78	0·91	4·12	Gondwara (Korah).			
...	...	...	...	0·40	0·67	...	1·00	1·00	0·50	10	?	6·20	?	1·00	4·57	?	*Barsoe.*			
...	...	...	...	0·45	2·20	0·15	0·60	0·70	...	10	?	8·38	?	2·20	5·30	?	*Forbesganj.*			
...	...	...	2·10	4·10	0·50	...	0·34	...	1·00	7	9·80	8·44	6·67	4·10	8·44	4·62	Kaliaganj.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	0·27	...	...	...	5	5·61	2·40	4·08	1·21	1·20	2·47	Malda ...	Malda.		
...	...	...	...	1·64	0·58	0·57	...	0·72	...	7	5·36	4·65	4·57	1·64	4·19	2·89	Chanchal.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5·40	4·35	3·86	1·15	2·27	2·87	Gajol.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	0·48	...	...	...	6	6·50	3·18	6·25	0·90	1·91	4·27	Sibganj.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	0·38	...	...	...	5	5·40	1·29	4·63	0·38	0·89	2·63	Rajmahal ..	Sonthal Parganas.		
...	...	...	...	...	0·55	...	...	...	...	7	4·69	4·26	3·61	1·92	3·13	3·37	Godda.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	0·10	...	...	...	8	6·40	4·12	4·79	0·96	1·86	3·26	Pakaur.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	0·60	...	...	0·17	9	5·16	5·36	3·59	1·58	2·59	2·37	Naya Dumka			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	4·48	4·56	2·85	2·15	3·16	1·72	Deoghur.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	0·48	...	...	0·02	4	5·68	2·12	3·49	0·80	1·09	2·19	Jamtara			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	?	1·20	?	0·74	0·46	?	*Mohagama.*			
...	...	...	...	...	0·68	...	...	...	...	4	3·60	2·42	2·56	0·55	2·23	1·88	Nanihat.			
...	...	...	...	...	0·08	...	...	0·50	0·40	6	?	2·69	?	0·62	18·2	?	*Assenboni.*			
...	...	...	...	...	0·72	...	...	...	...	7	?	2·77	?	1·24	0·87	?	*Katikund.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	0·27	...	...	...	7	?	5·27	?	2·93	3·75	?	*Madhupur.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	?	4·19	?	3·16	3·94	?	*Sarwan.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·02	6	?	2·08	?	0·57	0·62	?	*Sarath.*			
...	...	0·32	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	?	4·67	?	3·50	3·62	?	*Barkope.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	?	3·40	?	1·90	1·50	?	*Bhagya.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	0·40	...	...	...	5	?	1·93	?	0·90	1·60	?	*Mohespore.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	2·15	...	...	...	7	?	9·04	?	2·15	5·39	?	*Hiranpur.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	0·60	...	...	...	6	?	3·30	?	0·69	1·49	?	*Barharwa.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	0·19	...	...	...	6	?	2·91	?	0·89	1·18	?	*Sahibganj.*			
											?		?			?	*Berio.*			
...	...	...	0·40	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	4·22	3·13	3·69	1·62	0·66	2·26	Jagatsingpur	Cuttack.	Orissa.	ORISSA.
...	...	...	...	00·4	0·02	...	0·07	...	0·08	4	4·15	3·10	2·91	1·11	0·93	2·20	Banki.			
...	...	...	0·10	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5·31	2·80	4·41	1·00	1·10	3·06	Cuttack.			
...	...	...	...	0·90	...	0·06	...	...	0·19	6	4·24	2·34	4·83	0·90	1·70	3·57	False Point.			
...	...	...	...	0·55	...	...	...	...	...	5	5·32	3·03	4·90	1·40	0·67	3·27	Kendrapara			
...	...	...	...	0·54	...	...	...	...	...	7	7·08	1·61	5·47	0·54	0·79	3·64	Jajpur.			
...	...	...	0·50	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	5·30	4·45	5·75	1·75	2·43	4·73	Dharmsala.			
...	...	...	...	1·00	...	...	...	...	...	4	3·67	3·00	4·58	1·70	1·19	3·83	Salipore.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	0·14	...	...	...	7	?	5·33	?	3·46	1·67	?	*Pal Lahara.*			
...	...	...	...	0·10	...	...	0·06	...	0·02	9	5·27	4·31	4·71	0·93	2·06	3·62	Akhyapada ...	Balasore.		
...	...	...	...	1·75	...	0·55	...	...	1·06	9	6·39	6·22	5·36	1·75	4·52	3·17	Chandbali.			
...	...	...	...	0·62	...	0·17	0·08	0·13	...	8	7·40	5·20	5·68	2·12	3·87	3·83	Bhadrak.			
...	...	...	...	0·41	...	0·65	...	...	0·35	10	7·04	5·94	5·05	0·98	3·53	3·87	Soro.			
1·21	...	...	...	0·44	...	0·42	0·10	...	1·80	13	7·92	6·68	5·36	1·80	5·25	3·33	Balasore.			
0·08	...	...	...	0·41	...	0·27	0·13	...	0·34	13	5·87	6·05	4·18	1·91	2·47	2·72	Jellasore.			
...	...	...	...	0·02	...	0·26	0·07	0·72	0·62	11	6·65	6·19	4·93	1·30	3·23	3·57	Baripada			
...	...	...	...	0·05	...	...	...	...	...	5	3·19	4·59	3·02	2·15	0·05	2·03	Puri ...	Puri.		
...	...	...	...	0·05	...	...	...	...	...	5	4·46	3·39	3·43	1·36	0·27	2·28	Khurda.			
...	...	0·12	0·05	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3·53	2·47	2·34	2·05	0·32	1·16	Banpur.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3·10	2·56	4·40	1·50	0·05	3·81	Gop.			
...	...	...	0·09	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	?	3·85	?	2·24	0·84	?	*Satpara.*			
...	...	...	...	0·06	...	...	...	...	0·06	4	3·40	2·43	3·56	1·19	0·24	3·00	Piph.			
...	...	0·33	0·25	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	?	2·94	?	1·14	2·83	?	*Nayagarh.*			
...	...	...	...	0·02	...	...	...	...	...	6	?	4·12	?	1·60	0·83	?	*Ranpur.*			

Table of rainfall recorded at Sta

Meteorological Division.	Division.	District.	Station.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
CHOTA NAGPUR.	Chota Nagpur.	Hazaribagh ...	Pachamba (*Giridih*).	...	...	0·14	0·03	...	...	...	...	0·92	...	0·28	0·08	...	...	0·88	...	0·09	0·04	[illegible]
			Hazaribagh ...	...	...	0·08	...	...	...	...	0·18	0·04	0·08	...	0·06	...	...	...	0·11	0·41	0·49	[illegible]
			Barhi ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·56	...	0·17	...	...	...	...	...	0·49	[illegible]
			Chatra ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·34	...	0·74	[illegible]
			Karagdeha ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·50	0·09	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	[illegible]
			Ramgar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·05	0·50	...	0·20	...	...	...	...	...	0·30	[illegible]
		Ranchi ...	Lohardaga ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·17	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	0·07	0·25	[illegible]
			Ranchi ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·10	0·16	...	0·16	...	0·25	...	0·03	0·05	0·54	[illegible]
			Silli ...	...	...	0·70	...	0·35	...	...	...	0·28	0·80	...	0·10	...	...	...	...	...	0·65	[illegible]
			Palkot ...	...	...	...	...	0·01	...	...	...	...	0·85	...	...	0·09	0·18	0·30	0·06	0·10	...	[illegible]
			Bano ...	...	...	0·09	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·04	...	1·00	[illegible]
			Tamar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·27	...	...	...	...	...	0·01	...	0·42	[illegible]
			Kurdeg ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·31	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·29	0·19	[illegible]
			Chainpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·22	...	...	...	...	...	0·56	0·16	...	...	...	...	[illegible]
			Sirguja ...					0·16	...	...	0·19	...	...	...	0·22	...	0·12	...	...	0·13	...	0·11
			Jashpur ...	...	0·21	...	...	...	...	...	1·80	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·24	...	[illegible]
			Gangpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·02	0·07	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·33	0·60	[illegible]
		Palamau ...	Palamau (*Daltonganj*).	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·50	0·40	[illegible]
			Balumath ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·41	...	...	[illegible]
			Husainabad ...																			
			Garhwa ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·20	0·25	...	...	...	...	0·28	...	...	...	...	...	[illegible]
			Mahuadand ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·49	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	[illegible]
			Panki ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·15	0·20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·00	[illegible]
			Latehar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·01	0·01	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·02	0·05	[illegible]
			Nagarutari ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·12	...	...	...	...	0·30	...	0·25	...	[illegible]
			Ranka ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·07	...	...	...	...	...	0·12	0·16	0·07	...	[illegible]
			Chatterpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·02	0·43	...	0·29	...	...	...	...	0·26	0·01	[illegible]
		Manbhum ...	Purulia ...	...	...	0·21	...	0·02	...	...	...	0·20	...	0·12	0·07	...	...	...	...	...	0·69	[illegible]
			Gobindpur ...	...	...	0·53	...	...	...	0·47	...	...	...	...	0·45	...	...	...	...	0·40	0·10	[illegible]
			Raghunathpur ...	...	0·35	...	...	...	...	0·40	0·35	...	...	...	0·30	0·10	...	...	...	0·20	0·26	[illegible]
			Barahabhum ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·20	...	0·61	...	...	...	0·35	...	0·3	[illegible]
			Jhalda ...	...	...	0·23	...	0·67	...	...	...	1·09	0·15	...	0·10	...	...	...	...	...	0·11	[illegible]
			Chas ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·30	...	0·18	0·04	...	0·30	...	...	...	...	...	0·92	[illegible]
			Pandra ...	...	...	0·39	...	...	...	0·38	...	0·15	0·12	...	...	...	...	...	0·34	1·40	0·16	[illegible]
		Singhbhum ...	Chaibassa ...	...	...	0·03	...	0·.3	...	...	...	0·00	0·60	...	...	0·04	0·01	...	...	0·09	0·30	[illegible]
			Chakardharpur ...	...	...	0·05	...	0·55	...	...	0·15	0·10	0·37	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·30	0·67	[illegible]
			Ghatsila ...	...	...	...	0·75	...	...	...	...	0·09	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·05	0·05	[illegible]
			Baharagura ...	...	...	0·46	...	...	...	...	...	0·54	...	...	1·66	0·77	0·49	...	0·17	0·23	1·30	[illegible]
			Gailkura ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·77	...	1·30	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·18	0·32	[illegible]
			Kalikapur ...	...	...	...	...	0·18	...	...	...	...	...	0·58	0·96	...	0·56	0·10	0·47	0·03	0·29	[illegible]
			Monoharpur ...	...	...	...	...	0·02	...	...	0·03	...	1·28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	[illegible]
		Orissa Tributary Mahals.	Keonjhar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·36	0·20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·10	0·40	0·32	[illegible]
			Anandpur ...	...	...	0·49	...	0·95	...	...	...	0·20	...	...	...	0·50	0·80	...	...	0·10	...	[illegible]
			Talcher ...	...	...	...	0·20	...	...	...	0·46	...	...	...	...	0·24	...	...	...	0·10	0·08	[illegible]
			Narsingpur ...	...	...	...	...	0·02	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·06	...	...	...	...	0·21	...	[illegible]
			Angul ...	...	...	...	...	0·47	...	...	0·15	...	...	...	...	...	0·21	...	0·17	0·21	...	[illegible]
			Dhenkanal ...	...	...	...	2·60	0·13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·80	...	...	0·55	...	[illegible]
			Bispara ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·80	...	0·13	...	...	[illegible]
			Kunjabongarh ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·50	...	...	0·23	...	...	0·12	...	...	...	0·20	[illegible]
			Baramba ...	...	...	...	...	1·16	...	...	0·20	...	...	...	...	0·20	...	...	...	...	...	[illegible]
			Raisenga ...	...	...	...	0·06	0·50	...	...	0·05	0·55	...	...	0·02	0·02	0·12	...	0·04	...	0·61	[illegible]
			Hindol ...	...	...	...	...	0·68	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·18	...	...	0·02	0·01	[illegible]	[illegible]
			Boad ...																			

Bengal in May 1900—*concluded.*

22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	Number of rainy days.	Average number of rainy days.	Total rainfall for the month.	Average rainfall for the month.	Heaviest rainfall during the month.	Total rainfall from 31st May 1900.	Average rainfall from 31st May.	Station.	District.	Division.	Meteorological Division.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·09	..	...	3	4·84	1·72	3·59	0·92	0·21	1·70	Pachamba (*Giridih*).	Hazaribagh.	Chota Nagpur.	Chota Nagpur.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·15	...	...	5	4·20	1·60	2·26	0·49	1·19	1·50	Hazaribagh.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·21	...	...	3	3·70	1·22	2·04	0·56	0·49	1·66	Barhi.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3·70	1·20	3·57	0·74	1·29	1·49	Chatra.			
...	...	...	...	0·15	...	...	...	...	...	1	4·20	0·59	2·63	0·50	Nil	1·88	Karadeha.			
...	...	...	...	0·24	0·09	...	...	...	...	4	3·00	1·50	3·14	0·60	0·75	1·60	Ramgar.			
...	...	...	...	0·40	...	0·07	0·05	...	...	3	3·42	1·52	2·03	0·95	1·35	1·28	Lohardaga	Ranchi.		
...	...	...	...	0·10	...	...	...	...	...	6	5·00	1·91	2·89	0·54	1·14	1·86	Ranchi.			
0·03	0·02	...	...	0·08	...	0·08	0·02	...	...	7	3·38	2·88	3·50	0·80	0·65	1·67	Silli.			
...	...	...	0·05	...						4	?	1·90	?	0·85	0·47	?	*Palkot.*			
...	...	0·35	...	0·25	...	0·68	0·85	...	...		?		?			?	*Bano.*			
...	...	...	...	...		0·11	...	...	...	6	?	4·00	?	1·27	2·64	?	*Tamar.*			
...	...	...	0·15	...	0·09	...	...	...	...	4	?	0·90	?	0·31	0·59	?	*Kurdeg.*			
										4	?	1·18	?	0·56	0·24	?	*Chainpur.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·23	...		1·36		0·82			0·64	Sirguja.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·40	...	8	3·36	1·42	1·75	0·22	0·52	1·22	Jashpur.			
...	...	...	...	0·06	...	0·01	0·03	...	...	4	1·77	1·59	1·03	0·50	1·30	0·71	Gangpur.			
...	...	...	...	0·40	...	...	...	...	...	1	2·32	0·61	1·15	0·33	0·52	0·87	Palamau (*Daltonganj*).	Palamau.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	0·30	...	...	...	4	2·10	1·50	1·16	0·50	1·30	1·08	Balumath.			
...	...	...	...	0·11	...	0·07	...	...	...	2	1·70	0·71	1·49	0·41	0·71	0·93	Hussainabad.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	?	1·01	1·43	0·41	0·71	0·96	Garhwa.			
...	...	...	...	0·43	...	...	...	...	...	1	?	0·49	?	0·38	0·18	?	*Mahuadand.*			
...	...	...	...	0·01	...	0·32	...	...	...	4	?	1·78	?	0·49	Nil	?	*Panki.*			
...	...	...	1·50	...	...	1·00	...	...	...	1	?	0·42	?	1·00	1·43	?	*Latehar.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	?	3·40	?	0·32	0·40	?	*Nagarutari.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	2·48	0·13	...	0·01	2	?	0·48	?	1·50	2·73	?	*Ranka.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	0·26	...	...	...	6	5·26	3·95	3·49	0·16	0·23	?	*Chatterpore.*			
...	...	...	...	...	0·40	...	...	...	...	6	3·60	2·25	2·71	0·60	0·78	1·65	Purulia	Manbhum.		
...	0·15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	4·00	2·45	3·77	0·45	0·69	2·02	Gobindpur.			
...	0·02	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	4·50	1·19	3·02	0·30	0·59	2·39	Raghunathpur.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	0·61	1·04	...	...	7	3·60	3·41	2·71	1·00	0·67	1·90	Barahabhum.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	0·48	...	...	...	5	4·40	1·78	3·09	1·04	1·16	2·23	Jhalda.			
...	0·02	...	...	0·18	...	...	0·76	...	...	7	?	2·74	?	0·92	1·40	?	Chas.			
...	0·20	...	...	...	...	...	0·20	...	...	8	5·80	4·18	3·86	1·40	2·82	2·41	*Pandra.*			
...	...	...	...	0·13	...	0·12	0·64	...	...	8	6·25	2·65	3·15	0·55	1·35	2·35	Chaibassa	Singhbhum.		
...	1·05	...	...	0·18	...	0·92	...	...	0·13	8	5·10	4·08	4·13	1·30	3·24	2·49	Chakradharpur.			
0·26	...	...	...	...	...	1·85	1·90	...	...	11	5·79	7·41	4·41	1·66	3·49	[illegible]	Ghatsila.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·48	...	...	7	?	7·61	?	1·90	5·54	?	[illegible]			
0·26	...	...	...	0·02	...	0·36	0·90	...	0·02	10	?	4·89	?	0·96	2·51	?	*Gaikhura.*			
...	...	...	...	...	0·20	0·85	..	0·20	...	5	?	3·21	?	1·28	1·88	?	*Kalikapur.*			
...	...	...	...	1·85	...	...	...	...	0·05	6	4·38	1·90	2·18	0·85	1·35	1·35	*Monoharpur.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	1·06	...	...	...	10	?	6·25	?	1·85	3·31	?	Keonjhar ...	Orissa, Tributary Mahals.		
...	...	0·06	...	...	...	0·05	...	0·13	...	6	3·47	2·33	2·44	1·05	1·33	1·50	*Anandpur.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	1·22	...	...	0·50	3	3·44	1·85	1·92	1·35	3·13	1·27	Talchar.			
...	...	...	...	0·08	...	...	...	...	1·05	9	3·93	3·90	2·57	1·22	3·13	1·71	Narsingpur.			
...	...	...	...	0·20	0·01	0·80	...	0·02	...	5	4·53	5·31	2·93	2·60	1·98	2·23	Angul.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	0·25	...	...	0·23	4	3·53	3·10	1·87	0·80	1·30	1·11	Dhenkanal.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	4·64	1·74	3·37	0·50	0·79	1·80	Bisparа.			
...	...	...	...	0·60	...	...	...	...	0·65	4	?	1·98	?	1·16	0·42	?	Kunjabongarh			
...	...	...	...	...	0·30	0·16	...	0·21	...	6	?	3·02	?	0·65	1·70	?	*Baramba.*			
										7	?	2·85	?	0·68	1·69	?	*Baisenga.*			
											?		?			?	*Hindol.*			
																	Boad.			

Table of rainfall recorded at stat

Meteorological Division.	Division.	District.	Station.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
CHOTA NAGPUR.	Chota Nagpur.	Hazaribagh ...	Pachamba (*Giridih*).	...	...	0·14	0·03	...	...	...	...	0·93	...	0·28	0·08	...	...	0·05	...	0·09	0·04	...
			Hazaribagh ...	..	...	0·08	...	...	...	...	0·18	0·04	0·08	...	0·06	...	...	...	0·11	0·41	0·49	...
			Barhi ...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·56	...	0·17	...	...	...	...	...	0·49	...
			Chatra ...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·34	...	0·74	...
			Karagdeha ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·50	0·09	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Ramgar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·05	0·80	...	0·20	...	...	...	...	...	0·60	...
		Ranchi ...	Lohardaga ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·17	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	0·07	0·95	...
			Ranchi ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·10	0·16	...	0·16	...	0·35	...	0·03	0·05	0·54	...
			Silli ...	...	...	0·70	...	0·35	...	...	...	0·28	0·80	...	0·10	...	..	...	...	...	0·55	...
			Palkot ...	...	...	...	...	0·01	...	...	...	...	0·85	...	...	0·09	0·18	0·30	0·06	0·10	...	0·10
			Bano ...	...	...	0·09	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·04	...	1·00	...
			Tamar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·27	...	...	...	...	...	0·03	...	0·49	...
			Kurdeg ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·31	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·28	0·19	...
			Chainpur ...	..	...	...	...	...	...	0·22	...	...	...	...	...	0·56	0·16	...	...	...	...	...
			Sirguja ...	...	...	...	...	0·16	...	...	0·19	...	...	...	0·22	...	0·12	...	...	0·13	...	0·11
			Jashpur ...	...	0·21	...	...	...	...	...	1·80	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·24	...	...
			Gangpur ...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·02	0·07	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·33	0·40	...
		Palamau ...	Palamau (*Daltonganj*).	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·50	0·40	...
			Balumath ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·41	...	...	...
			Husainabad ...													0·38	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Garhwa ...	...	[illegible]	...	...	...	...	0·20	0·25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Mahuadand ...	...		...	...	...	...	...	0·49	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·00	...
			Panki ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·15	0·20	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	0·02	0·05	...
			Latehar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·01	0·01	...	...	...	...	...	0·50	...	0·28	...	...
			Nagaratari ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·12	...	...	...	...	0·12	0·16	0·07	...	...
			Ranka ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·07	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·36	0·01	...
		Manbhum ...	*Chatterpur* ...	...	...	0·21	...	0·02	...	...	...	0·02	0·43	...	0·28	...	...	...	...	...	0·60	...
			Purulia ...	...	...	0·53	...	...	...	0·47	...	0·20	...	0·12	0·07	...	...	...	...	0·40	0·10	...
			Gobindpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·40	0·35	...	...	...	0·45	...	...	...	...	0·24	0·24	...
			Raghunathpur ...	...	0·35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·20	...	0·30	0·10	...	...	...	...	0·31	...
			Barahabhum ...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	1·09	0·15	...	0·01	...	...	...	0·35	...	0·11	...
			Jhalda ...	...	...	0·22	...	0·67	...	...	...	0·18	0·04	...	0·16	...	...	...	...	...	0·23	...
			Chas ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·30	...	0·15	0·12	...	0·30	...	...	...	0·24	1·40	0·16	...
		Singhbhum ...	*Pandra* ...	...	...	0·89	...	...	...	...	0·38	0·60	0·60	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·09	0·98	...
			Chaibassa ...	...	...	0·03	...	0·.3	...	...	...	0·15	0·10	0·37	...	0·04	0·01	...	...	1·50	0·67	...
			Chakardharpur	...	...	0·05	...	0·55	...	...	...	0·09	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·08	0·05	...
			Ghatsila ...	...	...	...	0·75	...	...	...	...	0·54	..	...	1·66	0·77	0·49	...	0·17	0·23	1·50	...
			Baharagura ...	...	...	0·46	...	...	...	...	0·77	...	1·30	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·18	0·23	...
			Gailkura ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·58	0·96	...	0·56	0·10	0·47	0·03	0·29	...
			Kalikapur ...	...	...	..	...	0·18	...	...	...	...	1·28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Monaharpur	...	...	...	...	0·02	...	...	0·03	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·10	0·40	0·29	...
		Orissa Tributary Mahals.	Keonjhar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·35	0·20	...	...	...	...	0·50	0·80	...	...	0·10	...	...
			Anandpur ...	...	...	0·49	...	0·95	...	...	...	0·20	...	...	...	0·22	...	...	...	0·10	0·79	...
			Talcher ...	...	...	...	0·30	...	...	...	0·48	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Narsingapur ...	...	...	...	...	0·04	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·06	...	..	...	0·17	0·21	...	...
			Angul ...	...	...	...	...	0·47	...	...	0·15	...	...	...	...	...	0·21	...	...	0·35	...	...
			Dhenkanal ...	...	...	...	2·60	0·13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·80	...	0·13	...	...	...
			Blapara ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·12	...	...	...	...	...
			Kunjabongarh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·50	...	...	0·23	...	0·20	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Baramba ...	...	...	...	...	1·16	...	...	0·20	...	...	...	...	0 02	0·12	...	0·04	...	0·41	...
			Bassenga ...	...	...	...	0·06	0·50	...	...	0·05	0·55	...	...	0·02	0·15	...	...	0·02	0·01	...	...
			Hindol ...	...	...	...	...	0·68	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Boad ...																			

Bengal in May 1900—*concluded.*

22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	Number of rainy days.	Average number of rainy days.	Total rainfall for the month.	Average rainfall for the month.	Heaviest rainfall during the month.	Total rainfall from 31st May 1900.	Average rainfall from 31st May.	Station.	District.	Division.	Meteorological Division.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·00	..	...	3	4·84	1·72	2·50	0·92	0·23	1·70	Pachamba (*Girtash*).	Hazaribagh.	Chota Nagpur.	Chota Nagpur.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·15	...	...	5	4·20	1·60	2·26	0·40	1·19	1·50	Hazaribagh.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3·00	1·22	2·04	0·56	0·49	1·66	Barhi.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·21	...	...	3	3·70	1·29	3·57	0·74	1·29	1·49	Chatra.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4·20	0·59	2·63	0·50	Nil	1·88	Kurmadeha.			
...	...	...	...	0·15	...	...	...	...	...	4	3·60	1·50	3·14	0·60	0·75	1·60	Ramgar.			
...	...	...	...	0·24	0·00	...	...	...	...	3	3·42	1·52	2·03	0·95	1·35	1·28	Lohardaga	Ranchi.		
...	...	...	...	0·40	...	0·07	0·05	...	...	6	5·00	1·91	2·89	0·54	1·14	1·86	Ranchi.			
...	...	...	...	0·10	...	...	...	...	...	7	3·38	2·88	3·50	0·80	0·65	1·67	Silli.			
0·03	0·02	...	...	0·06	...	0·08	0·02	...	...	4	?	1·90	?	0·85	0·47	?	*Palkot.*			
...	...	...	0·05	...							?		?			?	*Bano.*			
...	...	0·85	...	0·25	...	0·68	0·85	...	...	6	?	4·00	?	1·27	2·64	?	*Tamar.*			
..	...	...	...	...	...	0·11	...	...	...	4	?	0·10	?	0·31	0·59	?	*Kurdeg.*			
..	...	...	0·15	...	0·09	...	...	...	...	4	?	1·18	?	0·56	0·24	?	*Chainpur.*			
											1·36		0·82			0·64	Sirguja.			
..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·22	...	8	3·36	1·42	1·75	0·22	0·52	1·22	Jashpur.			
..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·40	...	4	1·77	1·59	1·03	0·50	1·30	0·71	Gangpur.			
..	...	...	...	0·08	...	0·01	0·03	...	...	1	2·32	0·61	1·15	0·33	0·52	0·87	Palamau (*Daltonganj*).	Palamau.		
...	...	...	...	0·40	...	...	...	...	...	4	2·10	1·50	1·18	0·50	1·50	1·08	Balumath.			
											1·40		1·12			0·93	Hussainabad.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	0·30	...	...	...	2	1·70	0·71	1·43	0·41	0·71	0·96	Garhwa.			
...	...	...	...	0·11	...	0·07	...	...	...	4	?	1·01	?	0·38	0·18	?	*Mahuadand.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	?	0·40	?	0·40	Nil	?	*Panki.*			
...	...	...	...	0·43	...	...	...	...	...	4	?	1·78	?	1·00	1·43	?	*Latehar.*			
...	...	...	...	0·01	...	0·32	...	...	...	1	?	0·42	?	0·32	0·40	?	*Nagarutari.*			
...	...	...	1·50	...	...	1·00	...	...	...	5	?	3·40	?	1·50	2·7[illegible]	?	*Ranka.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	?	0·42	?	0·16	0·2[illegible]	?	*Chatterpore.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	2·48	0·13	...	0·01	6	5·26	3·95	3·40	2·48	2·90	2·05	Purulia	Manbhum.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	0·26	...	...	...	6	3·80	2·23	2·71	0·60	0·[illegible]	1·66	Gobindpur.			
...	...	...	...	...	0·40	...	...	...	...	7	4·00	2·45	3·77	0·45	0·9[illegible]	2·62	Raghunathpur.			
...	0·15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	4·50	1·19	3·02	0·30	0·59	2·30	Barahabhum.			
...	0·02	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	3·60	3·41	2·71	1·00	0·67	1·90	Jhalda.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	0·01	1·04	...	...	5	4·40	1·78	3·09	1·04	1·16	2·23	Chas.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	0·48	...	...	...	7	?	2·74	?	0·92	1·40	?	*Pandra.*			
...	0·03	...	...	0·18	...	...	0·76	...	...	8	5·80	4·18	3·86	1·40	2·82	2·41	Chaibassa	Singhbhum.		
...	0·20	...	...	...	...	...	0·26	...	...	8	6·25	2·65	3·15	0·55	1·38	2·35	Chakradharpur.			
...	...	...	...	0·13	...	0·12	0·64	...	...	8	5·10	4·08	4·13	1·30	3·24	2·40	Ghatsila.			
...	1·05	...	...	0·18	...	0·92	...	...	0·13	11	5·70	7·41	4·41	1·66	3·40	[illegible]	Dalbhum.			
0·26	...	...	...	...	...	1·85	1·90	...	...	7	?	7·61	?	1·90	5·54	?	*Gailadila.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·48	...	...	10	?	4·89	?	0·96	2·51	?	*Kalikapur.*			
0·26	...	...	...	0·02	...	0·36	0·90	...	0·03	5	?	3·21	?	1·28	1·88	?	*Monoharpur.*			
...	...	...	...	...	0·20	0·85	...	0·20	...	6	4·38	1·90	2·13	0·85	1·35	1·25	Keonjhar ...	Orissa, Tributary Mahals.		
...	...	...	...	1·85	...	...	...	...	0·05	10	?	6·25	?	1·85	3·31	?	*Anandpur.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	1·06	...	...	...	6	3·47	2·33	2·44	1·03	1·33	1·50	Talchar.			
...	...	0·06	...	...	...	0·05	...	0·13	...	3	3·44	1·85	1·92	1·35	3·13	1·27	Narsingpur.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	1·23	...	...	0·50	9	3·93	3·96	2·57	1·22	3·13	1·71	Angul.			
...	...	...	...	0·02	...	...	...	...	1·05	5	4·53	5·51	2·93	2·00	1·98	2·25	Dhenkanal.			
...	...	...	...	0·20	0·01	0·80	...	0·02	...	4	3·53	2·10	1·87	0·80	1·30	1·11	Bispara.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	0·25	...	...	0·23	7	4·64	1·74	3·37	0·50	0·79	1·80	Kunjabongarh			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	?	1·98	?	1·16	0·42	?	*Baramba.*			
...	...	...	...	0·60	...	...	...	...	0·05	6	?	3·02	?	0·65	1·70	?	*Banpanga.*			
..	...	...	...	...	0·30	0·15	...	0·21	...	7	?	2·85	?	0·68	1·69	?	*Hindol.*			
											?		?			?	Boad.			

SUMMARY OF THE METEOROLOGICAL AND RAINFALL OBSERVATIONS TAKEN IN BENGAL, AND OF THE METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS TAKEN IN ASSAM, FOR THE MONTH OF MAY 1900.

THE chief features of weather in Bengal during May were (1) the almost continual high pressure over the northern districts and to a smaller extent over Lower Bengal; (2) the frequent occurrence of showery weather in all parts of the Province, with the exception of Bihar, where it was less frequent; (3) the relatively low temperature due to the frequent occurrence of local storms—a peculiarity which was most noticeable in the south-western districts, where in May it is usually dry with high temperature.

Any divergence from normal conditions in May is usually due, as in the earlier months of the hot season, to shallow depressions, which move slowly over the Province either from west to east, or the reverse. In the early months of the year such depressions invariably move from west to east, and are no doubt connected with the prevailing westerly air current; but towards the south-west monsoon season it becomes more common for such depressions to move from east to west, accompanied or followed by the showery weather which by that time has become a permanent feature in the eastern districts.

Occasionally as in May 1899 cyclonic storms commence over the Bay, and, moving northwards over the Province, cause for several days at a time south-west monsoon weather, or, as more frequently happens, cyclonic storms of small extent originate in the Andaman Sea and move north-eastward into Burma. Of the former class there was no case in the month just past; and of the latter only a very small disturbance, which moved from the Andaman Sea into the Gulf of Martaban on the 5th, and thence into Burma, where it caused general rain. As will be seen later, it was probably the cause of disturbed weather accompanying a shallow depression which entered the Province from Assam about the 7th and 8th and followed the usual westerly course over the Province.

The numerous showers were, no doubt, due to the frequent oscillations of pressure, and it may be noted that they were most frequent when pressure was above the normal; whereas the period when rainfall was least common was on the only occasion when pressure was low over the Province, and a steeper pressure gradient than usual obtained over the Bay. A possible explanation of this peculiarity may be that the high pressure in the north caused a displacement of the air more towards the west than usual, and the rainfall which would otherwise have occurred in the eastern districts was diffused over the central and western districts. This contention receives support from the peculiar distribution of the rainfall for the month as a whole. It was deficient in both the eastern and western districts, and in fact over almost the whole Province, but over a comparatively narrow belt running north and south from the north-west angle of the Bay towards North Bengal it was considerably in excess, as if the heavier rainfall of May in the eastern districts had been displaced westward to the loss of those eastern districts.

Though rainfall was of so frequent occurrence throughout the month, and the number of rainy days was in excess of the average, the circumstance that the total rainfall for the month was below the normal is accounted for by the fact that no cyclonic storm visited Bengal—not an uncommon occurrence towards the end of the month in other years. At such times heavy continuous rain falls, it may be for several days at a time; and the normal falls for May are thereby largely increased above what they would be if, as in the present year, only thunder showers fell.

Of the shallow depressions which can be traced in the somewhat confusing but frequent pressure oscillations, two appeared to pass westward—one at the end of the first week, the other towards the end of the month; and a third from west to east about the middle of the month. The local storms with rain at other times were probably due to the moderately large pressure oscillations and the shifting winds which accompanied them.

At the beginning of the month the peculiarity noticed above in the pressure distribution was well marked. Barometric readings were more than ·1 inch above the normal in North Bengal and Assam. From there excess diminished towards the south of the Bay, and the gradient was less steep than usual, except over the north of the Province. Easterly or north-easterly winds prevailed, except in Chota Nagpur and Orissa, and temperature was below the normal, except in Bihar. During the early days pressure fell somewhat, and the high temperature extended to North Bengal, but there was little change till the 5th, when the small cyclonic storm moved from the Andaman Sea into Burma. On that date a general fall of pressure occurred over the north of the Bay and in Bengal, the fall at inland stations being greatest in the west of Bihar. Along with this fall numerous showers fell, and temperature was as much as 5° below the normal in the central districts.

Considerable changes of pressure and temperature took place on the 6th, with the result that the general atmospheric conditions appeared to have become normal in very respect, but on the 7th a slight fall of pressure began in North Bengal and Assam, and a shallow

depression moving westward across the Province caused general rainfall on that and scattered showers on subsequent days. As it moved rapidly westward, it appears to be not improbable that this was the after-effect of the small cyclonic storm which had entered Burma on the 5th, and, passing over the Assam hills, was diverted westward with the general air current due to the Himalayan range.

A rapid increase of pressure followed on the 9th, and an exceptionally steep gradient was shown over Assam, and probably Burma, which supports the probability that the slight disturbance had passed over that area, and was connected with the cyclonic storm from the Bay.

During the week following, that is up to the 16th, pressure remained high over the Province, and after the rainfall caused by the previous slight disturbance ceased, comparatively dry weather prevailed, at first with low temperature in the west, which gradually disappeared.

On the 15th pressure began to fall, and the change became more rapid on the 16th. There was the appearance of a slight depression passing eastward and filling up on the 17th. To whatever cause it was due, general rain fell over almost the whole Province about that time, and showers continued, though daily becoming more scattered till the 20th, when they were confined to North Bengal and part of East Bengal. The rainfall caused a general reduction of temperature most marked in the west of the Province.

The high pressure which had been so important a feature of the atmospheric condition up to the 20th began to give way briskly on that date. The change continued with but little variation for several days, and from being in large excess, pressure became relatively low in the north of the Province. It was still high in the south of the Bay, so that the gradient was steeper than usual and much steeper than it had been at any other time during the month. Winds strengthened considerably at the head of the Bay, and the westerly winds in the western districts extended as far as Central Bengal. Fine dry weather then prevailed with high temperature and an almost entire absence of rainfall.

About the 23rd or 24th a change commenced in Assam. Pressure began to rise, and with the rise of pressure more or less heavy rainfall became general in the east. The change spread westward and southward over the Province, a rapid fall of temperature accompanying the rainfall. On the 25th a marked contrast was shown in the temperature conditions in the east and west. In Assam and the adjacent part of Bengal temperature was 5° to 8° below the normal, while in Chota Nagpur and Orissa it was as much above. On the 26th these large variations from the normal had to a large extent disappeared, temperature having risen in Assam and fallen in Chota Nagpur and Orissa, to which the rainfall area had extended.

During the remaining days of the month a fall of pressure, which began in Assam, was passing slowly westward over the Province; and as the change progressed, showers continued in most districts, though not of daily occurrence.

Pressure as shown above was, except for a few days at the beginning of the fourth week, almost without interruption above the normal, and at times by rather large amounts.

The greatest excess was ·2 inch in the extreme north. As there was no low pressure to neutralise this large excess, the means for the month are above the normal over the whole area, including the Province and the Bay, by amounts varying from ·08 inch in the northern districts to ·04 inch in the south of Burma. In consequence of the high pressure in the north the gradient on an average for the month was not so steep as usual, and comparatively calm weather obtained.

Temperature at times varied largely from the normal, the variation being generally largest in the west of the province, though on one occasion referred to above excess was large in the west and defect large in the east. Because of that reversal the means for the month do not show any great variation from the normal.

For maximum readings the mean difference from the normal varies from excess of 2° in the east to defect of about 1° in the west. In minimum readings defect of 1° or 2° is general, except in Bihar, where there is a small excess.

The average variations from the normal in the large divisions of the Province were small, except in Chota Nagpur and South-West Bengal, where there was defect of 1°, and in North Bengal, where there was excess of less than 1°.

Rainfall was more general than usual in the central and western districts; but as the falls were due to local storms and were rarely heavy, the total fall for the month is on an average for the divisions everywhere below the normal. The defect in East Bengal is 3·85 inches, in North Bengal 2 inches, and in the others half an inch or a little more. The only districts in which rainfall was in excess of the normal form roughly a narrow belt of country running north from the north-west angle of the Bay to the east of Nepal and the Darjeeling Hills. The excess in these districts is generally about 1 inch. To the west of this area a

small defect is generally shown, while towards the east defect increases rapidly, and is about 6 inches in the extreme eastern districts.

The heaviest actual falls vary from 10 to 15 inches in Cooch Behar and Jalpaiguri. Over a great part of North Bengal, the eastern fringe of East Bengal and in South-West Bengal falls were generally between 5 and 7 inches. In the central districts they were between 2 and 4 inches and further west between 1 and 3 inches.

The following table gives full data for comparison of the actual and normal rainfall of the month of May for all districts of the province. The figures are derived from the average and actual rainfall of the rain-reporting stations in each district, due allowance being made for the area which each station represents. This gives a more accurate average than the arithmetical means given in the monthly tables. The first column gives the normal or average district rainfall as determined from the observations of the past 25 years. The second column gives the actual district rainfall as determined from the weighted actual rainfall of the month at the reporting stations in each district. The third column expresses the ratio of the actual district rainfall of the past month to the normal rainfall as a percentage. The fourth column gives the same information as the third in a slightly different form, stating as a percentage how much the district rainfall of the month varied in excess or defect from the normal :—

Percentage Table for May 1900.

Division.	District.	Normal district rainfall for May.	Actual district rainfall for May 1900.	Percentage of actual to normal rainfall.	Percentage, excess (+), defect (−).
South-West Bengal	Burdwan	5·01	5·87	117	+ 17
	Birbhum	4·03	4·61	114	+ 14
	Bankura	4·73	4·61	97	− 3
	Midnapore	5·13	6·47	126	+ 26
	Hooghly	5·32	4·85	91	− 9
	Howrah	5·55	4·32	78	− 22
	24-Parganas	5·66	4·94	87	− 13
	Calcutta	5·43	4·17	77	− 23
	Nadia	6·48	6·17	95	− 5
	Murshidabad	5·07	2·36	47	− 53
	Jessore	7·06	6·33	90	− 10
	Khulna	6·49	7·84	121	+ 21
North Bengal ...	Rajshahi	6·15	3·00	49	− 51
	Dinajpur	7·41	8·24	111	+ 11
	Jalpaiguri	13·14	14·99	114	+ 14
	Darjeeling	8·24	5·68	69	− 31
	Cooch Behar	14·43	13·27	92	− 8
	Rangpur	10·51	9·12	87	− 13
	Bogra	7·98	2·70	34	− 66
	Pabna	7·75	3·64	47	− 53
East Bengal ...	Dacca	9·57	4·35	45	− 55
	Mymensingh	11·11	7·05	63	− 37
	Faridpur	8·57	6·33	74	− 26
	Backergunge	7·96	4·97	62	− 38
	Tippera	10·65	5·25	49	− 51
	Noakhali	10·48	8·28	79	− 21
	Chittagong	10·84	6·79	63	− 37
	Chittagong Hills Tracts ...	11·38	10·11	89	− 11
Bihar ...	Patna	2·04	1·59	78	− 22
	Gaya	1·36	0·80	59	− 41
	Shahabad	1·09	0·90	82	− 18
	Saran	1·75	1·29	74	− 26
	Champaran	2·82	2·85	101	+ 1
	Muzaffarpur	2·24	1·54	68	− 32
	Darbhanga	2·65	1·42	54	− 46
	Monghyr	2·53	1·56	62	− 38
	Bhagalpur	3·38	3·16	93	− 7
	Purnea	5·29	5·74	109	+ 9
	Malda	4·30	2·75	64	− 36
	Sonthal Parganas	3·71	4·02	109	+ 9
Orissa ...	Cuttack	4·84	3·20	66	− 34
	Balasore	5·45	5·92	109	+ 9
	Puri	3·28	3·50	107	+ 7
Chota Nagpur ...	Hazaribagh	2·48	1·49	60	− 40
	Ranchi	2·17	1·61	74	− 26
	Palamau	1·19	0·75	63	− 37
	Manbhum	3·21	2·93	91	− 9
	Singhbhum	3·88	3·89	102	+ 2

The following table gives the summary of the temperature and rainfall data of each of the seven meteorological divisions of the Province for the month of May 1900:—

Meteorological Divisions.	Temperature						Rainfall.							
	Highest observed during month.	Lowest observed during month.	Averages for month.			Average mean of month above or below normal mean of month.	Of month.			Rainy days.			Since 16th of May 1900.	
			Of highest of each day.	Of lowest of each day.	Of mean for each day.		Average.	Normal average.	Variation.	Average number in month.	Normal average number in month.	Variation.	Average.	Normal average.
South-West Bengal	110·6	67·0	96·1	76·3	86·2	—0·8	5·02	5·72	—0·70	8·10	7·34	+0·76	2·83	3·27
North Bengal	104·5	65·3	91·7	72·7	82·2	+0·6	7·20	9·25	—2·05	8·90	10·13	—1·23	4·80	5·79
East Bengal	96·3	65·9	91·4	73·9	82·7	+0·3	6·31	10·16	—3·85	9·58	10·72	—1·14	4·56	5·64
Bihar	111·9	62·3	98·5	76·5	87·5	—0·2	2·17	2·72	—0·55	3·63	3·57	+0·06	1·27	1·77
Orissa	109·0	68·1	93·3	79·0	86·1	—0·5	3·99	4·46	—0·47	6·80	5·18	+1·62	1·78	3·10
Chota Nagpur	110·2*	65·4*	98·4*	75·0*	86·7*	—1·1*	2·27	2·78	—0·51	5·13	3·98	+1·15	1·23	1·82
Assam	96·6	67·0	87·4	71·6	79·5	+0·1								

* Daltonganj and Purulia not included.

Meteorological Office, Bengal,
The 19th June 1900.

C. Little,
Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Alipore Observatory from 10th to 16th June 1900.

Month.	Date.	Maximum in sun.	Number of hours of bright sunshine.	Mean pressure barometer at 32° Fahr.	Temperature. Mean.	Temperature. Maximum.	Temperature. Range.	Temperature. Minimum.	Hygrometry. Mean wet bulb.	Hygrometry. Vapour tension.	Hygrometry. Dew point.	Hygrometry. Humidity.	Wind. Prevailing direction.	Wind. Miles recorded.	Rain.	Weather
		°		Inches.	°	°		°	°	Inches.		%			Inches.	
1900. June	10th	149·1	8·6	29·534	88·9	97·6	16·4	81·2	81·5	0·977	78·5	71	E ...	83	0·12	Partially cloudy, p.
,,	11th	142·6	0·5	·536	81·4	90·4	11·2	79·2	78·4	·933	77·1	87	NE and SE ...	253	0·31	Chiefly cloudy, o, d, p.
,,	12th	100·4	Nil	·472	81·4	82·5	3·1	79·4	79·4	·979	78·6	91	NE and SE ...	244	1·04	Cloudy, o, p, d.
,,	13th	101·9	,,	·402	81·3	85·4	7·0	78·4	79·0	·962	78·0	90	SE and S ...	240	1·69	Cloudy, o, d, p.
,,	14th	132·6	,,	·283	84·8	89·9	11·4	78·5	79·6	·942	77·4	79	SW ..	311	0·66	Cloudy, o, d, p.
,,	15th	122·3	,,	·386	82·9	87·3	7·8	79·5	79·1	·944	77·5	84	SW and calm ...	84	0·18	Cloudy, o, d, p.
,,	16th	123·4	,,	·434	85·5	91·4	13·7	77·7	81·5	1·023	79·9	84	S and calm ...	67	0·17	Cloudy, o, g, p.

	Inches
The mean pressure of the seven days	29·435
The average pressure of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	29·548
	Hours.
The total number of hours of bright sunshine	9·1
The maximum possible number of hours of sunshine	94·2
The mean temperature of the seven days	83·7
The average temperature of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	85·0
The extreme variation of temperature	19·9
The maximum temperature	97·6
	Miles.
The highest velocity of the wind in one hour	?
	%
The mean relative humidity	84
The average relative humidity of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	81
	Inches.
The total fall of rain from 10th to 16th June 1900	4·17
The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	2·98
The total fall from 1st January to 16th June 1900	13·41
The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	15·32

The mean pressure, temperature, &c., are deduced from the traces of the Barograph and Thermograph, and from observations made at 6h., 10h., 16h., and 22h.

The maximum and minimum temperatures are obtained from self-registering thermometers. All the thermometers are verified and the readings have been corrected to a standard constructed and verified at the Kew Observatory. They are exposed under a thatched shed open at the sides, and are suspended four feet above the ground.

The barometer readings are corrected approximately to those of the standard, Newman's No. 86, formerly at the Surveyor-General's Office.

The hygrometric elements are obtained from Tables III, IV, and V of the official tables computed in the Meteorological Office, and based on Regnault's modifications of August's formula.

The directions and the movement of the wind are taken from the trace of a Beckley's anemograph.

The mouth of the rain-gauge is one foot above the ground.

o, overcast; d, drizzling rain; p, passing temporary showers; g, gloomy.

N.B.—In the column "Miles recorded" the movement of wind from 8 A.M. of the day for which it is shown to 8 A.M. of the following day is given.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, GOVT. OF INDIA,
Alipore (Calcutta), the 18th June 1900.

G. W. KUCHLER,
For *Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of India and Director-General of Indian Observatories.*

CIRCULAR AND EASTERN CANALS.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ending Saturday, the 16th June 1900, as compared with the corresponding week of the previous year.

Nature of Cargo.	Week ending Saturday, the 16th June 1900.			Week ending Saturday, the 17th June 1899.		
	Number of boats.	Weight of cargo.	Tollage.	Number of boats.	Weight of cargo.	Tollage.
	No.	Mds.	Rs.	No.	Mds.	Rs.
Rice and paddy	338	73,300	1,153	362	79,915	1,238
Jute	...	...	...	11	7,950	106
Firewood	49	49,200	739	62	53,725	807
Other articles	439	1,39,210	1,618	694	2,06,879	2,587
Total ..	826	2,61,710	3,510	1,129	3,48,469	4,738

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

Statement of Goods Traffic in staples carried during the five weeks ending 28th April 1900 as compared with the same period of 1899.

Staples.	1899.		1900.		Increase.		Decrease.	
	Weight.	Freight.	Weight.	Freight.	Weight.	Freight.	Weight.	Freight.
	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
Coal & Coke carried for the public and foreign railways	1,06,27,382	14,81,455	1,21,80,189	16,25,674	15,52,807	1,44,219	.....	.....
Cotton, raw	90,094	64,476	37,156	16,941	.....	.....	61,938	47,535
Cotton, manufactured—								
1.—Twist & Yarn, European	5,849	6,828	4,065	4,664	.....	.....	1,784	2,164
2.— Ditto, Indian	35,745	14,733	22,600	6,749	.....	.....	13,145	8,014
3.—Piece-goods, European	2,61,587	2,83,568	1,75,873	1,70,729	.....	.....	85,714	1,12,839
4.— Ditto, Indian	25,367	14,521	22,829	10,803	.....	.....	2,538	3,718
Drugs and Chemicals—								
1.—Intoxicating, other than opium ...	577	365	2,553	2,531	1,976	2,166	.....	.....
2.—Non-intoxicating	13,863	9,110	5,487	6,161	.....	.....	8,376	2,949
Dyes and Tans—								
1.—Indigo	462	441	1,722	1,625	1,260	1,184	.....	.....
2.—Myrabolams	22,205	5,781	15,170	4,986	.....	.....	7,095	795
3.—Cutch	2,575	1,098	1,571	578	.....	.....	1,004	520
4.—Turmeric	18,447	15,888	21,377	19,175	2,930	3,287	.....	.....
5.—Alizarine and aniline dyes	2,496	347	476	252	.....	.....	2,020	95
6.—Al (Morinda citrifolia)	543	162	640	331	97	169	.....	.....
7.—Others	4,935	2,440	7,098	2,768	2,163	328	.....	.....
Grain and Pulse—								
1.—Wheat	7,26,158	1,92,657	3,97,071	72,835	.....	.....	3,29,087	1,19,822
2.—Rice in the husk	1,52,351	16,650	1,60,939	23,467	8,588	6,817	.....	.....
3.—Rice not in the husk	8,85,774	1,47,089	15,15,885	4,50,691	6,30,113	3,03,602	.....	.....
4.—Jowar and bajra	17,157	2,817	41,497	7,364	24,340	4,547	.....	.....
5.—Gram & pulse	3,51,314	79,514	11,18,978	3,32,632	7,67,664	2,53,118	.....	.....
6.—Others	47,549	6,593	2,46,269	88,517	1,98,660	81,924	.....	.....
Hides and Skins—								
1.—Hides of cattle	50,611	32,596	44,318	74,947	.....	42,441	6,293	.....
2.—Skins of sheep, &c.	25,880	15,264	21,392	11,878	.....	.....	4,488	3,386
Horns	1,169	703	1,141	532	.....	.....	28	171
Hemp and other fibres	40,323	8,986	78,821	13,884	29,498	4,898	.....	.....
Jute—								
1.—Raw	45,798	10,856	35,193	6,721	.....	.....	10,605	4,135
2.—Gunny-bags and cloth	1,78,471	90,795	1,87,247	90,488	8,776	.....	.....	307
Lac—								
1.—Stick	20,106	7,161	21,508	8,372	1,402	1,211	.....	.....
2.—Shell	23,440	20,003	28,871	22,850	5,431	2,847	.....	.....
Leather, manufactured	9,313	5,413	6,131	6,821	.....	1,408	3,182	.....
Liquors—								
1.—Ale and Beer	17,303	8,240	15,217	7,448	.....	.....	2,086	792
2.—Spirits of all kinds, including country spirit	3,100	2,834	1,514	2,252	.....	.....	1,586	582
3.—Wines	3,734	7,407	2,494	3,745	.....	.....	1,240	3,662
4.—All other sorts, including toddy and fermented liquor, other than ale and beer	104	21	197	45	93	24	.....	.....
Metals—								
1.—Copper, unwrought	448	389	770	770	322	381	.....	.....
2.—Brass, ditto	3,014	2,233	2,084	927	.....	.....	930	1,306
3.—Copper, wrought	965	425	1,954	885	989	461	.....	.....
4.—Brass, ditto	16,667	7,490	18,420	7,834	1,753	434	.....	.....
5.—Iron and steel—								
(a) Cast	15,557	5,336	22,704	4,450	7,147	.....	.....	886
(b) Unwrought	37,309	17,557	35,982	2,996	.....	.....	1,327	15,561
(c) Wrought	90,072	39,944	63,213	30,289	.....	.....	26,859	9,655
(d) Manufactures of iron and steel	44,086	22,210	34,723	15,569	.....	.....	9,363	6,641
6.—Zinc and spelter	4,842	3,519	1,866	1,379	.....	.....	3,026	2,140
7.—Others	10,316	7,506	12,320	8,716	2,004	1,210	.....	.....
Oils—								
1.—Kerosine	1,16,752	37,356	1,21,388	41,555	4,636	4,199	.....	.....
2.—Castor	5,887	1,738	4,081	1,187	.....	.....	2,206	551
3.—Cocoanut	6,008	2,095	4,225	1,518	.....	.....	2,083	577
4.—Mustard and rape	9,754	3,478	15,301	7,793	5,547	4,315	.....	.....
5.—Others	6,050	3,626	5,927	3,477	.....	.....	123	149
Oilseeds—								
1.—Linseed	16,42,949	4,37,842	10,60,171	2,79,153	.....	.....	5,81,578	1,58,689
2.—Rape and mustard	6,31,285	1,31,425	6,22,793	1,48,049	.....	16,626	8,492	.....
3.—Til or jinjili	30,558	6,982	13,959	2,506	.....	.....	16,599	4,476
4.—Poppy	1,63,296	43,616	70,881	16,802	.....	.....	92,415	26,814
5.—Earthnuts	80	20	15	7	.....	.....	65	13
6.—Castor	1,20,784	33,564	1,24,607	27,597	3,823	.....	.....	5,967
7.—Others	17,521	2,995	4,017	560	.....	.....	13,504	2,435
Opium	32,033	17,786	36,321	29,487	4,288	11,701	.....	.....
Paper and pasteboard	25,964	12,880	33,200	28,473	7,236	15,592	.....	.....
Provisions—								
1.—Ghee	30,674	32,522	28,179	18,447	.....	.....	11,495	14,075
2.—Dried fruits and nuts	5,846	3,947	12,525	6,845	6,679	2,898	.....	.....
3.—Potatoes	1,25,944	15,277	95,578	10,551	.....	.....	30,366	4,726
4.—Others	1,17,211	45,735	1,09,874	37,390	.....	.....	7,337	8,345
Railway plant & rolling-stock carried for the public & foreign railways—								
1.—Locomotive engines and tenders and parts thereof	42,364	2,611	.....	.....	.....	.....	42,364	2,611
2.—Carriages and trucks and parts thereof	9,082	1,269	81	55	.....	.....	9,001	1,214
3.—Materials—								
(a) Steel rails and fish-plates ..	1,49,460	54,103	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,49,460	54,103
(b) Sleepers and keys of steel and cast-iron	2,755	731	3,467	1,320	712	608	.....	.....
(c) Other sorts	1,16,067	17,254	2,33,844	28,155	1,17,237	10,901	.....	18,473
Salt	6,91,347	1,11,196	12,82,865	98,984	5,91,518	.....	.....	.....

STAPLES.	1899.		1900.		INCREASE		DECREASE.	
	Weight.	Freight.	Weight.	Freight.	Weight.	Freight.	Weight.	Freight.
	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
Saltpetre, &c.—								
1.—Saltpetre	74,716	28,849	70,108	24,103	.....	.....	4,608	4,746
2.—Other saline substances	50,208	15,048	54,147	16,933	3,939	1,885	.....	.....
Silk, raw—								
1.—Foreign	1,000	482	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,000	482
2.—Indian	1,250	763	1,768	1,152	518	389	.....	.....
Silk piece-goods—								
1.—Foreign...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2.—Indian...	193	309	61	77	.....	.....	132	232
Spices—								
1.—Betel-nuts	30,523	26,869	20,954	16,390	.....	.....	9,569	10,479
2.—Pepper	3,239	2,779	2,849	3,214	.....	435	390	.....
3.—Ginger	3,397	1,321	2,502	1,721	.....	400	895	.....
4.—Chillies	25,078	15,623	49,663	32,768	24,585	7,145	.....	.....
5.—Cardamoms	1,220	1,175	7,817	1,746	6,597	571	.....	.....
6.—Others	1,879	1,075	17,814	2,211	15,935	1,136	.....	.....
Stone and lime	6,05,010	89,396	6,16,078	82,540	11,068	.....	.....	6,847
Sugar—								
1.—Refined	20,027	10,593	17,494	6,449	.....	.....	2,533	4,141
2.—Unrefined	6,62,915	1,15,289	4,99,584	76,053	.....	.....	1,53,331	39,236
Tea—								
1.—Foreign...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2.—Indian	2,225	1,569	2,980	1,331	755	.....	.....	238
Timber	2,28,141	39,019	2,11,334	27,737	.....	.....	16,811	2,282
Tobacco	86,189	38,116	97,687	43,294	11,498	5,178	.....	.....
Wool—								
(*a*) Raw	4,317	3,233	5,444	2,391	1,127	.....	.....	842
(*b*) Manufactured—								
I.—Carpets and rugs	1,143	1,494	1,389	1,788	246	294	.....	.....
II.—Piece-goods, European	97	170	98	44	1	.....	.....	126
III.— ,, Indian	1,659	1,756	4,541	2,450	2,882	694	.....	.....
IV.—Other sorts of manufactures ...	23	43	47	20	24	.....	.....	23
All other articles of merchandise—								
1.—Bones	51,941	9,721	1,27,283	10,608	75,342	887	.....	.....
2.—Firewood	35,434	2,331	36,411	3,051	977	430	.....	.....
3.—Indigo seed	18,590	4,229	8,716	1,894	.....	.....	9,874	2,335
4.—Oil-cake	1,09,552	18,298	1,28,136	19,191	18,584	1,893	.....	.....
5.—Paints and colours	27,921	6,160	9,754	4,497	.....	.....	18,237	1,063
6.—Seeds other than oilseeds	1,13,612	44,739	92,172	35,316	.....	.....	21,440	9,423
7.—Wooden articles	15,048	6,837	12,887	5,508	.....	.....	2,161	829
8.—Others	2,96,803	1,80,608	3,50,212	4,08,778	5,53,409	2,28,110	.....	.....
Total ...	2,05,26,581	43,40,732	2,34,51,230	47,86,155	29,24,649	4,45,423	.....	.....
Military stores	23,215	38,275	18,050	30,297	.....	.....	5,165	7,978
Coal for railway	12,36,924	93,770	14,22,510	1,08,995	1,85,586	15,225	.....	.....
Railway materials	17,82,626	57,778	24,64,571	76,859	6,81,945	19,081	.....	.....
Live-stock	.....	6,643	.....	20,335	.....	13,692	.....	.....
Total .	2,35,59,246	45,37,198	2,73,56,361	50,22,621	37,97,115	4,85,423	.....	.....

(Sd.) ILLEGIBLE, *Acting Assistant Auditor.*

TRAFFIC AUDIT OFFICE, GOODS DIVISION, JAMALPUR, *the 8th June 1900.*

Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 2nd June 1900, on 1,836·15 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles.	
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		
Total traffic for the week ...	(a) 377,977	(a) 3,42,828 0 0	54,36,291 10	(b) 10,27,660 9 0	25,764 0 0	13,96,252 9 0	98,874	197,093
Or per mile of railway	.....	186 11 4	.....	559 10 11	14 0 6	760 6 9	.....	.....
For previous 20¾ weeks of half-year	7,472,427*	75,65,754 14 0*	11,05,77,835 30†	† 2,17,11,720 7 0	5,62,337 0 0‡	2,98,29,673 5 0	3,100,736§	4,135,844§
Total for 21¾ weeks ..	7,850,404	79,08,582 14 0	11,60,14,127 0	2,27,39,381 0 0	5,78,161 0 0	3,12,26,125 14 0	2,199,600	4,332,937
COMPARISON.								
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	352,469§	3,15,740 15 9	44,04,340 0	8,49,794 7 1	24,421 13 1	11,89,957 3 11	94,630§	163,044
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	.....	184 4 9	.....	496 0 5	14 4 1	694 9 3		
Total for corresponding 22 weeks of previous year	7,553,638§	77,99,028 3 4	10,17,50,833 0	1,93,14,145 3 0	5,16,401 6 0	2,76,29,574 12 4	2,106,391§	3,703,044§

(a) The increase is in outward passenger traffic, chiefly from stations on the B district, and is due to the movements of pilgrims and marriage parties.
(b) The increase is chiefly in food-grains from stations in the Dinapore, Gaya, and Allahabad districts, and in wheat and seed traffic from N. W. & B. & N. Rlys. to Howrah and also in coal traffic.

* Added No. of passengers 9,721 and Rs. 3,427
† Do. Mds. 2,89,383 „ deducted „ 25,214 } On account of difference between the approximate and audited figures for the week ended 2nd April 1900.
‡ Deducted „ 6,804
§ Audited figures up to 31st April 1900.

1900. *Abstract of progressive weekly returns of all earnings for 1900 in comparison with 1899.*

Open mileage.	Period.	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings.	Total.	Per mile of railway.	Train mileage.	
		No. of passengers.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	No.	Rs.
*1,710·53	13 days of January	596,641	6,65,195	37,39,374	18,30,800	46,519	25,42,514	1,490	534,367	[illegible]
*1,710·53	Week ended 20th January ...	320,578	3,31,459	30,37,540	10,71,643	31,629	14,34,731	839	303,814	[illegible]
*1,710·53	Ditto 27th „ ...	322,294	3,52,160	34,92,659	10,88,005	39,944	14,71,129	860	289,256	[illegible]
*1,710·67	Ditto 3rd February ...	389,483	4,34,437	47,13,281	9,61,855	31,898	14,28,190	835	294,217	[illegible]
*1,710·67	Ditto 10th „ ...	381,070	3,97,544	53,63,745	11,24,813	30,517	15,52,874	908	307,000	[illegible]
*1,710·67	Ditto 17th „ ...	386,115	3,83,876	56,07,254	11,34,197	31,416	15,49,489	906	311,726	[illegible]
*1,710·67	Ditto 24th „ ...	359,641	3,78,534	55,70,838	11,65,672	30,341	15,74,547	920	311,158	[illegible]
*1,764·45	Ditto 3rd March ...	394,800	3,96,184	50,25,604	10,78,709	22,439	14,97,422	849	309,733	[illegible]
*1,836·15	Ditto 10th „ ...	393,112	4,14,798	51,12,822	10,31,347	20,377	14,72,492	802	314,033	[illegible]
*1,836·15	Ditto 17th „ ...	327,899	3,46,271	50,95,490	9,70,535	26,292	13,43,098	731	303,495	[illegible]
*1,836·15	Ditto 24th „ ...	338,953	3,75,592	54,55,750	10,03,445	25,467	14,04,504	765	294,234	[illegible]
*1,836·15	Ditto 31st „ ...	333,647	3,48,837	59,01,770	9,91,621	25,335	13,85,793	755	298,144	[illegible]
*1,836·15	Ditto 7th April ...	338,049	3,85,364	48,46,732	9,80,271	19,830	13,94,465	759	294,960	[illegible]
*1,836·15	Ditto 14th „ ...	352,032	3,03,385	51,59,707	9,75,583	24,037	13,08,005	712	293,270	[illegible]
*1,836·15	Ditto 21st „ ...	359,707	3,41,240	55,83,566	9,65,155	20,239	13,36,634	728	295,822	[illegible]
1,836·15	Ditto 28th „ ...	354,056	3,40,126	54,08,188	10,17,478	27,634	13,85,238	754	295,783	[illegible]
1,836·15	Ditto 5th May ..	371,013	3,45,844	54,88,691	10,61,931	26,822	14,33,597	781	298,055	[illegible]
1,836·15	Ditto 12th „ ...	390,495	3,29,732	55,43,223	10,68,777	25,031	14,13,540	770	295,174	[illegible]
1,836·15	Ditto 19th „ ...	389,986	3,32,495	57,84,315	11,12,545	24,850	14,69,799	800	299,337	[illegible]
1,836·15	Ditto 26th „ ...	374,687	3,27,782	55,38,197	10,72,378	25,751	14,26,811	777	305,012	[illegible]
1,836·15	Ditto 2nd June ...	377,977	3,42,828	54,36,291	10,27,661	25,764	13,96,253	760	298,967	[illegible]
	Totals up to date ...	7,850,404	79,08,583	11,60,14,127	2,27,39,381	5,78,161	3,12,26,125	799	6,532,537	[illegible]

* Audited.

Abstract of progressive weekly returns of all earnings for 1900 in comparison with 1899—concluded.

		No. of passengers.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	No.	Rs.
1,712·22	14 days of January	610,137	7,31,950	84,53,251	16,62,512	40,424	24,34,886	1,422	523,262	[illegible]
1,712·22	Week ended 21st January ...	300,143	3,49,373	39,57,306	8,24,795	20,734	11,94,902	698	252,791	[illegible]
1,712·22	Ditto 28th „ ...	294,919	3,27,050	48,78,222	8,99,823	20,057	12,47,530	729	253,577	[illegible]
1,712·22	Ditto 4th February ...	306,675	3,55,933	47,49,924	9,36,490	6,453	12,98,876	759	263,948	[illegible]
1,712·22	Ditto 11th „ ...	351,599	3,78,723	46,31,268	8,60,483	21,076	12,60,282	736	259,186	[illegible]
1,712·22	Ditto 18th „ ...	365,165	3,81,778	46,98,033	8,98,210	21,405	13,01,393	760	263,551	[illegible]
1,712·22	Ditto 25th „ ...	363,844	4,08,286	52,67,398	8,75,907	26,212	13,10,405	765	276,277	[illegible]
1,712·22	Ditto 4th March ...	380,336	3,99,756	48,80,459	8,89,209	21,694	13,10,569	765	271,733	[illegible]
1,713·21	Ditto 11th „ ...	407,918	4,11,361	47,04,794	8,44,959	21,951	12,98,271	758	271,277	[illegible]
1,713·21	Ditto 18th „ ...	349,314	3,67,248	47,40,302	8,39,300	24,262	12,30,810	718	269,031	[illegible]
1,713·21	Ditto 25th „ ...	329,926	3,66,981	47,83,769	8,90,731	28,929	12,86,641	751	269,148	[illegible]
1,713·21	Ditto 1st April ...	291,088	3,45,662	42,13,930	7,98,362	24,561	11,65,585	682	260,312	[illegible]
1,713·21	Ditto 8th „ ...	328,452	3,54,263	46,52,153	8,86,924	25,719	12,67,010	740	269,205	[illegible]
1,713·21	Ditto 15th „ ...	354,080	3,26,934	46,95,441	9,02,805	26,214	12,56,953	733	270,303	[illegible]
1,713·21	Ditto 22nd „ ...	348,594	3,31,692	44,49,633	9,34,527	32,089	12,98,308	758	269,855	[illegible]
1,713·21	Ditto 29th „ ...	363,115	3,31,837	52,17,921	9,90,203	31,872	13,53,912	790	270,588	[illegible]
1,713·21	Ditto 6th May ...	372,772	3,40,529	44,41,115	8,80,970	23,801	12,60,300	736	273,671	[illegible]
1,713·21	Ditto 13th „ ...	382,212	3,22,386	44,35,826	8,82,124	23,372	12,62,896	717	259,045	[illegible]
1,713·21	Ditto 20th „ ...	325,962	3,34,165	47,27,180	9,07,203	24,790	12,66,158	739	266,972	[illegible]
1,713·21	Ditto 27th „ ...	360,528	3,08,350	45,47,898	8,32,746	24,855	11,65,931	681	276,616	[illegible]
1,713·21	Ditto 3rd June ...	352,470	3,15,741	44,04,340	8,49,794	24,422	11,89,957	695	277,674	[illegible]
	Totals up to date ...	7,553,639	77,99,028	10,17,50,833	1,93,14,145	5,16,402	2,76,29,575	783	6,860,251	[illegible]

TARKESSUR BRANCH RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 2nd June 1900, on 22·23 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
...l traffic for the week ...	20,238	4,738 5 0	34,174 0	897 14 0	8 6 0	5,644 3 0	1,062	126	1,188
...er mile of railway	.....	213 2 5	.....	40 6 3	0 5 9	253 14 5	.....	.....	.....
...l previous 20½ weeks of half-year	518,247*	1,31,130 0 0*	7,74,589 10†	21,182 15 0†	203 0 0‡	1,52,515 15 0	22,155§	5,075§	27,230
Total for 21½ weeks ...	538,485	1,35,868 5 0	8,08,763 10	22,080 13 0	211 0 0	1,58,160 2 0	23,217	5,201	28,418
Comparison.									
...l for corresponding week ...f previous year	20,410‖	4,867 15 7	17,792 0	636 0 0	14 1 0	5,518 0 7	1,074	114	1,188
...mile of railway correspond-...g week of previous year ...	.....	218 15 9	.....	29 9 9	0 10 1	248 3 7	.....	.....	.....
...l for corresponding 22 ...eeks of previous year ...	539,174‖	1,36,201 0 10	3,79,863 30	14,206 11 0	218 12 6	1,50,628 8 2	23,918	2,876	26,794

* Added number of passengers 1,840 and
† Added Mds. 36,830 ,,
‡ Added Rs. 332, ,, 187, Rs. 1 } On account of difference between the approximate and audited figures for the week ended 21st April 1900.
§ Audited figures up to 21st April 1900.

...0. *Abstract of progressive weekly return of all earnings for 1900 in comparison with 1899.*

...pen ...eage.	Period.	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings.	Total.	Per mile of railway.	Train mileage.	
		Number of passengers.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	No.	Rate. Rs. A. P.
...22·23	13 days of January ...	38,032	8,900	35,948	1,501	16	10,417	469	2,345	4 7 1
...22·23	Week ended 20th Jan.	19,749	4,615	14,487	595	10	5,130	231	1,596	3 3 5
...22·23	,, ,, 27th ,,	21,810	5,216	72,104	1,057	15	6,288	283	1,298	4 13 6
...22·23	,, ,, 3rd Feb.	51,023	5,226	18,974	781	7	6,014	271	1,188	5 1 0
...22·23	,, ,, 10th ,, ...	22,920	5,691	57,588	1,102	4	6,797	305	1,188	5 11 6
...22·23	,, ,, 17th ,, ...	28,611	7,274	33,574	1,076	5	8,355	376	1,188	7 0 6
...22·23	,, ,, 24th ,, ...	23,082	5,595	33,203	1,248	7	6,850	308	1,188	5 12 3
...22·23	,, ,, 3rd March	36,442	9,053	25,410	1,014	11	10,078	454	1,386	7 14 9
...22·23	,, ,, 10th ,,	24,658	6,157	32,079	1,192	17	7,366	331	1,188	6 3 2
...22·23	,, ,, 17th ,,	23,548	5,802	63,056	1,376	18	7,196	324	1,592	4 12 8
...22·23	,, ,, 24th ,,	22,730	5,632	37,502	1,730	5	6,867	309	1,697	4 0 9
...22·23	,, ,, 31st ,,	22,592	5,440	48,504	1,276	13	6,729	303	1,188	5 10 8
...22·23	,, ,, 7th April	30,231	8,0[illegible]4	24,839	765	8	8,797	396	1,188	7 6 6
...22·23	,, ,, 14th ,,	54,190	10,363	21,117	788	17	17,168	772	1,726	9 15 2
...22·23	,, ,, 21st ,,	22,392	5,578	69,934	1,099	9	6,677	300	1,424	4 11 0
...22·23	,, ,, 28th ,,	18,857	4,045	34,735	1,018	8	5,071	229	1,188	5 0 5
...22·23	,, ,, 5th May ...	21,194	5,185	37,097	1,052	8	6,245	281	1,188	5 4 1
...22·23	,, ,, 12th ,, ...	22,582	5,481	39,828	1,118	8	6,607	297	1,188	5 9 0
...22·23	,, ,, 19th ,, ...	21,508	5,152	36,664	960	8	6,120	275	1,188	5 2 5
...22·23	,, ,, 26th ,, ...	20,046	4,901	37,852	1,034	9	5,944	267	1,188	5 0 1
...22·23	,, ,, 2nd June ...	20,238	4,738	34,174	898	8	5,644	254	1,188	4 12 0
	Totals up to date ...	538,485	1,35,868	8,08,763	22,081	211	1,58,160	326	28,418	5 9 1

* Audited.

Abstract of progressive weekly return of all earnings for 1900 in comparison with 1899—concluded. *1899*

		Number of passengers.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	No.	Rate. Rs. A. P.
...22·23	14 days of January ...	39,827	9,315	36,916	1,085	9	10,409	468	2,376	4 8 1
...22·23	Week ended 21st Jan.	21,079	5,005	13,416	421	18	5,444	245	1,188	4 9 4
...22·23	,, ,, 28th ,,	21,702	5,264	18,576	664	16	5,944	267	1,188	5 0 1
...22·23	,, ,, 4th Feb.	21,821	5,245	18,362	667	7	5,919	266	1,235	4 12 8
...22·23	,, ,, 11th ,, ...	22,282	5,315	17,028	667	7	5,989	269	1,188	5 0 8
...22·23	,, ,, 18th ,, ...	22,414	5,546	29,242	828	17	6,391	287	1,188	5 6 1
...22·23	,, ,, 25th ,, ...	23,754	7,033	20,260	78	9	8,425	379	1,292	6 11 8
...22·23	,, ,, 4th March...	27,148	6,052	19,865	731	4	7,387	332	1,188	6 3 6
...22·23	,, ,, 11th ,, ...	38,631	10,015	18,444	767	6	11,388	512	1,386	8 3 5
...22·23	,, ,, 18th ,, ...	23,186	5,624	17,431	740	15	6,383	287	1,210	5 4 5
...22·23	,, ,, 25th ,, ...	23,308	5,502	20,164	800	[illegible]	6,314	284	1,188	5 5 0
...22·23	,, ,, 1st April ...	23,296	5,920	17,778	703	20	6,642	299	1,144	5 12 11
...22·23	,, ,, 8th ,, ...	31,550	9,343	16,016	700	10	10,053	452	1,188	8 7 5
...22·23	,, ,, 15th ,, ...	46,233	13,568	13,439	515	8	14,091	634	1,452	9 11 3
...22·23	,, ,, 22nd ,, ...	20,423	5,072	16,345	658	6	5,736	258	1,188	4 13 3
...22·23	,, ,, 29th ,, ...	23,213	5,744	14,871	638	7	6,389	287	1,184	5 6 1
...22·23	,, ,, 6th May ...	21,848	5,353	13,554	581	4	5,938	267	1,295	4 9 3
...22·23	,, ,, 13th ,, ...	22,400	5,252	16,947	624	18	5,894	265	1,188	4 15 5
...22·23	,, ,, 20th ,, ...	17,512	4,247	10,701	475	5	4,727	213	1,188	3 15 8
...22·23	,, ,, 27th ,, ...	21,812	5,128	11,856	520	7	5,655	254	1,188	4 12 2
...22·23	,, ,, 3rd June ...	20,411	4,869	17,792	636	14	5,518	248	1,188	4 10 4
	Totals up to date ...	539,174	1,36,201	3,79,863	14,208	219	1,50,628	308	26,794	5 9 11

DELHI-UMBALLA-KALKA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 2nd June 1900 on 162·24 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week	18,905	15,150 3 0	1,22,637 30	14,167 3 0	65 0 0	29,382 6 0	8,107	2,968	[illegible]
Or per mile of railway	.....	93 6 1	.....	87 5 2	0 6 5	181 1 8	...	.....	[illegible]
For previous 20½ weeks of half-year	365,664*	3,41,938 12 0*	19,94,468 20†	2,30,045 8 0†	1,463 0 0‡	5,73,447 4 0	158,901§	62,032§	[illegible]
Total for 21½ weeks ...	384,569	3,57,088 15 0	21,17,106 10	2,44,213 11 0	1,528 0 0	6,02,829 10 0	167,008	64,995	[illegible]
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	19,951	15,061 1 8	93,928 30	11,614 3 8	61 7 3	26,736 12 2	7,164	3,409	[illegible]
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	.....	93 13 4	.....	71 9 4	0 6 1	164 12 9	.....	.....	.....
Total for corresponding 22 weeks of previous year	427,568	3,69,696 0 5	19,22,004 0	2,32,133 14 9	1,612 12 0	6,03,441 11 2	157,499	77,399	[illegible]

* Deducted number of passengers 541 and Rs. 108
† Added Mds. 4,190 and deducted " 43 } On account of difference between the approximate and audited figures
‡ Deducted " 6 } for the week ended 21st April 1900.
§ Audited figures up to 21st April 1900.

1900. *Abstract of progressive weekly returns of all earnings for 1900 in comparison with 1899.*

Open mileage.	Period.	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings.	Total.	Per mile of railway.	Train mileage.	
		Number of passengers.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	No.	Rs. A. P.
162·24	13 days of January ...	28,523	26,096	1,85,104	22,085	123	49,304	303	19,461	[illegible]
*162·24	Week ended 20th Jan. ...	14,208	10,085	78,419	11,749	140	22,528	139	9,072	[illegible]
*162·24	" 27th " ...	14,124	10,422	96,327	10,159	140	20,721	128	9,605	[illegible]
*162·24	" 3rd Feb. ...	14,684	11,937	86,775	9,448	78	21,463	132	10,258	[illegible]
*162·24	" 10th " ...	16,269	13,157	1,19,364	12,368	42	25,567	158	10,939	[illegible]
*162·24	" 17th " ...	16,555	14,046	87,111	9,776	46	23,868	147	10,156	[illegible]
*162·24	" 24th " ...	16,091	13,017	79,348	12,258	62	25,337	156	10,298	[illegible]
*162·24	" 3rd March ...	17,386	16,631	98,509	10,004	77	26,712	165	10,724	[illegible]
*162·24	" 10th " ...	20,054	19,378	67,051	11,645	68	31,091	192	11,092	[illegible]
*162·24	" 17th " ...	18,368	16,552	1,33,746	10,785	67	27,404	169	11,332	[illegible]
*162·24	" 24th " ...	18,821	19,121	1,67,036	13,087	72	32,280	199	11,588	[illegible]
*162·24	" 31st " ...	21,278	22,932	1,76,471	16,229	99	39,260	242	11,096	[illegible]
*162·24	" 7th April ...	21,681	26,403	71,084	10,082	97	36,582	225	11,102	[illegible]
*162·24	" 14th " ...	18,469	19,160	59,340	8,567	71	27,798	171	10,859	[illegible]
*162·24	" 21st " ...	18,986	17,072	70,414	9,330	58	26,469	163	10,506	[illegible]
*162·24	" 28th " ...	17,996	17,567	62,274	9,603	64	27,234	168	10,176	[illegible]
162·24	" 5th May ...	17,044	15,918	73,036	10,323	62	26,303	162	10,033	[illegible]
162·24	" 12th " ...	17,697	17,392	88,755	9,545	63	27,000	166	10,377	[illegible]
162·24	" 19th " ...	18,728	17,909	1,03,676	12,162	65	30,036	185	10,432	[illegible]
162·24	" 26th " ...	18,002	15,743	90,727	10,782	65	26,590	164	10,156	[illegible]
162·24	" 2nd June ...	18,905	15,150	1,22,637	14,167	65	29,382	181	11,073	[illegible]
	Totals up to date ...	384,569	3,57,088	21,17,106	2,44,213	1,528	6,02,829	170	232,000	[illegible]

* Audited.

Abstract of progressive weekly returns of all earnings for 1900 in comparison with 1899—concluded.

		Number of passengers.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	No.	Rs. A. P.
162·24	14 days of January ...	37,103	29,209	1,53,166	19,456	170	48,835	301	20,290	[illegible]
162·24	Week ended 21st Jan. ...	15,943	12,425	76,366	9,544	83	22,051	138	10,958	[illegible]
162·24	" 28th " ...	16,844	12,701	74,782	9,092	83	22,476	139	10,113	[illegible]
162·24	" 4th Feb. ...	15,447	12,150	1,28,595	10,671	42	22,763	140	10,024	[illegible]
162·24	" 11th " ...	16,821	12,253	68,754	8,638	55	20,946	129	9,877	[illegible]
162·24	" 18th " ...	18,935	14,872	69,089	9,303	79	24,254	149	9,955	[illegible]
162·24	" 25th " ...	19,741	15,729	85,485	10,850	39	26,618	164	10,030	[illegible]
162·24	" 4th March	20,485	17,423	73,710	7,868	55	25,346	156	10,014	[illegible]
162·24	" 11th " ...	20,695	17,844	85,037	13,447	73	31,384	193	10,831	[illegible]
162·24	" 18th " ...	21,359	20,109	82,674	12,197	51	32,357	199	10,959	[illegible]
162·24	" 25th " ...	20,610	21,305	1,31,802	16,367	146	37,818	233	12,274	[illegible]
162·24	" 1st April...	19,461	23,283	67,792	9,894	128	33,305	205	12,018	[illegible]
162·24	" 8th " ...	24,390	21,519	1,12,947	12,792	89	34,400	212	11,763	[illegible]
162·24	" 15th " ...	20,553	18,154	1,34,221	9,710	55	27,979	172	11,854	[illegible]
162·24	" 22nd " ...	20,244	18,918	85,532	10,077	87	29,082	185	11,379	[illegible]
162·24	" 29th " ...	21,244	17,353	67,760	10,211	53	27,617	170	10,388	[illegible]
162·24	" 6th May ...	19,897	16,729	1,02,058	9,783	89	26,601	164	10,580	[illegible]
162·24	" 13th " ...	20,140	17,969	65,172	8,059	71	26,099	161	10,525	[illegible]
162·24	" 20th " ...	17,979	19,362	83,931	12,058	66	31,480	194	10,397	[illegible]
162·24	" 27th " ...	19,425	15,348	80,318	8,741	45	24,094	140	9,970	[illegible]
162·24	" 3rd June...	19,951	15,061	93,929	11,615	61	26,737	165	10,753	[illegible]
	Totals up to date ...	427,568	3,69,093	19,22,004	2,32,133	1,613	6,03,443	169	234,799	[illegible]

SOUTH BEHAR RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 2nd June 1900 on 78·76 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Traffic for the week	13,217	6,277 0 0	61,906 20	3,926 7 0	41 0 0	10,244 7 0	1,495	1,498	2,993
Per mile of railway ...	.....	79 11 2	.....	49 13 8	0 8 4	130 1 2	.....	.....	.....
Previous 20¾ weeks of half-year	253,696*	1,27,647 5 0*	12,50,692 0†	87,372 5 0†	602 0 0‡	2,15,621 10 0	31,872§	17,985§	49,857
Total for 21¾ weeks	266,913	1,33,924 5 0	13,11,598 0	91,298 12 0	643 0 0	2,25,866 1 0	33,367	19,483	52,850
Comparison.									
For corresponding week of previous year	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
For corresponding weeks of previous year	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Added No. of passengers 1,415 and Rs. 47
Ditto Mds. 4,658 and deducted „ 98
Ditto „ 28
} On account of difference between the approximate and audited figures for the week ended 31st April 1900.

Audited figures up to 31st April 1900.

Abstract of progressive weekly returns of all earnings for 1900 in comparison with 1899.

Week ended.	Period.	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings.	Total.	Per mile of railway.	Train mileage.	
		Number of passengers.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	No.	Rate. Rs. A. P.
1899	13 days of January ...	10,319	9,099	94,726	6,991	54	16,144	205	4,134	3 14 6
1899	Week ended 20th Jan. ...	9,896	4,425	60,658	4,221	13	8,659	110	2,226	3 14 3
1899	„ „ 27th „ ...	10,125	4,975	60,993	4,584	21	9,584	122	2,226	4 4 11
1900	„ „ 3rd Feb. ...	10,625	5,159	56,645	4,132	22	9,313	118	2,226	4 2 11
1900	„ „ 10th „ ...	12,247	5,909	54,624	3,633	23	9,565	121	2,226	4 4 9
1900	„ „ 17th „ ...	13,197	6,444	52,137	4,088	32	10,564	134	2,226	4 11 11
1900	„ „ 24th „ ...	12,335	6,297	45,451	3,954	24	10,275	130	2,226	4 9 10
1900	„ „ 3rd Mar. ...	12,922	6,573	52,791	4,886	23	11,482	146	2,205	5 3 4
1900	„ „ 10th „ ...	13,995	7,103	51,961	3,920	29	11,052	140	2,205	5 0 2
1900	„ „ 17th „ ...	10,993	5,746	50,049	3,784	20	9,570	122	2,343	4 0 10
1900	„ „ 24th „ ...	14,306	6,910	64,526	4,363	33	12,406	158	2,284	5 6 11
1900	„ „ 31st „ ...	13,194	6,782	58,064	3,902	29	10,773	137	2,441	4 6 7
1900	„ „ 7th April ...	13,083	6,991	68,831	4,518	34	11,543	147	2,599	4 7 1
1900	„ „ 14th „ ...	11,092	5,589	58,063	3,774	41	9,404	119	2,441	3 13 8
1900	„ „ 21st „ ...	13,017	6,380	62,555	3,710	47	10,137	129	2,756	3 10 10
1900	„ „ 28th „ ...	12,034	6,184	65,135	4,701	19	10,904	138	2,520	4 5 3
1900	„ „ 5th May ...	12,660	6,680	74,839	4,510	20	11,210	142	2,756	4 1 1
1900	„ „ 12th „ ...	12,388	6,401	76,450	4,710	39	11,150	142	2,678	4 2 7
1900	„ „ 19th „ ...	13,062	6,633	74,846	4,562	40	11,235	143	2,520	4 7 4
1900	„ „ 26th „ ...	12,396	6,247	68,308	4,365	39	10,651	135	2,599	4 1 7
1900	„ „ 2nd June ...	13,217	6,277	60,907	3,927	41	10,245	130	2,993	3 6 9
	Totals up to date ...	266,913	1,33,934	13,11,599	91,299	643	2,25,866	131	52,850	4 4 5

* Audited.

Abstract of progressive weekly returns of all earnings for 1900 in comparison with 1899—concluded. 1899.

EASTERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

(INCLUDING N. B., K.-D., DACCA, AND ASSAM-BEHAR SECTIONS.)

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 9th June 1900 on 842 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (including ferry).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles	
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		
Total traffic for the week ...	255,290	1,28,100 0 0	7,45,500 0	1,11,660 0 0	6,020 0 0	2,45,780 0 0	36,410	30,850
Or per mile of railway ...	303	152 0 0	885 0	133 0 0	1 0 0	286 0 0*	...	...
For previous 22 weeks of half-year†	4,803,313	23,71,624 0 0	2,29,96,398 0	31,05,671 0 0	4,28,257 0 0	59,05,552 0 0	783,415	8,33,255
Total for 23 weeks ...	5,058,603	24,99,724 0 0	2,28,41,898 0	32,17,331 0 0	4,34,277 0 0	61,51,332 0 0	821,845	873,105
COMPARISON.								
Total for corresponding week of previous year	231,627	98,500 0 0	8,04,243 0	1,18,027 0 0	7,834 0 0	2,24,371 0 0	35,084	34,923
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	277	118 0 0	964 0	142 0 0	1 0 0	261 0 0	...	...
Total to corresponding date of previous year	4,870,380	22,85,910 0 0	2,18,11,824 0	29,04,903 0 0	4,02,601 0 0	55,93,805 0 0	806,975	810,539

* Excluding steam-boat earning.
† Audited up to 14th April 1900.

DACCA STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 9th June 1900 on 86 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings.	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles	
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		
Total traffic for the week	23,400	7,970 0 0	12,740 0	1,370 0 0	130 0 0	9,470 0 0	2,525	1,821
Or per mile of railway ...	272	93 0 0	148 0	16 0 0	1 0 0	110 0 0	...	.
For previous 22 weeks of half-year*	539,049	1,70,330 0 0	5,29,723 0	47,751 0 0	9,746 0 0	2,27,827 0 0	51,695	33,176
Total for 23 weeks ..	562,449	1,78,300 0 0	5,42,463 0	49,121 0 0	9,876 0 0	2,37,297 0 0	54,220	34,997
COMPARISON.								
Total for corresponding week of previous year	23,170	6,783 0 0	30,090 0	1,361 0 0	50 0 0	8,194 0 0	2,539	1,491
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	269	79 0 0	350 0	16 0 0	.....	95 0 0	...	..
Total to corresponding date of previous year	555,945	1,70,458 0 0	3,06,943 0	67,684 0 0	12,311 0 0	2,51,453 0 0	56,858	40,056

* Audited up to 14th April 1900.

COOCH BEHAR STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 9th June 1900 on 33·18 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings, including ferry.	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles	
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		
Total traffic for the week	2,060	1,060 0 0	4,430 0	680 0 0	60 0 0	1,800 0 0	414	664
Or per mile of railway	62	32 0 0	134 0	20 0 0	.....	52 0 0‡	.....	.....
For previous 22 weeks of half-year*	47,620	19,911 0 0	1,66,371 0	15,892 0 0	3,350 0 0	39,153 0 0	5,476	19,741
Total for 23 weeks ...	49,680	20,971 0 0	1,70,801 0	16,572 0 0	3,410 0 0	40,953 0 0	5,890	20,405
COMPARISON.								
Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,882	612 0 0	5,884 0	585 0 0	117 0 0	1,314 0 0	214	694
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	56	18 0 0	174 0	17 0 0	1 0 0	36 0 0	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year	38,453	13,644 0 0	1,60,579 0	14,414 0 0	3,300 0 0	31,385 0 0	4,955	16,461

* Audited up to 14th April 1900.
† Includes ballast train-miles 448.
‡ Excluding coaching ferry.

MYMENSINGH-JAGANNATHGANJ RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 9th June 1900 on 53·37 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings.	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	5,210	2,210 0 0	4,020 0	550 0 0	10 0 0	2,770 0 0	1,160	484	1,644†
Average per mile of railway ...	154	42 0 0	75 0	10 0 0	.....	52 0 0	.....	.....	.....
Total for previous 22 weeks of half-year*	190,832	48,400 0 0	3,04,595 0	18,584 0 0	271 0 0	67,255 0 0	23,905	15,267	39,172
Total for 23 weeks ...	190,042	50,610 0 0	3,08,615 0	19,134 0 0	281 0 0	70,025 0 0	25,065	15,751	40,816
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	3,047	763 0 0	1,941 0	105 0 0	1 0 0	869 0 0	320	785	1,105
Average per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	92	23 0 0	59 0	3 0 0	.....	26 0 0	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year	84,462	21,258 0 0	1,45,391 0	5,484 0 0	71 0 0	26,813 0 0	6,471	12,872	19,343

* Audited up to 14th April 1900.
† Includes Ballast train-miles 160.

BRAHMAPUTRA-SULTANPUR RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 9th June 1900 on 47 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings.	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	4,240	1,140 0 0	7,320 0	380 0 0	20 0 0	1,550 0 0	708	820	1,528†
Average per mile of railway ...	90	24 0 0	156 0	8 0 0	1 0 0	33 0 0	.....	.....	.....
Total for previous 22 weeks of half-year*	64,565	18,532 0 0	4,66,368 0	17,360 0 0	623 0 0	36,515 0 0	8,818	21,552	30,370
Total for 23 weeks	68,805	19,672 0 0	4,73,688 0	17,740 0 0	653 0 0	38,065 0 0	9,526	22,372	31,898
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,854	549 0 0	5,078 0	278 0 0	6 0 0	833 0 0	176	540	725
Average per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	75	22 0 0	229 0	11 0 0	.....	33 0 0	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year	17,270	4,968 0 0	62,899 0	3,203 0 0	77 0 0	8,268 0 0	1,623	5,991	7,614

* Audited up to 14th April 1900.
† Includes Ballast train-miles 520.

BENGAL CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 2nd June 1900 on 139 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings.	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	34,987	13,658 0 0	93,250 0	8,233 0 0	41 0 0	21,932 0 0	4,550	3,142	7,692
Average per mile of railway	269	105 0 0†	671 0	59 0 0	.....	164 0 0	.....	.....	.....
Total for previous 21 weeks of half-year*	710,766	2,76,401 0 0	18,60,432 0	1,43,981 0 0	61,517 0 0	4,81,899 0 0	97,290	62,188	159,478
Total for 22 weeks ...	745,753	2,90,059 0 0	19,53,682 0	1,52,214 0 0	61,558 0 0	5,03,831 0 0	1,01,840	65,330	167,170
Comparison.									
Total corresponding week of previous year	36,629	12,642 0 0	55,728 0	4,097 0 0	534 0 0	17,273 0 0	5,447	2,323	7,770
Average of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	293	101 0 0	446 0	33 0 0	4 0 0	138 0 0	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year	745,464	2,84,381 0 0	14,64,907 0	1,00,396 0 0	64,133 0 0	4,48,909 0 0	111,978	51,135	163,113

* Audited up to week ending 31st April 1900.
† Coaching traffic calculated on 130 miles only.

BENGAL AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ending 9th June 1900 on (a)1,202 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated), including steam-boat.	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles 201.		
	Number of passengers.	Receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			
Total traffic for the week on (a)1,202 miles open	185,650	79,830	8,00,660	1,08,100	20,310	(b)2,03,240	26,937	(c)82,874	5,[illegible]
Or per mile of railway (d) ...	150·32	66·94	665·62	89·93	16·90	175·77	.....	.....	[illegible]
For previous 21½ weeks of half-year (e)	3,269,648	13,64,233	1,70,13,896	22,72,072	3,90,264	40,26,669	595,382	728,179	1,323,[illegible]
Total for 22½ weeks ...	3,455,298	14,44,063	1,78,13,976	23,80,172	4,10,574	42,34,849	622,319	761,053	1,383,[illegible]
Comparison									
Total for corresponding week of previous year on 1,982 miles open	198,197	72,173	7,80,237	1,04,583	21,590	1,98,346	28,170	(f)85,114	[illegible]
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	163·18	66·70	721·11	96·63	19·89	183·22	.....	.....	...
Total to corresponding date of previous year	3,138,350	12,48,109	57,54,820	20,55,090	4,12,756	37,15,955	651,261	703,912	1,36[illegible]

(a) 44·11 miles of the Hajipur-Katihar extensions opened for goods traffic from 1st April 1900.
(b) Increase due to increased mileage.
(c) Includes 3,520 miles of ballast trains run on open line.
(d) This has been worked out on the actual mileage opened for coaching and goods traffic respectively, and for other earnings the total mileage has been taken.
(e) Includes audited figures up to week ending 21st April 1900.
(f) " 3,960 miles of ballast trains run on open line.

SEGOWLIE-RAKSAUL BRANCH RAILWAY.

(Worked by the B. & N.-W. Railway.)

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ending 9th June 1900 on 18 miles open

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles 201.		
	Passengers carried.	Receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
	No.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			
Total traffic for the week on 18 miles open	1,173	293	29,787	1,368	9	(a)1,669	108	147	[illegible]
Or per mile of railway	65·17	16·22	1,654·83	76·00	0·50	92·72	.....	.....	-
For previous 21½ weeks of half-year (b)	26,289	5,096	2,32,416	7,280	282	12,756	3,567	2,631	[illegible]
Total for 22½ weeks ...	29,462	5,388	2,62,203	8,648	291	14,427	3,672	2,778	[illegible]
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year on 18 miles open	1,046	206	10,759	286	4	500	370	134	[illegible]
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	58·11	11·57	597·72	15·96	0·24	27·77	.....	.....	-
Total to corresponding date of previous year	14,906	3,430	1,34,803	3,743	82	7,305	5,442	2,638	[illegible]

(a) Increase due to development of goods traffic.
(b) Includes audited figures up to week ending 21st April 1900.

SEGOWLIE-RAKSAUL BRANCH RAILWAY.

(Worked by the B. & N.-W. Railway.)

Audited Return of Traffic for week ending 21st April 1900 on 18 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles 201.		
	Passengers carried.	Receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
	No.	Rs. A. P.	Mds.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week on 18 miles open	1,350	211 0 0	14,205	833 5 0	8 2 0	557 7 0	141	111	[illegible]
Or per mile of railway	75·00	11 11 7	789·17	18 12 9	0 7 2	30 15 6	.....	.....	[illegible]
For previous 14½ weeks of half-year	19,980	3,676 8 9	1,42,451	4,835 0 0	282 1 0	8,293 9 9	2,464	1,320	[illegible]
Total for 15½ weeks ...	21,330	3,887 8 9	1,56,656	4,663 5 0	290 3 0	8,841 0 9	2,605	1,461	[illegible]
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding period of previous year on 18 miles open	878	157 7 6	11,226	403 14 0	3 8 0	629 13 6	370	(a)633	[illegible]
Per mile of railway corresponding period of previous year ...	48·78	8 12 0	627·11	26 0 9	0 3 1	34 15 10	.....	.....	[illegible]
Total to corresponding date of previous year	7,845	1,320 1 2	63,676	2,026 11 0	20 9 0	3,386 5 2	2,807	1,781	[illegible]

(a) Includes 498 miles of ballast trains run.

ASSAM-BENGAL RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 2nd June 1900 on 396 miles open for all descriptions of Traffic and additional 41 miles for goods and parcels traffic only.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
traffic for the week ...	28,492	16,449 0 0	1,70,519 0	9,580 0 0	626 0 0	26,664 0 0	3,672	7,923	11,595
mile of railway ...	71·95	41·54	390·20	21·94	1·43	61·91	9·27	18·13	27·40
previous 21 weeks of half-r	664,092	4,12,730 0 0	39,92,806 0	2,65,334 0 0	22,286 0 0	7,00,350 0 0	74,149	164,458	238,607
Total for 22 weeks* ...	692,584	4,29,179 0 0	41,63,325 0	2,74,923 0 0	22,912 0 0	7,27,014 0 0	77,821	172,381	250,202
COMPARISON.									
for corresponding week previous year ...	27,650	16,287 0 0	2,61,775 0	12,166 0 0	507 0 0	28,990 0 0	3,563	8,074	11,637
mile of railway correspond. week of previous year ...	70·08	41·13	664·56	27·96	1·17	70·26	9·00	18·65	27·65
to corresponding date of vious year	693,261	4,52,287 0 0	58,33,457 0	2,42,567 0 0	16,502 0 0	7,11,356 0 0	84,316	190,104	274,420

* Includes audited figures for week ending 14th April 1900.

FINANCIAL YEAR.

Approximate Statement of Gross Receipts of the Assam-Bengal Railway.

Receipts for week ending 2nd June 1900.			Receipts for week ending 3rd June 1899.			Total receipts from 1st April 1900 to 2nd June 1900.			Total receipts from 1st April 1899 to 3rd June 1899.			Total increase in 1900.	Total decrease in 1900.
Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked per week.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked per week.		
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.			Rs.		Rs.	
37	26,664	64·91	433	28,990	70·26	437	2,76,566	.....	453	2,65,654	.....	10,912	.....

DARJEELING-HIMALAYAN RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Approximate earnings for the week ending 9th June 1900	19,554	0	0
Ditto for the corresponding period of 1899	15,266	0	0
Increase	4,288	0	0
Receipts per mile for the week ending 9th June 1900	383	6	7
Ditto for the corresponding period of 1899	299	5	4
Increase	84	1	3
Receipts from 1st January to 9th June 1900	3,59,553	0	0
Ditto for the corresponding period of 1899	3,27,230	0	0
Increase	32,323	0	0

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CONTENTS.

	Page.
ADMINISTRATION Report of the Bengal Meteorological Department for 1899-1900	943
Resolution on the working of the Eden Sanitarium and Hospital for the year 1899	951
Weather and Crop Report for the week ending 25th June 1900	953
Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Alipore Observatory from 17th to 23rd June 1900	957
Vital Statistics of the Districts of Bengal for the month of April 1900	958
Areas leased for Irrigation up to end of April 1900 ...	960
STATEMENT showing heights over mean sea-level and low water in the Rivers Ganges, Bhagirathi, Jalangi and Brahmaputra for the month of April 1900	961
Abstract statement showing Tollage on Canals in Bengal classed as Major and Minor works for the month of April 1900	962
Circular and Eastern Canals for the week ending Saturday, the 23rd June 1900	963
Bengal and North-Western Railway for the month of January 1900	964
Weekly return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways ...	966

ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE BENGAL METEOROLOGICAL DEPARTMENT FOR 1899-1900.

THE following report is published for general information.

F. A. SLACKE,

The 21st June 1900. *Offg. Secretary to the Government of Bengal.*

I HAVE been in charge of the Bengal Meteorological Department during the whole of the past year.

2. On the 31st March 1900 the number of observatories under my direct control was 47, *i.e.*, one more than on the same date last year. The increase is due to the establishment of a third-class observatory at Purulia, the head-quarters station of the district of Manbhum.

3. There were thus 6 second-class observatories, recording observations at 8 A.M., 10 A.M., and 4 P.M.; 37 third-class observatories, recording one set of observations at 8 A.M., and 4 voluntary observatories, three of which record observations at 8 A.M. only, and one, viz., Shortt's Island, at 8 A.M., 10 A.M., and 4 P.M.

4. The following table gives the names and distribution of these 47 observatories:—

Second-class observatories.	Third-class observatories.		Voluntary observatories.
1	2		3
Chittagong. Darbhanga. Darjeeling. False Point. Hazaribagh. Saugor Island.	Arrah. Balasore. Bankura. Barisal. Berhampore. Bhagalpur. Bogra. Burdwan. Buxar. Chaibassa. Chapra. Comilla. Cuttack. Dehri. Dinajpur. Faridpur. Gaya. Jalpaiguri. Jessore.	Krishnagar. Malda. Midnapore. Motihari. Muzaffarpur. Mymensingh. Narayanganj. Naya Dumka Noakhali Pamban (in Madras). Patna. Puri. Purnea. Rampur Boalia. Ranchi. Raniganj. Rangpur. Sirajganj.	Cooch Behar. Daltonganj. Purulia. Shortt's Island.

5. As stated in previous administration reports, weather telegrams from certain stations in Assam, Madras, Burma, &c., named below were received by me throughout the year for publication in the weather report issued by me. In the case of the Assam stations, viz., Dhubri, Sibsagar, and Silchar, telegrams were received during the monsoon period only, viz., May to October, for inclusion in the weather report, and for the rest of the year on post-card form for publication in the Bengal monthly meteorological table:—

OBSERVATORIES SITUATED IN—

Assam.	Bengal.	Ceylon.	Burma.	Madras.
1	2	3	4	5
Dhubri. Sibsagar. Silchar.	Alipore.	Colombo. Trincomalee.	Akyab Bassein. Diamond Island. Moulmein. Rangoon. Tavoy.	Coconada. Cuddalore. Gopalpur. Masulipatam. Nellore. Negapatam. Madras. Vizagapatam.

6. *Inspection of Observatories.*—Eight observatories were inspected during the past year. The following table gives the names of the stations inspected, the date of inspection, &c.:—

Station.	Date of inspection.	Inspected by—
1	2	3
Bogra ...	25th and 26th November	Mr. C. Gaetane, an officer of the India Meteorological Office.
Cuttack ...	29th January ...	Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India.
Chaibassa ...	30th and 31st January ...	Mr. C. Gaetane.
Dinajpur ...	16th and 17th November	Ditto.
Jalpaiguri ...	22nd and 23rd November	Ditto.
Puri ...	31st January ...	Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India.
Purnea ...	19th and 20th November	Mr. C. Gaetane.
Rangpur ...	29th and 30th October ...	Ditto.

All the observers have been well spoken of, more especially those at Cuttack and Puri, who have been highly praised by Mr. Eliot.

7. *Second-class observatories.*—None of these were inspected during the past year; but judging from the observations submitted, all the observers did good work. Darjeeling requires special mention, as during the past year great improvement has taken place under Mr. Gardner, a Government pensioner and the steward of St. Paul's School, Darjeeling. The observations throughout the year were accurate, and the various returns were submitted with care and punctuality.

8. *Third class observatories.*—The observers at *Berhampore*, *Bhagalpur*, *Bogra*, *Burdwan*, *Cuttack*, *Dinajpur*, *Krishnagar*, *Malda*, *Narayanganj*, *Patna*, *Puri*, *Raniganj*, and *Ranchi* submitted accurate observations throughout the year. The observations received from *Barisal* have greatly improved. With the exception of *Faridpur*, *Rangpur*, *Purnea*, and *Motihari*, all other observers did good work. The most neglected observatory was *Purnea*, where the observer, who is a Civil Hospital Assistant, seems to be most careless in his work. This observatory was inspected on the 19th and 20th November 1899, and it is much to be regretted that the observer did not benefit by the inspection.

9. *Voluntary observatories.*—In my administration report for 1898-99 I remarked that the observations taken at *Shortt's Island* by Mr. W. D'Crutz were not so accurate as those of Mr. Tasker, who resigned in December 1898, and I expressed a hope that the accuracy would improve with practice. It gives me pleasure to note that the observations have considerably improved during the past year and the thanks of the Department are due to Mr. D'Crutz for the trouble he has taken in continuing the observations started by Mr. Tasker. Very accurate observations were received from *Cooch Behar* and *Daltonganj*.

The observatory at *Purulia* was started on the 1st August 1899. The thermometer shed is in front of the district jail; the barometer is in the office-room of the Superintendent of the jail, and the wind instruments have been fixed to the highest part of the parapet over the doorway leading to the jail. The exposure of the instruments is all that could be desired. During the first few months after its establishment, the observations submitted were untrustworthy, more especially those of the barometer and anemometer. This was chiefly due to the observer being new to the work. I endeavoured to have the

observatory inspected with a view to test the condition of the instruments and to train the observer, but the Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India refused to sanction the necessary travelling expenses of an inspecting officer. The observations have since improved, though not to the extent desirable.

10. A new thermometer shed was erected at Jalpaiguri on a site free from the influence of the newly-erected two-storied telegraph-office building, alluded to in paragraph 4 of my last administration report, and the thermometers were removed to the new shed on the 28th July 1899.

11. The position of the Malda observatory has never been satisfactory. It became even less so owing to the erection of a hut and to the planting of trees close to the shed, which is situated in the Malda hospital grounds. I have therefore arranged for the erection of a new thermometer shed in the circuit-house compound on a site selected by the local authorities (which is believed to be good) and not far from the old site.

12. The following observers were granted special awards by the Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India for storm observations, &c., taken during the past year :—

Station.	Amount.	Station.	Amount.
1	2	3	4
	Rs.		Rs.
Burdwan	3	Saugor Island	2-8
Puri	2	Shortt's „	60
Purnea	1	Pamban	21
Rampur Boalia ...	3-8		

13. *Work at and inspection of rain-gauge stations.*—The number of rain-gauge stations on the 31st March 1900 was 355, *i.e.*, 6 stations more than on the corresponding date in 1899. The increase is due to the establishment of the following stations :—

(1) Budge-Budge ... ... 24-Parganas district.
(2) Tala ... ... Khulna „
(3) Deo ... ... Gaya „
(4) Bano ... ... } Ranchi „
(5) Kurdeg ... ... }
(6) Hiranpur ... ... Sonthal Parganas „

14. Considerable activity was shown by the local officers in certain districts in the inspection of rain-gauges during the past year. Two hundred and twelve visits of inspection were made, and it is satisfactory to note that on the whole the rain-gauges were found in good condition, the rainfall records properly kept, and the rain-registering officers well acquainted with their work.

15. The following table shows the distribution of the 355 rainfall-stations in the various districts in Bengal as it stood on 31st March

1900 and the number of stations inspected in each district during the past year:—

District.	Number of rain-gauge stations.	Number of rain-gauge stations inspected.	District.	Number of rain-gauge stations.	Number of rain-gauge stations inspected.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Burdwan	5	Nil	Chittagong Hill Tracts ...	2	Nil
Birbhum	6	1	Patna	6	1
Bankura	10	2	Gaya	10	4
Midnapore	8	1	Shahabad	14	Nil
Hooghly	3	1	Saran	9	Nil
Howrah	3	1	Champaran	5	3
24-Parganas	9	5	Muzaffarpur	7	2
Nadia	5	4	Darbhanga	5	Nil
Murshidabad	9	Nil	Monghyr	10	6
Jessore	5	5	Bhagalpur	8	2
Khulna	12	5	Purnea	7	4
Rajshahi	6	5	Malda	4	1
Dinajpur	10	9	Sonthal Parganas ..	20	8
Jalpaiguri	6	1	Cuttack	9	2
Darjeeling	7	1	Balasore	7	Nil
Cooch Behar	5	Nil	Puri ...	9	3
Rangpur	8	1	Hazaribagh	6	4
Bogra	4	2	Ranchi	11	3
Pabna	2	2	Palamau	10	2
Dacca	5	1	Manbhum	7	6
Mymensingh	10	5	Singhbhum	7	1
Faridpur	3	Nil	Orissa Tributary Mahals ...	10	4
Backerganj	7	2	Tibet	1	Nil
Hill Tippera	1	Nil			
Tippera	8	6			
Noakhali	7	7			
Chittagong	7	1			

16. From the above table, it will be seen that no rain-gauges in the Burdwan, Murshidabad, Cooch Behar, Faridpur, Hill Tippera, Chittagong Hill Tracts, Shahabad, Saran, Darbhanga, and Balasore districts were inspected during the past year, while in the districts of Bankura, Midnapore, Khulna, Jalpaiguri, Darjeeling, Rangpur, Dacca, Backerganj, Chittagong, Gaya, Shahabad, Muzaffarpur, Bhagalpur, Malda, Sonthal Parganas, Cuttack, Puri, Ranchi, and Singhbhum nearly half or more than half of the number of stations were not visited.

17. Hitherto rain-gauges and measure glasses were supplied to the rain-registering officers by the Mathematical Instrument Office of the Survey of India Department on indents countersigned by the Collector of the district concerned and the Meteorological Reporter, Bengal. This practice was found to entail considerable delay at times in the supply of rain-gauges, etc.; and to effect an improvement in this direction, an arrangement has been sanctioned by the Government of India, by which all rain-gauges, measure glasses and receiving bottles are now supplied by this office. A number of instruments of each kind are obtained on loan from the Mathematical Instrument Office, and whenever the breakage of a measure glass is reported, or when a rain-gauge is required to be replaced, new instruments are immediately supplied, and an indent signed by the District Officer is forwarded to the Superintendent, Mathematical Instrument Department, to enable him to raise the necessary debits against the District Officers for the realization of the cost of the instruments supplied in the usual way. This arrangement has worked satisfactorily during the year under review.

18. *Departmental reports.*—The short annual report on the meteorology of Bengal in the year 1898, with two maps illustrating the actual and percentage rainfall, was prepared and submitted to the Government of Bengal on the 28th July 1899 for incorporation in the Bengal Administration Report.

At the instance of the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, Bengal, the Government of Bengal ordered the preparation of this report (which had hitherto

been prepared in July or August) in March in future. The report for 1899 was therefore prepared in March, and an advance copy sent to the Inspector-General on the 13th March 1900. The report for 1899 was submitted to the Government of Bengal on the 30th March 1900.

The report on the meteorology of Bengal for the monsoon season of 1899 was prepared and submitted to Government with the usual number of illustrative charts prepared by hand. It was submitted to the Government of Bengal on the 2nd January 1900.

The monthly rainfall table of Bengal and the meteorological table of Bengal and Assam continued to be published in the *Calcutta Gazette*.

The charts showing the distribution of actual rainfall, the variation from the normal, and the percentage rainfall in Bengal were prepared by hand during the monsoon season, viz., May to October 1899, and submitted to the Government of Bengal and the Sanitary Commissioner for Bengal about the middle of every month.

The Bay of Bengal and Bengal daily weather report, dealing with the observations taken at 66 meteorological observatories, was published from 1st May to 31st October. It was then replaced by the Bay of Bengal report, dealing with observations taken at 28 stations, which report was published during the rest of the year. Both the reports were published daily, including Sundays and holidays, and were delivered to the subscribers in Calcutta between 11 and 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

19. The daily flag-signal message to Saugor Island and the daily weather telegram to the Port authorities at Madras, Akyab, Rangoon, Moulmein, Negapatam, Coconada, Portonovo, Cuddalore, and Colombo were continued throughout the year. This weather telegram was sent to the Port Officer, Chittagong, from 16th May to 15th November as usual.

20. The system of forwarding meteorological information from the pilot-brigs at the Sandheads by flag hoists and that of forwarding a telegraphic summary of the weather experienced by Commanders of the steamers of the British India Steam Navigation Company during their voyages from Madras to Rangoon, Calcutta to Rangoon, etc., have been continued

21. The thanks of the Department are due to the tea and indigo-planters, to the Moravian Missionaries at Pedong, and to Mr. Montgomery of Yatung (in Tibet), who have kindly sent rainfall returns during the past year, also to the Surveyor-General, Ceylon, for sending meteorological observations taken at Colombo and Trincomalee for the daily weather report, and to Messrs. Mackinnon, Mackenzie and Company, the Agents of the British India Steam Navigation Company, for allowing the Commanders of their vessels to telegraph the summary of the weather experienced during their voyages.

22. Warnings of expected rainfall were sent to—

The Traffic Manager, East Coast Railway.
The Engineer-in-Chief, East Coast Railway.
The Superintending Engineer, Orissa Circle, Cuttack.
The Executive Engineer, Jajpur Division, Akhoyapada.
Ditto, Balasore Division, Balasore.
The Proof Officer, Balasore.
The Superintendent of Telegraphs, Bengal Division.

23. Information of the occurrence of heavy rainfall at certain stations in Bengal was sent by telegram to the District Engineer, Roopnarain district, Bengal-Nagpur Railway, at Kola, and to the Sub-Engineer, Dehri Workshops.

24. *Storm Signals.*—The revised scheme of storm signals for general use, except on the river Hooghly, which was brought into operation from 1st April 1898, and under which arrangement the ports at Puri, False Point, and Chittagong were provided with the larger set of signals, and those at Narayanganj, Balasore, and Chandbali with the smaller set of signals, worked satisfactorily.

25. The dates of the principal storms and barometric depressions occurring during the past year are given in the first of the two following tables, and

the action taken in the matter of issuing storm warnings and hoisting storm signals is indicated in the second of these tables:—

Table giving a brief statement of the storms which affected the Bay of Bengal Coasts during the year 1899-1900.

Number of storm.	Period of depression or storm.	Character of storm.	Coast affected.
1	2	3	4
1	May 1st to 4th ...	There were signs of disturbance in the Andaman Sea during the last days of April, and on the 1st of May the centre of a small cyclonic storm of some severity was near Diamond Island, moving northwards. The total area affected by the storm was small, but within that area the gradient was steep, and there were strong winds with rough sea.	Burma and Arakan coasts.
2	August 10th and 11th ...	Barometric depression, which formed over the north of the Bay about the beginning of the second week of August, and moved in an almost due westerly direction towards the Orissa coast, and before crossing the coast became fairly well defined with a rather steep gradient towards the south and east.	Orissa and Bengal coasts.
3	September 21st to 24th ...	Cyclonic storm of moderate severity, which began about the 18th, probably in the south of the Bay, and moving northwards crossed the coast into Bengal near Saugor Island. The most noteworthy feature of the disturbance was connected with the rainfall in its being unusually heavy in parts of the track of the central area.	Ditto.
4	October 14th to 16th ...	Barometric depression, which appeared off the coast of the Circars on the 14th, and moving almost parallel to the coast line was in the north-west angle of the Bay on the morning of the 15th, and in East Bengal on the 16th, after which it rapidly filled up.	Circars and Orissa coasts.
5	October 23rd to 27th ...	This depression began in the extreme south-west of the Bay on the 22nd. The main feature of the disturbance, while it was in the neighbourhood of the Madras coast, was the heavy rainfall, especially at Negapatam, which received about 25 inches; and it is possible that this remained the most important feature throughout its movement northwards. But the strong winds at Diamond Island between the 26th and 30th show that squally or stormy weather probably prevailed for some days in the south and south-east of the Bay. Only a shallow depression reached the north of the Bay, and crossed the coast between Saugor Island and Chittagong on the 27th.	Coromandel and Circars coasts.
6	November 12th ...	A cyclonic storm of small extent, but of great severity crossed the Madras Coast near Negapatam in the early part of the day. The part of the coast affected by the storm extended about ten miles on either side of that port; and the time during which hurricane winds lasted was about three hours.	

Table showing the action taken by the Bengal Meteorological Office in warning the coasts affected by the storms enumerated in the previous table.

Storm number.	Hoisting of storm signals.			Warning of ports by cautionary telegrams.	
	Ports ordered to hoist signals.	When hoisted.	When lowered.	Ports warned by cautionary telegrams.	Time and date of despatch of cautionary telegrams.
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Calcutta	Noon of 4th May ...	11-35 A.M. of 5th May.	Calcutta* ...	10-55 A.M. of 4th May.
	Budge-Budge ...	11-30 A.M. of 4th May ...	Noon of ditto.	False Point ...	10-30 A.M. of ditto.
	Mud Point ...	12-10 P.M. of ditto ...	11-30 A.M. of ditto.	Chandbali ...	10-35 A.M. of ditto.
	Diamond Harbour	12-5 P.M. of ditto .	11-25 A.M. of ditto.	Balasore ...	Ditto of ditto.
	Saugor Island ...	Noon of ditto ...	Ditto of ditto.	Puri	10-30 A.M. of ditto.
	False Point ...	Signal not hoisted, as there were no vessels in port. Order to hoist signal was sent at 10-30 A.M. of 4th and to lower at 10-22 A.M. of 5th May.		Chittagong ...	9-50 A.M. of 3rd; 10-30 A.M. of 4th May.
				Bassein ...	10-20 A.M. of 2nd; 9-50 A.M. of 3rd May.
	Chandbali ...	11 A.M. of 4th May ...	11 A.M. of 5th May.	Rangoon ...	Ditto ditto.
	Balasore .	1-15 P.M. of ditto ...	2 P.M. of ditto.	Moulmein ...	Ditto ditto.
	Puri	Noon of ditto ...	12-40 P.M. of ditto.	Cavoy ...	10-22 A.M. of 2nd; 10 A.M. of 3rd May.
	Chittagong ...	12-40 P.M. of ditto ..	11-55 A.M. of ditto.	Akyab ...	10-27 A.M. of 2nd; 9-50 A.M. of 3rd; 10-40 A.M. of 4th May.

* In column 5 of the above table "Calcutta", indicates both the Port Officer, Calcutta, and the Deputy Director, Indian Marine, Government Dockyard, Kidderpore, Calcutta.

Storm number.	Hoisting of storm signals.			Warning of ports by cautionary telegrams.	
	Ports ordered to hoist signals.	When hoisted.	When lowered.	Ports warned by cautionary telegrams.	Time and date of despatch of cautionary telegrams.
1	2	3	4	5	6
2	Calcutta	11-35 A.M. of 10th August	11 P.M. of 10th August.	Calcutta* ...	10-27 A.M. of 10th August.
	Budge-Budge ...	11-20 A.M. of ditto ...	5-15 A.M. of 11th August.	False Point ...	6-15 A.M. of ditto.
	Mud Point ...	Ditto of ditto ...	Ditto ditto.	Chandbali ...	Ditto of ditto.
	Diamond Harbour	11-30 A.M. of ditto ...	6 A.M. of ditto.	Balasore ...	Ditto of ditto.
	Saugor Island ...	11-10 A.M. of ditto ...	5-30 A.M. of ditto.	Puri	Ditto of ditto.
	False Point ...	Signal not hoisted, as there were no vessels in port. Order to hoist signal was sent at 9-55 A.M. and to lower at 5-35 P.M. of 10th August.		Gopalpur ...	6-15 A.M., 10-20 A.M., and 8-45 P.M. of 10th August.
				Bimlipatam ...	10-20 A.M., and 8-45 P.M. of 10th August.
				Vizagapatam ...	Ditto ditto.
				Coconada ...	Ditto ditto.
3	Chandbali ...	No record kept.		Calcutta* ...	6-15 A.M. of 22nd September.
	Balasore	1 P.M. of 10th August	8 A.M. of 11th August.	False Point ...	10-25 A.M. of 21st; 6-5 A.M. and 10-30 A.M. of 22nd; 10-22 A.M. of 23rd September.
	Puri	11-27 A.M. of ditto ...	6-25 A.M. of ditto.	Chandbali ...	10-25 A.M. of 21st; 6 A.M. and 10-30 A.M. of 22nd; 10-22 A.M. of 23rd September.
	Calcutta ...	8-10 A.M. of 22nd Sept. ...	5-45 P.M. of 23rd Sept.	Balasore ...	Ditto ditto.
	Budge-Budge ...	6-47 A.M. of ditto ...	3-40 P.M. of ditto.	Puri ...	10-25 A.M. of 21st; 6-5 A.M. and 10-30 A.M. of 22nd; 10-22 A.M. of 23rd September.
	Mud Point ...	7-20 A.M. of ditto ...	3-42 P.M. of ditto.	Gopalpur ...	10-25 A.M. of 21st; 10-30 A.M. of 22nd; 10-22 A.M. of 23rd September.
	Diamond Harbour	6-40 A.M. of ditto ...	3-45 P.M. of ditto.	Chittagong ...	Ditto ditto.
	Saugor Island ...	7-15 A.M. of ditto ...	3-40 P.M. of ditto.		
	False Point ...	Signal not hoisted, as there were no vessels in port. Order to hoist signal was sent at 6 A.M. of 23nd and to lower at 2-27 P.M. of 23rd September.			
	Chandbali ...	6-26 A.M. of 22nd Sept. ...	No record kept.		
	Balasore ...	2 P.M. of ditto ...	5-45 P.M. of 23rd Sept.		
	Puri ...	8-0 A.M. of ditto ..	4-40 P.M. of ditto.		
4	Calcutta ...	5-45 A.M. of 15th October	6-30 A.M. of 16th October.	Calcutta* ...	3-30 A.M. of 15th and 5-35 A.M. of 16th October.
	Budge-Budge ...	4-15 A.M. of ditto ...	4-30 A.M. of ditto.	Gopalpur ...	9-45 A.M. of 14th and 10-18 A.M. of 15th October.
	Mud Point ...	4-25 A.M. of ditto ...	4-45 A.M. of ditto.	Bimlipatam ...	Ditto ditto.
	Diamond Harbour	5 A.M. of ditto ...	4-30 A.M. of ditto.	Vizagapatam ...	Ditto ditto.
	Saugor Island ...	4-5 A.M. of ditto ...	4-35 A.M. of ditto.	Coconada ...	Ditto ditto.
	False Point ...	Signal not hoisted, as there were no vessels in port. Order to hoist signal was sent at 3-15 A.M. of 15th and to lower at 3-27 A.M. of 16th October.		Masulipatam ...	Ditto ditto.
	Chandbali ...	6-45 A.M. of 15th October	6-55 A.M. of 16th October.	Calcutta ...	10-55 and 11 A.M. (a) of 27th; 9-57 A.M. (b) of 28th October.
	Balasore ...	6 A.M. of ditto ...	6 A.M. of ditto.	False Point ...	10-35 A.M. of 26th; 9-40 A.M. of 27th; 9-40 A.M. of 28th October.
	Puri ...	7-43 A.M. of ditto ...	7-40 P.M. of ditto.	Chandbali ...	9-40 A.M. of 27th; 9-40 A.M. of 28th October.
5	Calcutta	10-30 A.M. of 27th October.	10-45 A.M. of 28th October.	Balasore ...	Ditto ditto.
	Budge-Budge ...	11-50 A.M. of ditto .	10-30 A.M. of ditto.	Puri ...	10-35 A.M. of 26th; 9-40 A.M. of 27th; 9-40 A.M. of 28th October.
	Mud Point ...	10-35 A.M. of ditto ..	10-38 A.M. of ditto.	Akyab ...	10-27 A.M. of 27th; 9-45 A.M. of 28th October.
	Diamond Harbour	10-30 A.M. of ditto ..	10-15 A.M. of ditto.	Chittagong ...	9-40 A.M. of 27th; 9-40 A.M. of 28th October.
	Saugor Island ...	10-21 A.M. of ditto ...	10-23 A.M. of ditto.	Gopalpur ...	10-35 A.M. of 26th; 10-30 A.M. of 27th; 9-45 A.M. of 28th October.
	False Point ...	Signal not hoisted, as there were no vessels in port. Order to hoist signal was sent at 9-40 A.M. of 27th and to lower at 9-40 A.M. of 28th October.		Bimlipatam ...	10-35 A.M. of 26th; 10-30 A.M. of 27th; 9-45 A.M. of 28th October.
	Chandbali ...	10-50 A.M. of 27th October	11 A.M. of 28th October.	Vizagapatam ...	Ditto ditto.
	Balasore ...	2 P.M. of ditto ...	2 P.M. of ditto.	Coconada ...	11-10 A.M. of 25th; 10-20 A.M. of 26th; 10-30 A.M. of 27th; 9-45 A.M. of 28th October.
	Puri ...	1-20 P.M. of 26th October	Noon of ditto.	Masulipatam ...	Ditto ditto.
	Chittagong ...	11-20 A.M. of 27th ditto	11-20 A.M. of ditto.	Madras ...	11-10 A.M. of 25th; 10-25 A.M. of 26th October.
				Negapatam ...	12-50 P.M. of 23rd; 10-25 A.M. of 24th; 11-5 A.M. of 25th; 10-20 A.M. of 26th October.
				Tuticorin ...	Ditto ditto.
				Pamban ...	Ditto ditto.
6	.....	.....	.....	No warnings issued.	

* In column 5 of the above table "Calcutta" indicates both the Port Officer, Calcutta, and the Deputy Director, Indian Marine, Government Dockyard, Kidderpore, Calcutta.

(a) To Deputy Port Conservator, Calcutta.
(b) To ditto ditto, and to Port Officer, Calcutta, and Deputy Director, Indian Marine, Kidderpore.

Office accommodation and office establishment.

By order of Government, my office was removed from 5, Russell Street to 4, Camac Street on the 1st October 1899.

As in past years, I have to report that all members of my office staff have worked satisfactorily.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE,
BENGAL;
The 31st May 1900.

C. LITTLE,
Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

RESOLUTION ON THE WORKING OF THE EDEN SANITARIUM AND HOSPITAL FOR THE YEAR 1899.

MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT.—MEDICAL.

Darjeeling, the 21st June 1900.

RESOLUTION—No. 1030T.—M.

READ—

The report on the working of the Eden Sanitarium and Hospital for the year 1899.

Read also—

The report for the year 1898 and the Resolution recorded upon it.

The title of the Institution was during the year changed from Eden Sanitarium to Eden Sanitarium and Hospital—a name which shows more clearly the present object of the Institution. A hospital block is under construction, and a part of the present buildings has been set aside for hospital cases and is kept open all the year round. This alteration in character accounts for the increase in the death-rate from ·80 to 2·8. The number of operations was only 84, but when the new operating rooms are completed there will no doubt be an increase in the number of important cases sent here for operation.

Though the buildings escaped unhurt from the cyclone of September last, considerable damage was done to the grounds. The total admissions were larger than last year, and would no doubt have been still higher but for the interruption of communication and the feeling of insecurity caused by the storm.

The total number of admissions during the past ten years is shown in the following table:—

ADMISSIONS.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Patients	316	356	370	328	314	347	362	356	376	352
Relatives and attendants ...	86	151	44	31	35	73	102	57	40	76
Total ...	402	507	414	359	349	420	464	413	416	428

The number of residents in each class during the past four years is shown in the statement below:—

CLASS.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.
First class ...	47	37	62	68
Intermediate class ...	82	95	72	56
Second class ...	152	146	163	145
Third class ...	183	135	119	159
Total ...	464	413	416	428

There were 296 adult persons treated and 58 children, or a decrease of 24 compared with the total number of the preceding year. The daily average number of patients was 38·64 against 42·62 in the previous year. Debility and malarial fever were the most common complaints, and accounted for 70 and 66 admissions respectively.

Seven free beds were maintained during the year, four of which were for the benefit of patients sent up from the Calcutta hospitals and were paid for by the Institution. The other three are supported by memorial funds and are specially reserved for children. In addition, the Superintendent has Rs. 500 placed at his disposal for this purpose. There is still, however, plenty of room for public charity to supplement and extend this most useful form of help.

The total income of the Institution amounted to Rs 36,800 against Rs. 37,882 in 1898. The expenses decreased from Rs. 36,774 to Rs. 34,398, thus leaving a larger profit than last year. In spite of heavy expenditure necessitated by the landslip, the financial condition of the Institution is promising. The average daily cost per patient declined from Re. 1-8 to Re. 1-6, owing no doubt to the larger number of third class patients, for whose comfort many improvements have been made.

The Lieutenant-Governor is glad to learn that the superior establishment of the Institution performed their duties satisfactorily. His acknowledgments are due to the Superintendent and to the Committee of Management for the efficient working of the Sanitarium and Hospital during the year.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

E. N. BAKER,

Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

WEATHER AND CROP REPORT.

For the week ending the 25th June, 1900.

Burdwan.—Rainfall at Sadar 1·78, Kalna 1·12, Katwa ·62, Raniganj ·03. Weather cloudy and hot. Sowing of *aus* and *aman* rice continues. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs. ch.	
Sadar	13 0	per rupee.
Kalna	12-13	
Katwa	13 0	
Raniganj	13 0	

Birbhum.—Rainfall at Sadar ·10, Rampur Hât 1·38. Weather hot and cloudy. Sugarcane doing well. Ploughing and sowing going on. Rinderpest continues in Muraroi and Nalhati. Price of common rice at Sadar 12 seers and at Rampur Hât 12 seers per rupee. Fodder sufficient.

Bankura.—Rainfall at Bankura 0·57, Vishnupur nil. Weather seasonable. Transplantation of *aus* has commenced. More rain wanted. Sugarcane thriving. Fodder and water sufficient. No cattle-disease reported. Price of common rice at Bankura 14 seers and at Vishnupur 13¾ seers per rupee.

Midnapore.—Rainfall at Sadar nil, Contai 1·17, Tamluk 0·51, Ghatal 1·14. Weather seasonable at Sadar and very hot in Contai, Ghatal, and Tamluk. No cattle-disease reported. Ploughing going on. Sugarcane thriving well. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.	
Sadar	12	per rupee.
Contai	14	
Tamluk	11	
Ghatal	13	

Hooghly.—Rainfall at Sadar 2·16, Serampore ·37, Arambagh 0·60. *Aus*, jute, and sugarcane doing well. Cattle-disease reported from thana Hooghly. Common rice sells at 12 seers 15 chitaks per rupee.

Howrah.—Rainfall at Sadar 0·45, Ulubaria 2·81. Weather cloudy with occasional showers almost every day. Sowing of *aman* still going on. Prospects of *aus*, sugarcane, and jute good. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells at 12 seers 5 chitaks per rupee.

24-Parganas.—Rainfall at Sadar 2·11, Barasat ·38, Basirhat ·73, Diamond Harbour 2·99. Weather hot and cloudy with occasional rain. *Aus* and jute doing well. Ploughing for *aman* crops in progress. Weeding is going on. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.	
Sadar	14	per rupee.
Barasat	13	
Basirhat	13 9/16	
Diamond Harbour	13	

Nadia.—Rainfall at Sadar 1·37, Kushtia 0·29, Meherpur 0·44, Chuadanga 0·25, Ranaghat 0·08. Weather seasonable. Prospect of standing crops good. Fodder and water sufficient. Price of common rice stationary.

Murshidabad.—Rainfall at Sadar 0·45, Jangipur 0·39, Kandi 1·06, Lalbagh 0·1. Weather hot and cloudy. Sowing of *aman* still going on. *Bhadoi* plants thriving. Prospects of *til*, jute, mulberry, and sugarcane good. Cattle-disease prevailing in thana Barwan of Kandi subdivision. Water sufficient. Fodder insufficient in thana Goas of Sadar subdivision. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.	
Sadar	12½	per rupee.
Jangipur	12½	
Kandi	13	
Lalbagh	12½	

Jessore.—Rainfall at Sadar 3·32, Jhenida 0·82, Magura 0·07, Narail nil, Bangaon 1·53. Weather hot, close, muggy, followed by heavy showers, thunder and lightning last night (24th). Weeding of *aus* and jute going on. Prospect of crops good. Sowing of *aman* paddy continues. No cattle-disease reported. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.	
Sadar	15	per rupee.
Jhenida	13½	
Magura	14	
Narail	14	
Bangaon	15	

Khulna.—Rainfall at Sadar 0·18, Bagerhat 0·70, Satkhira 0·16. Weather cloudy. Sowing of *aus* and *aman* paddy still continues. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.	
Sadar	14¼	per rupee.
Bagerhat	13½	
Satkhira	14	

Rajshahi.—Rainfall at Sadar ·4, Nator ·2, Naogaon ·3. Crops fail. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water available. Common rice sells at 15 seers per rupee.

Dinajpur.—Average rainfall ·26. Weather of ordinary monsoon character. Fodder and water plentiful. Rice selling at Sadar 15 seers and at Thakurgaon 17 seers per rupee.

Jalpaiguri.—Rainfall at Sadar 6·43, Alipore-Duars 2·48. Weather seasonable. *Bhadoi* paddy and jute doing well. Sowing of *haimanti* paddy going on. Price of common rice steady. Fodder and water sufficient.

Darjeeling.—Rainfall at Darjeeling 3·48, Kurseong 12·65, Siliguri 4·82. Weather seasonable. *Hills*—*Bhutta*, *bhadoi dhan*, and *chota marua* progressing. *Haimanti dhan* and *bara marua* being planted. *Terai*—Ploughing for *haimanti* paddy going on. *Bhadoi*, jute, and sugarcane progressing. Coarse rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.	
Hills	11	per rupee.
Terai	15	

Bhutta sells at 9 seers per rupee.

Rangpur.—Rainfall at Sadar 2·21, Gaibanda 2·47, Kurigram 2·77, Nilphamari 0·30. Weather cloudy. *Aus* is being harvested. Jute progressing well. Transplantation of *aman* going on. Prospects favourable. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.	
Sadar	15	per rupee.
Gaibanda	16	
Kurigram	17	
Nilphamari	18	

Bogra.—Average rainfall 0·71. Lands are being prepared for winter rice. More rain is needed. Prospects good. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells at 15¾ seers per rupee.

Pabna.—Rainfall at Sadar 3·04, Sirajganj 0·02. Weather cloudy and rainy. Prospects good. Prices unchanged.

Dacca.—Rainfall at Sadar ·73, Manikganj 1·68, Munshiganj 1·77, Narainganj 1·06. Weather seasonable. Prospects good. No cattle-disease. Fodder available. Common rice sells at 14 seers per rupee.

Mymensingh.—Rainfall at Sadar 0·77, Jamalpur 4·20, Kishoreganj 2·04, Netrokona 5·84, Tangail 6·41. Weather seasonable. More rain wanted for sowing *aman*. Prospects of *aus* and jute good. Condition of cattle good. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.	
Sadar	15	per rupee.
Kishoreganj	15	
Jamalpur	14½	
Netrokona	15 7/16	
Tangail	18	

Faridpur.—Rainfall at Sadar 0·52, Goalundo 0·76, Madaripur 1·02. Weather seasonable. Prospects of crops very good. Common rice sells at 14½ seers per rupee.

Backergunge.—Rainfall at Sadar 3·68. Weather showery. Prospects of crops good. Common rice (*aman*) sells at 13 seers per rupee.

Tippera.—Rainfall at Comilla 2·84, Brahmanbaria 4·94, Chandpur 1·89. Weather seasonable. Prospect of standing crops good. Fodder and water sufficient. Average price of common rice 14 seers per rupee.

Noakhali.—Rainfall at Sadar 3·60, Feni 2·63. Prospects of crops good. No cattle-disease reported. Fodder and water sufficient. Price of common rice stationary.

Chittagong.—Rainfall at Sadar 3·70, Cox's Bazar 6·59. *Aus* cultivation in progress. Water and fodder sufficient. Common rice sells at 14 seers per rupee.

Patna.—Rainfall at Bihar 0·18, Barh 4·66, Dinapore ·28. Land much benefited by rain, and is being prepared for *bhadoi* and paddy. Transplantation of *marua* going on. Sugarcane doing well. Fodder and water sufficient. Coarse rice in Patna sells at 13 seers per rupee.

Gaya.—Rainfall at Sadar ·10, Aurangabad 2·50. Transplantation of *marua* going on. Sugarcane doing well. Common rice selling at 12 seers per rupee.

Shahabad.—Rainfall at Sadar 0·01, Sasaram 0·20. *Bhadoi* crops being sown. Rain wanted. Fodder and water sufficient. Rice at Sadar 12 seers per rupee.

Saran.—Rainfall at Sadar 1·32, Sewan 0·96, Gopalganj 1·8. Weather cloudy with east wind. Rain has done much good to standing crops. *Bhadoi* sowing in full swing. Fodder and water plentiful. Price of common rice 11 seers 9 chitaks and of *makai* 11 seers 15 chitaks per rupee.

Champaran.—Rainfall at Sadar 3·68, Bettiah ·67, Bagaha 1·59, Barharwa ·71, Ramnagar 2·61. Sowing of *bhadoi* and *aghani* going on. Prices of common rice and maize at Sadar are 10¼ and 14 seers per rupee respectively.

Muzaffarpur.—Rainfall at Sadar 3·36, Hajipur ·10, Sitamarhi 6·96. Rainfall of the present and of the last week has been beneficial to the sowing of *bhadoi* and also of *dhan* on high land. Transplanting of paddy in low lands commenced. Prices are—Common rice 12 seers 8 chitaks, wheat 12 seers, *makai* 13 seers, gram 13 seers 8 chitaks, and *arhar* 15 seers 8 chitaks per rupee.

Darbhanga.—Rainfall at Sadar 4·9, Somastipur 1·44, Madhubani 2·14. Sowing of *bhadoi* and paddy in progress. Fodder and water sufficient. Cattle-disease reported from thana Modhepur. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.	
Sadar	12	per rupee.
Somastipur	12	
Madhubani	13	

Monghyr.—Rainfall at Monghyr 0·07, Begusarai 6·02, Jamui 3·75. Weather hot and cloudy, occasionally drizzling. Ploughing of land and sowing of *bhadoi* crops continue. Sugarcane promising well. Cattle-pox reported from Begusarai thana. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.	
Monghyr	10 5/16	per rupee.
Begusarai	10½	
Jamui	12½	

Bhagalpur.—Rainfall at Sadar 0·12, Banka 4·90, Madhipura 5·09, Supaul 5·92. Weather hot; sky cloudy, sometimes raining. The rains, though partial, have facilitated the sowing and transplantation of *bhadoi* and *aghani*. Sugarcane growing well. Prices rising a little. Fodder and water ample.

Purnea.—Rainfall at Sadar 0·57, Kishanganj 3·81, Araria 2·46. Weather hot and cloudy. Weeding of *bhadoi* and jute going on briskly. Ploughing of land for *aghani* crops continues. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.	
Sadar	14	per rupee.
Kishanganj	15	
Araria	17	

Malda.—Rainfall at Sadar nil, Chanchal ·15, Gajole ·75, Shibganj—not received. Weather hot and cloudy with occasional rain. *Bhadoi* and jute plants are thriving. Prospects good. No cattle-disease. Price of rice stationary. Fodder and water sufficient.

Sonthal Parganas.—Average rainfall ·27. Weather hot and sultry. *Dhan* seedlings, maize, and sugarcane doing well. Sowing and ploughing in progress. Cattle-disease in Rajmahal. Fodder and water sufficient. Average price of common rice 12 seers 8 chitaks and of maize 8 seers 12 chitaks per rupee.

Cuttack.—Rainfall at Sadar 1·80, Jajpur 2·24, Kendrapara 2·33, Banki 1·66. Weather seasonable. *Beali* being harrowed; *sarad* growing. Condition of cattle generally good, but cattle disease is reported from places. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.	ch.	
Sadar	12	7	per rupee.
Jajpur	15	12	
Kendrapara	18	6	
Banki	12	8	

Balasore.—Rainfall at Sadar ·17. Paddy sowing and cotton gathering continues. Paddy seedlings are out at places and are growing well. Sugarcane and jute doing well. Rice sells at $15\frac{6}{12}$, 13, and 16 seers per rupee in interior, Balasore, and Bhadrak, respectively. Cattle-disease reported from places. Fodder and water sufficient.

Angul.—Rainfall at Angul ·10, Bisipara 3·65. Weather cloudy. Ploughing and sowing operations in progress. Private labour available. Cattle-disease reported from the interior of Angul. Fodder and water available. Common rice sells at 11 seers per rupee in the interior of Angul, 9 seers at Angul station and Pikerpara, and $7\frac{3}{4}$ seers at Bisipara.

Puri.—Rainfall at Sadar 1·74, Khurda 4·87. Weather cloudy. Sowing of *sarad* and *beali* nearly over. Sugarcane and *beali* growing well in places. Cotton being harvested. Fodder and water sufficient. Price of rice stationary.

Hazaribagh.—Rainfall at Sadar 2·67, Giridi 0·78. Weather seasonable. *Bhadoi* crops being sown. Fields being prepared for paddy. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells both at Sadar and at Giridih 11 seers per rupee.

Ranchi.—Rainfall 1·52. Weather hot and cloudy. Ploughing and sowing continues. The average price of common rice is $9\frac{1}{4}$ seers per rupee. Cattle-disease reported from several thanas. Fodder and water sufficient. Number at work during the week ending Saturday, the 23rd instant, is as follows :—

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Test-works ...	1,303	770	447	2,520
Relief-works ...	2,735	1,883	1,241	5,859
Gratuitous relief	226	538	3,439	4,198

Palamau.—Rainfall 0·29. Weather cloudy. *Bhadoi* sowing going on. Sugarcane and early sown *bhadoi* doing well. Fodder and water sufficient. Prices at Sadar are—Rice 9 seers, barley 12 seers 15 chitaks, gram 10 seers 11 chitaks, wheat 10 seers 2 chitaks, and *mahua* 14 seers. Average daily attendance on—

	Men.	Women.	Children.
Relief-works ...	114	90	4
Test-works ...	142	153	66
Convalescent gang ...	35	85	12
Gratuitous relief ...	4	6	15

Manbhum.—Rainfall at Sadar ·53, Gobindpur ·05. Weather very hot. Paddy seedlings are growing. Prospects good. Cattle-disease reported from thanas Jhalda, Gobindpur. Fodder and water sufficient. Average price of common rice at Sadar 13 seers and at Gobindpur 12 seers per rupee. Supply sufficient.

Singhbhum.—Rainfall 0·07. Raining lightly since last evening. Almost all the land sown. Young rice plants doing well. Common rice sells at 10 seers 9 chitaks in the district.

General Summary.—There was rain in all parts of the Province during the week. More rain is, however, wanted in Bankura, Mymensingh, and Shahabad. In Bihar the rainfall, though light, has proved beneficial to the sowing of *bhadoi* crops. The sowing of *aman* and the weeding of *aus* and jute is still going on briskly. Prospects of crops are reported to be good everywhere except in Rajshahi. Transplantation of *marua* is going on in Patna and Gaya. In Balasore and Puri cotton is being gathered. Fodder and water are generally sufficient—the former is, however, said to be insufficient in one thana in the Sadar subdivision of Murshidabad. Cattle-disease is still reported from a few districts. The price of common rice has risen in 22 districts, fallen in 5, and is stationary in the rest. In Ranchi the number on test-works, relief-works, and in receipt of gratuitous relief during the week ending Saturday, the 23rd instant, is as follows :—

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Test-works ...	1,303	770	447	2,520
Relief-works ...	2,735	1,883	1,241	5,859
Gratuitous relief ...	226	538	3,439	4,198

The daily average attendance in Palamau on—

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Test-works ...	142	153	66	361
Relief-works ...	114	90	4	208
Gratuitous relief ...	4	6	15	25
Convalescent gang ...	35	85	12	132

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

F. A. SLACKE,

Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT,

The 26th June, 1900.

Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Alipore Observatory from 17th to 23rd June 1900.

Month.	Date.	Maximum in sun.	Number of hours of bright sunshine.	Mean pressure barometer at 32° Fahr.	Temperature. Mean.	Temperature. Maximum.	Temperature. Range.	Temperature. Minimum.	Hygrometry. Mean wet bulb.	Hygrometry. Vapour tension.	Hygrometry. Dew point.	Hygrometry. Humidity.	Wind. Prevailing direction.	Wind. Miles recorded.	Rain.	Weather.
		°		Inches.	°	°	°	°	°	Inches	°	%			Inches.	
1900. June	17th	133·9	Nil	29·461	89·4	95·2	11·8	83·4	85·5	1·175	84·2	86	SW and W by N	86	Nil	Partially cloudy, o, hazy.
,,	18th	146·4	6·5	·593	90·0	99·3	15·1	84·2	81·6	1·117	82·6	80	S and variable ...	144	,,	Partially cloudy, o.
,,	19th	141·3	5·8	·543	85·5	94·4	20·5	73·9	81·7	1·036	80·3	85	SSW and variable	104	1·01	Partially cloudy, o, p.
,,	20th	140·9	4·5	·575	88·1	94·4	13·0	81·4	82·7	1·046	80·6	80	SSE and S by E...	86	Nil	Partially cloudy, hazy.
,,	21st	143·4	1·2	·600	87·0	92·6	11·4	81·2	82·0	1·027	80·0	81	SSE and E ..	93	,,	Chiefly cloudy, t.
,,	22nd	151·0	7·3	·565	86·3	93·9	12·9	81·0	81·8	1·026	80·0	82	SE and E by N ...	121	0·07	Partially cloudy, d.
,,	23rd	142·4	2·5	·499	88·9	89·4	9·0	80·4	80·9	1·017	79·7	87	ESE and E ...	112	0·47	Chiefly cloudy, o, d, p.

The mean pressure of the seven days	Inches 29·535
The average pressure of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	29·524
The total number of hours of bright sunshine	Hours. 27 8
The maximum possible number of hours of sunshine	94·4
The mean temperature of the seven days	87·2
The average temperature of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	84·2
The extreme variation of temperature	25·4
The maximum temperature	99 3
The highest velocity of the wind in one hour	Miles. 11
The mean relative humidity	% 83
The average relative humidity of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	84
The total fall of rain from 17th to 23rd June 1900	Inches. 1·55
The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	3·39
The total fall from 1st January to 23rd June 1900	14·96
The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	18 71

The mean pressure, temperature, &c., are deduced from the traces of the Barograph and Thermograph.

The maximum and minimum temperatures are obtained from self-registering thermometers. All the thermometers are verified and the readings have been corrected to a standard constructed and verified at the Kew Observatory. They are exposed under a thatched shed open at the sides, and are suspended four feet above the ground.

The barometer readings are corrected approximately to those of the standard, Newman's No. 86, formerly at the Surveyor-General's Office.

The hygrometric elements are obtained from Tables III, IV, and V of the official tables computed in the Meteorological Office, and based on Regnault's modifications of August's formula.

The directions and the movement of the wind are taken from the trace of a Beckley's anemograph.

The mouth of the rain-gauge is one foot above the ground.

o, overcast; p, passing temporary showers; t, thunder; d, drizzling rain.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, GOVT. OF INDIA,
Alipore (Calcutta), the 25th June 1900.

G. W. KUCHLER,
For *Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of India and Director-General of Indian Observatories.*

Divisions.	Districts.	Population under registration.	Births. Number registered.	Births. Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Deaths. Cholera. Number registered.	Cholera. Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Small-pox. Number registered.	Small-pox. Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Fever. Number registered.	Fever. Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa. Number registered.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa. Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Injury. Number registered.	Injury. Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Other causes. Number registered.	Other causes. Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Total of all causes. Number registered.	Total of all causes. Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Average of corresponding month of previous five years. Number registered.	Average of corresponding month of previous five years. Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Burdwan	Burdwan	1,291,880	3,832	33·00	523	4·44	24	·19	2,251	19·39	81	·60	[illegible]	·19	734	6·24	3,634	31·32	4,030	34·68	
	Birbhum	798,254	2,836	39·60	19	·24	2	·02	1,585	23·76	3	·03	12	·12	372	5·52	1,993	29·88	2,317	34·80	
	Bankura	1,069,668	3,487	39·00	150	1·68	23	·24	1,491	16·68	32	·24	[illegible]	·24	685	7·68	2,414	27·00	2,776	31·08	
	Midnapore	2,631,466	8,674	39·48	546	2·28	94	·36	4,161	18·95	137	·60	60	·24	1,028	4·92	6,056	27·60	6,355	28·92	
	Hooghly, including Serampore.	1,034,296	2,677	30·96	560	6·48	27	·24	2,106	24·36	123	1·32	37	·36	419	4·80	3,272	37·92	3,234	37·44	
	Howrah	763,625	2,340	37·20	486	7·56	71	1·08	1,166	18·24	273	4·20	41	·60	506	7·92	2,543	39·96	2,117	33·24	
Presidency	24-Parganas	1,892,033	5,478	34·08	634	3·96	114	·72	2,737	17·28	168	·96	[illegible]	·36	461	2·88	4,170	26·40	4,530	28·68	
	Calcutta	681,560	820	14·52	475	8·28	171	3·00	466	8·16	327	5·64	34	·48	2,682	47·16	4,155	73·08	2,532	44·52	
	Nadia	1,644,108	5,597	40·80	706	5·04	9	·06	4,303	31·32	14	·09	69	·48	532	3·84	5,633	41·04	5,586	40·08	
	Murshidabad	1,250,948	3,936	37·68	545	5·16	3	·02	3,323	31·80	10	·08	39	·36	418	3·96	4,337	41·52	3,647	34·92	
	Jessore	1,588,827	6,263	39·72	1,029	6·48	3	·01	4,673	29·64	18	·10	58	·36	464	2·88	6,245	39·60	6,567	41·64	
	Khulna	1,177,652	4,076	41·52	783	7·92	1	·009	1,980	20·16	26	·24	49	·48	697	7·08	3,535	36·02	3,282	33·36	
Rajshahi	Rajshahi	1,437,460	5,249	43·56	11,001	8·28	2	·01	4,553	37·92	1	·007	39	·24	262	2·16	5,858	48·84	5,040	42·00	
	Dinajpur	1,482,570	7,113	57·48	1,270	10·20	6	·04	5,468	44·16	20	·12	22	·12	279	2·16	7,065	57·12	4,678	37·80	
	Jalpaiguri	689,736	2,318	40·80	500	8·88	38	·60	2,558	45·00	42	·84	13	·12	90	1·56	3,257	57·36	2,192	38·64	
	Darjeeling	223,314	796	42·72	81	4·32	5	·24	763	40·92	122	6·48	15	·72	145	7·68	1,131	60·72	788	42·24	
	Rangpur	2,065,464	8,582	49·80	701	4·08	2	·01	5,857	33·96	60	·24	[illegible]	·12	478	2·76	7,123	41·28	6,050	35·04	
	Bogra	766,635	3,028	47·28	116	1·80	7	·10	1,728	27·00	6	·08	20	·24	195	3·00	2,072	32·40	1,921	30·00	
	Pabna	1,661,223	4,240	37·32	244	2·04	6	·04	39,82	35·04	36	·24	21	·12	114	·96	4,403	38·76	5,380	47·40	
Dacca	Dacca	2,895,602	9,137	45·72	3,412	17·04	12	·09	6,950	24·72	234	1·08	43	·12	1,448	7·20	10,099	50·52	7,392	36·96	
	Mymensingh	3,872,186	13,629	47·04	1,711	5·88	22	·07	6,910	23·88	111	·36	73	·24	1,202	4·08	10,038	34·68	8,276	28·56	
	Faridpur	1,823,543	5,684	37·32	1,400	10·24	7	·03	6,848	45·00	71	·36	37	·24	840	5·52	9,212	60·60	8,082	53·04	
	Backergunge	2,153,965	8,496	47·28	1,788	9·96	5	·02	4,172	23·16	41	·12	86	·36	2,190	12·12	8,272	46·08	7,559	42·00	
Chittagong	Tippera	1,782,835	7,251	48·72	472	3·12	...	...	2,886	19·32	92	·60	58	·36	897	6·00	4,405	29·64	4,957	33·32	
	Noakhali	1,009,693	4,358	51·72	340	3·96	...	...	2,891	33·24	12	·12	43	·48	385	4·56	3,581	42·48	3,063	36·36	
	Chittagong	1,290,167	4,646	43·20	191	1·68	...	...	2,829	26·28	14	·12	39	·36	118	1·08	3,191	29·64	3,213	29·88	Not under registration.
	South Lushai Hills																				
Patna	Patna	1,772,352	4,753	32·16	219	1·56	148	·96	3,986	26·88	867	5·76	72	·48	3,085	20·88	8,397	56·76	3,890	26·28	
	Gaya	2,138,331	6,689	37·44	114	·60	194	1·08	4,170	23·40	53	·24	79	·36	956	5·28	5,566	31·20	3,705	20·76	
	Shahabad	2,090,579	5,648	32·88	273	1·56	20	·10	3,914	22·68	25	·12	41	·12	621	3·60	4,894	28·44	3,904	22·68	
	Saran	2,466,065	8,751	42·48	249	1·08	79	·36	2,780	13·44	408	1·92	113	·48	3,773	18·24	7,393	35·88	5,215	25·32	
	Champaran	1,859,465	5,039	32·40	11	·06	75	·48	3,146	20·28	14	·08	56	·36	916	5·88	4,218	27·12	4,065	26·16	
	Muzaffarpur	2,712,857	8,529	39·00	247	1·08	26	·10	4,556	20·04	113	·48	70	·24	1,164	5·04	6,176	27·24	6,348	28·20	
	Darbhanga	3,801,955	8,500	36·36	136	·48	13	·04	5,122	21·84	172	·72	51	·12	1,091	4·56	6,585	28·20	6,730	29·04	
Bhagalpur	Monghyr	2,036,021	6,924	40·80	589	3·36	62	·36	4,008	23·52	83	·48	73	·36	877	5·16	5,693	33·48	4,488	26·40	
	Bhagalpur	2,032,696	5,460	32·16	2,592	15·24	149	·84	4,661	27·48	72	·36	36	·12	669	3·84	8,179	48·24	5,420	31·92	
	Purnea	1,941,653	5,014	34·56	28,925	178·44	3	·01	5,875	36·24	16	·09	20	·12	157	·96	34,996	215·88	5,968	36·72	
	Malda	814,919	2,884	42·60	120	1·68	1	·01	2,546	37·44	9	·12	10	·12	93	1·32	2,779	40·92	2,155	31·68	
	Sonthal Parganas	1,753,775	5,201	35·52	331	2·16	11	·07	3,163	21·60	25	·12	[illegible]	·12	[illegible]	2·16	3,885	26·52	2,926	19·92	
Orissa	Cuttack	1,937,671	7,872	48·72	1,494	9·12	890	5·40	2,655	16·44	480	2·88	98	·60	1,640	10·08	7,247	44·88	4,873	30·12	
	Balasore	994,676	4,325	50·88	646	7·68	50	·60	1,172	14·04	160	1·92	33	·36	922	11·04	2,983	35·88	2,636	32·52	
	Puri	944,996	3,064	46·44	327	4·08	279	3·48	686	8·40	320	3·96	43	·48	1,268	15·72	2,973	36·48	2,204	27·96	Not under registration.
	Angul and Khondmals																				
Chota Nagpur.	Hazaribagh	1,164,321	5,040	51·84	103	·96	25	·24	3,170	32·32	64	·60	23	·24	670	6·84	3,060	31·44	2,561	26·28	
	Ranchi	1,128,585	4,452	47·28	5	·04	109	1·08	1,492	15·84	184	1·92	18	·12	1,078	11·40	2,886	30·60	2,216	23·52	
	Palamau	596,770	2,229	45·00	...	...	73	1·44	1,372	27·48	11	·12	31	·60	242	4·80	1,729	34·68	1,236	24·84	
	Manbhum	1,193,328	4,097	47·16	177	1·68	12	·12	1,814	18·24	33	·24	18	·12	618	6·12	2,672	26·76	2,739	27·48	
	Singhbhum	545,488	2,077	45·60	174	3·72	1	·01	973	21·36	23	·48	21	·36	150	3·24	1,342	29·52	1,056	23·16	
	Total	71,069,617	242,908	40·92	56,393	9·48	2,874	·48	148,797	24·72	5,208	·84	1,976	·24	37,999	6·36	251,247	42·36	189,664	31·92	
	Average of corresponding month of previous five years	.....	215,126	36·24	25,614	4·32	2,321	·36	130,963	21·96	3,560	·60	1,933	·24	25,773	4·32	189,664	31·92	...	...	
	Difference + or —	.....	+27,782	+4·68	+30,779	+5·16	+553	+·12	+16,834	+2·76	+1,648	+·24	+43	Equal.	+12,226	+2·04	+61,583	+10·44	...	...	

Office of Sanitary Commissioner for Bengal.

H. J. DYSON, *Major*, I.M.S., F.R.C.S.,

Districts.	Towns.	Population under registration.	Births. Number registered.	Births. Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Deaths. Cholera. Number registered.	Cholera. Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Small-pox. Number registered.	Small-pox. Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Fever. Number registered.	Fever. Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa. Number registered.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa. Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Injury. Number registered.	Injury. Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Other causes. Number registered.	Other causes. Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Total of all causes. Number registered.	Total of all causes. Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Average of corresponding month of previous five years. Number registered.	Average of corresponding month of previous five years. Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Burdwan ...	1. Burdwan	34,477	50	17·40	16	5·52	...	...	75	26·04	10	3·48	4	1·32	10	3·48	115	39·96	80	27·84	
Midnapore ...	2. Midnapore	32,264	75	27·84	10	3·60	5	1·80	57	21·12	10	3·60	...	...	19	6·96	101	37·56	96	35·64	
Hooghly ...	3. Hooghly and Chinsura	33,040	66	23·88	148	53·64	...	...	45	16·32	9	3·24	1	·36	19	6·84	222	80·52	103	37·32	
	4. Serampore	35,952	86	28·68	74	24·60	...	...	89	29·64	23	7·56	2	·60	18	6·00	206	68·64	144	48·00	
Howrah ...	5. Howrah	116,606	265	27·24	146	15·00	60	6·12	278	28·08	106	10·80	7	·72	175	18·84	770	79·20	414	42·60	
24-Parganas	6. Cossipore-Chitpur ...	31,423	22	8·40	13	4·92	1	·36	35	13·32	4	1·44	2	·72	6	2·28	61	23·28	51	19·44	
	7. Maniktala	32,865	29	10·56	6	2·16	3	1·08	29	10·56	...	...	...	...	7	2·52	45	16·56	52	18·96	
	8. Barnagore	23,028	22	11·40	80	41·64	1	·48	45	23·40	6	3·12	...	...	8	4·08	140	72·84	153	79·68	
	9. South Suburban ...	41,719	52	14·88	12	3·36	8	2·28	58	16·68	8	2·28	...	...	9	2·52	95	27·24	140	40·20	
	10. Garden Reach ...	27,924	28	12·00	23	9·84	1	·36	52	22·32	2	·84	...	...	1	·36	79	33·84	Data not available		
	11. South Barrackpore, including Tittagarh Municipality.	36,647	51	17·16	8	2·64	1	·24	73	24·48	18	6·00	3	·96	5	1·68	108	36·24	106	35·64	
	12. Naihati	20,040	45	26·88	22	13·08	...	...	31	18·48	4	2·28	...	...	5	2·88	62	37·08	104	62·16	
Calcutta ...	13. Calcutta	681,560	626	14·52	475	8·28	171	3·00	466	8·16	327	5·64	34	·48	2,682	47·16	4,155	73·08	2,542	44·52	
Nadia ...	14. Krishnagar	25,500	66	30·96	1	·36	1	·36	40	18·72	...	...	2	·84	2	·84	46	21·60	89	41·88	
Murshidabad	15. Santipur	30,437	55	17·64	8	3·12	...	...	36	14·88	3	1·08	1	·36	25	9·84	75	29·52	68	26·76	
Rajshahi ...	16. Berhampore	23,515	42	21·36	2	·96	...	...	42	21·36	...	...	1	·48	1	·48	46	23·40	77	39·24	
Pabna ...	17. Rampur Boalia ...	21,407	34	18·96	1	·48	...	...	42	23·52	...	...	...	...	1	·48	44	24·60	64	35·76	
Dacca ...	18. Sirajganj	23,267	55	28·32	1	·48	...	...	43	22·08	22	11·28	1	·48	1	·48	68	35·04	53	27·24	
Chittagong ...	19. Dacca	82,523	212	30·72	13	1·80	...	...	116	16·80	21	3·00	2	·24	75	10·80	227	33·00	310	45·00	
	20. Chittagong	24,069	27	13·44	2	·96	...	...	48	23·88	2	·96	1	·48	3	1·44	56	27·84	45	22·32	
Patna ...	21. Patna City	165,192	327	23·64	185	12·32	55	3·96	362	26·28	217	15·72	23	1·56	273	19·80	1,115	80·88	613	44·52	
	22. Bihar	47,723	96	24·12	...	...	7	1·68	17	4·20	3	·48	3	·72	100	25·08	129	32·40	95	23·88	
Gaya ...	23. Dinapore	44,419	63	16·92	...	...	2	·48	283	76·44	5	1·32	1	·24	45	12·12	336	90·72	88	23·76	
	24. Gaya	60,385	144	21·48	20	2·88	52	7·68	184	27·36	10	1·44	2	·24	46	6·84	314	46·80	226	33·72	
Shahabad ...	25. Arrah	46,906	43	10·92	4	·96	...	...	65	16·56	2	·48	1	·24	6	1·44	78	19·92	75	19·08	
	26. Sasaram	22,713	61	32·16	1	·48	...	...	47	24·72	1	·48	2	·96	5	2·64	56	29·52	53	27·96	
Saran ...	27. Chapra	57,352	132	27·60	2	·36	12	2·40	84	17·52	14	2·88	3	·60	197	41·16	312	65·28	80	16·68	
Champaran	28. Bettiah	22,780	58	30·48	1	·48	...	...	48	25·20	5	2·52	...	...	21	11·04	76	39·48	71	37·32	
Muzaffarpur	29. Muzaffarpur	49,192	114	27·72	...	...	...	...	56	13·56	3	·72	2	·48	30	7·32	91	22·08	137	33·36	
	30. Hajipur	21,487	63	35·16	1	·48	...	...	17	9·48	6	3·24	1	·48	34	18·96	59	32·88	61	33·96	
Darbhanga ...	31. Darbhanga	73,541	190	30·96	1	·12	6	·96	75	12·12	7	1·08	2	·24	89	14·40	180	29·28	283	47·04	
Monghyr ...	32. Monghyr	57,077	135	28·32	14	2·88	1	·12	79	16·56	7	1·44	1	·12	131	27·48	233	48·96	173	36·36	
Bhagalpur ...	33. Bhagalpur	69,106	152	26·28	1	·12	7	1·20	73	12·60	23	3·96	1	·12	38	6·48	143	24·72	168	29·04	
Cuttack ...	34. Cuttack	47,186	121	30·72	4	·96	1	·24	44	11·16	12	3·00	6	1·44	32	8·04	99	25·08	97	24·60	
Balasore ...	35. Balasore	20,775	55	31·68	2	1·08	...	...	11	6·24	5	2·88	3	1·68	13	7·44	34	19·56	52	30·00	
Puri ...	36. Puri	38,794	37	11·16	37	15·36	7	2·88	31	12·84	12	4·92	2	·72	46	19·08	135	56·16	63	26·16	
Ranchi ...	37. Ranchi	20,306	51	30·12	...	...	20	11·76	28	16·44	4	2·28	...	...	17	9·96	69	40·68	45	26·52	
	Total of all towns with a population of 20,000 and over	2,252,233	3,940	20·88	1,334	7·08	422	2·16	3,201	17·04	910	4·80	114	·60	4,198	22·32	10,179	54·12	7,067	37·56	
	Average of the corresponding month of previous five years		4,148	29·08	1,421	7·56	222	1·08	3,052	16·20	600	3·12	93	·48	1,679	8·88	7,067	37·56			
	Differences + or —		—208	—1·20	—87	—·48	+200	+1·08	+149	+·84	+310	+1·68	+21	+·12	+2,519	+13·44	+3,112	+16·56			

OFFICE OF SANITARY COMMISSIONER FOR BENGAL,
The 23rd June 1900.

H. J. DYSON, *Major*, I.M.S., F.R.C.S.,
Sanitary Commissioner for Bengal.

IRRIGATION DEPARTMENT, BENGAL.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS FOR THE OFFICIAL YEAR 1900-1901.

Areas leased for Irrigation up to end of April 1900

Circle.	District.	Canal.	Estimated full discharge.	Average discharge month.	Discharge utilised.	Approximate area of land irrigated during the year up to the end of the month.	Approximate area of land under irrigation up to the same date last year.	Details of areas leased. Long-term leases.	Season leases. Kharif.	Rabi.	Sugarcane.	Bhadoi.	Hot-weather.	Total.	Grand Total.	Rainfall, 1900-1901. During month.	Up to end of month.	Rainfall, 1899-1900. During month.	Up to end of month.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
			C. ft.	C. ft.	C. ft.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	
Orissa	Cuttack	Taldanda, 1st reach	1,342	138	.....	.....	.....	15,171	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15,171	.....	.....	7·35	7·35	Kulsai.
		Ditto, 2nd ,,	566	138																
		Machgaon	776	.....	.....	.....	.....	34,830	2,091	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,091	36,921	0·25 / 0·30	0·25 / 0·30	3·00 / 3·30	3·00 / 3·30	Balia. / Jagatsingpur.
		Kendrapara	1,067	.....	.....	.....	.....	39,946	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	39,946	0·60 / 0·00	0·60 / 0·00	6·85 / 7·68	6·85 / 7·68	Kendupatna. / Marsaghai.
		Gobri	373	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,744	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,744	0·68	0·68	5·97	5·97	Kendrapara.
		Do. Extension	648	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,458	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,458	1·24	1·24	3·81	3·81	Ichapur.
		Patamundi	885	.....	.....	.....	.....	13,801	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13,801	0·53	0·53	4·86	4·86	Nurtang.
		High Level, Range I	608	42	4	18	11	22,561	.....	.....	2	.....	10	12	22,573	2·98	2·98	3·46	3·46	Janapur.
		Ditto, do. II	727	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,991	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,991	No gauge.				
		Jajpur Canal, including Dudhai Canal	700	35	30	1	46	9,404	.....	.....	43	.....	13	56	9,460	1·90	1·90	1·62	1·62	Jajpur.
	Balasore	High Level, Range III	727	63	63	632	505	30,456	.....	.....	180	.....	280	460	30,916	1·28	1·28	2·46	2·46	Akhoyapada.
		Total	.....	.....	.....	651	562	176,362	2,091	.....	225	.....	303	2,619	178,981	.....	.....	.....	.....	
		Total of the corresponding period of last year	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	169,421	80	113	228	.....	345	766	170,187	.....	.....	.....	.....	
South-Western.	Midnapore	Midnapore	1,411	36·40	.....	.....	.....	52,714	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	52,714	1·89	1·89	1·99	1·99	29 days discharging.
		Panchkura	522	22·75	.....	.....	.....	3,708	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,708	2·57	2·57	2·20	2·20	24 ,,
	Howrah	Tidal Reaches, Ranges I & II	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,383	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,383	.....	.....	.....	.....	
		Total	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	57,805	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	57,805	.....	.....	.....	.....	
		Total of the corresponding period of last year	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	67,444	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	67,444	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Bihar	Shahabad	Western Main	4,342	569	123	31	211	11,196	.....	.....	.....	.....	295	295	11,490	0·04	0·04	0·34	0·34	
		Buxar	1,226	65	58	297	3,084	60,425	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,034	2,034	62,459					
		Arrah	2,000	413	387	8,559	3,488	124,944	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,559	8,559	133,503	0·00	0·00	1·98	1·98	
	Patna and Gaya.	Eastern Main	1,466	55	35	1,081	8	1,328	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,328	0·00	0·00	1·03	1·03	
		Patna					274	58,347	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,444	1,444	59,791					
		Total	.....	.....	.....	9,968	7,045	256,740	.....	.....	.....	.....	12,322	12,322	269,071	.....	.....	.....	.....	
		Total of the corresponding period of last year	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	243,145	.....	.....	.....	.....	16,166	16,166	259,311	.....	.....	.....	.....	
		Grand Total	.....	.....	.....	10,619	7,607	490,916	2,091	.....	225	.....	12,625	14,941	505,857	.....	.....	.....	.....	
		Grand Total of the corresponding period of last year	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	480,010	80	113	228	.....	16,511	16,932	496,942	.....	.....	.....	.....	

IRRIGATION DEPARTMENT,—BENGAL.

Statement showing heights over mean sea-level and low water in the rivers Ganges, Bhagirathi, Jalangi, and Brahmaputra for the month of April 1900, and the highest reading of each gauge over M. S. L. since 1876.

Date.		River Ganges.																River Bhagirathi.		River Jalangi.		River Brahmaputra.	
		Mirzapur.		Benares.		Buxar.		Dinapore.		Monghyr.		Sahibganj.		Rampur Boalia.		Goalundo.		Berhampore.		Sarupganj.		Gauhati.	
	Distance in miles.	From Allahabad ... 96		From Allahabad ... 134	From Mirzapur ... 48	From Benares 90		From Benares 177	From Buxar 87	From Benares 287	From Dinapore 110	From Benares 361	From Monghyr 94	From Benares 471	From Sahibganj ... 90	From Benares 501	From Rampur Boalia ... 120						
	Highest Gauge Reading.	26th August 1869. 253·47		26th August 1889. 241·46		31st August 1898. 200·63		14th August 1879. 169·35		24th August 1894. 129·43		23rd August 1879. 98·25.		26th August 1879. 69·25		20th August 1893. 31·52		14th August 1890. 64·70		24th September 1898. 36·10		24th July 1878. 179·36	
		Height over zero of gauge.	Height over mean sea-level.	Height over zero of gauge.	Height over mean sea-level.	Height over zero of gauge.	Height over mean sea-level.	Height over zero of gauge	Height over mean sea-level.	Height over zero of gauge.	Height over mean sea-level.	Height over zero of gauge.	Height over mean sea-level.	Height over zero of gauge.	Height over mean sea-level.	Height over zero of gauge.	Height over mean sea-level.	Height over zero of gauge.	Height over mean sea-level.	Height over zero of gauge.	Height over mean sea-level.	Height over zero of gauge.	Height over mean sea-level.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
		Below zero.		Below zero.		Below zero.						Below zero.		Below zero.									
1st ...	...	2·75	203·47	1·50	195·30	3·92	165·13	4·10	138·33	0·50	102·35	2·00	66·00	0·60	41·40	6·58	15·52	1·95	35·69	4·00	8·30	6·00	154·76
2nd ...	...	2·75	203·47	1·50	195·30	3·92	165·13	4·20	138·43	0·50	102·35	2·00	66·00	0·67	41·33	7·08	16·02	1·93	35·67	4·15	8·45	5·50	154·26
3rd ...	...	2·83	203·39	1·54	195·26	3·92	165·13	4·10	138·43	0·50	102·35	2·00	66·00	0·71	41·29	7·08	16·02	1·92	35·67	5·10	9·40	5·20	153·96
4th ...	...	2·83	203·39	1·56	195·24	3·92	165·13	4·10	138·33	0·50	101·35	3·92	65·92	0·75	41·25	7·08	16·02	1·90	35·64	4·95	9·25	5·00	153·76
5th ...	...	2·83	203·39	1·58	195·22	3·92	165·13	4·00	138·23	0·50	102·35	3·92	65·92	0·77	41·23	6·92	15·86	1·90	35·65	4·65	8·95	4·95	153·71
6th ...	...	2·83	203·39	1·60	195·20	4·00	165·05	4·00	138·23	0·50	102·35	3·92	65·92	0·80	41·21	6·58	15·52	1·89	35·63	4·40	8·70	4·90	153·66
7th ...	...	2·92	203·30	1·54	195·26	4·00	165·05	4·00	138·23	0·42	102·27	3·83	65·83	0·83	41·17	6·08	15·02	1·89	35·63	4·00	8·30	5·10	153·86
8th ...	...	2·92	203·30	1·54	195·26	4·00	165·05	4·00	138·23	0·42	102·27	3·83	65·83	0·85	41·15	5·67	14·61	1·89	35·63	3·95	8·25	5·80	154·56
9th ...	...	2·92	203·30	1·54	195·26	4·00	165·05	4·00	138·23	0·42	102·27	3·75	65·75	0·87	41·13	5·33	14·27	1·87	35·61	3·00	7·30	8·40	157·16
10th ...	...	3·00	203·22	1·50	195·30	4·00	165·05	4·10	138·33	0·33	102·18	3·75	65·75	0·90	41·10	5·17	14·11	1·87	35·61	2·70	7·00	9·05	157·81
11th ...	...	3·00	203·22	1·50	195·30	4·08	164·97	4·00	138·23	0·42	102·27	3·75	65·75	0·95	41·05	5·08	14·08	1·87	35·61	2·95	7·25	8·30	157·06
12th ...	...	3·00	203·22	1·50	195·30	4·08	164·97	4·00	138·23	0·42	102·27	3·67	65·67	0·97	41·03	5·25	14·19	1·87	35·61	3·75	8·05	7·60	156·26
13th ...	...	3·08	203·14	1·52	195·28	4·08	164·97	4·00	138·23	0·42	102·27	3·67	65·67	1·00	41·00	5·75	14·69	1·87	35·61	2·40	6·70	7·00	155·76
14th ...	...	3·08	203·14	1·54	195·26	4·08	164·97	4·10	138·33	0·42	102·27	3·67	65·67	1·02	40·98	6·33	15·27	1·87	35·61	2·30	6·60	7·00	155·76
15th ...	...	3·17	203·05	1·56	195·24	4·08	164·97	4·20	138·43	0·42	102·27	3·67	65·67	1·04	40·95	6·75	15·69	1·87	35·61	3·40	7·70	7·50	156·26
										Below zero.													
16th ...	...	3·17	203·05	1·58	195·22	4·08	164·97	4·30	138·53	0·42	101·43	3·58	65·58	1·08	40·92	7·00	15·94	1·87	35·61	3·60	7·80	8·15	156·91
17th ...	...	3·17	203·05	1·60	195·20	4·17	164·88	4·20	138·43	0·42	101·43	3·58	65·58	1·10	40·90	7·33	16·27	1·85	35·59	3·80	8·10	7·90	156·66
18th ...	...	3·25	202·97	1·62	195·18	4·17	164·88	4·20	138·43	0·50	101·35	3·58	65·58	1·14	40·84	7·42	16·36	1·85	35·59	3·80	8·10	7·30	156·66
19th ...	...	3·25	202·97	1·62	195·18	4·17	164·88	4·40	138·63	0·50	101·35	3·50	65·50	1·17	40·83	7·33	16·27	1·85	35·59	4·70	9·00	6·75	156·51
20th ...	...	3·25	202·97	1·62	195·18	4·17	164·88	4·60	138·83	0·50	101·35	3·50	65·50	1·21	40·79	7·42	16·36	1·85	35·59	4·70	9·00	6·90	156·66
21st ...	...	3·33	202·89	1·65	195·15	4·17	164·88	4·80	139·03	0·50	101·35	3·50	65·50	1·23	40·77	7·50	16·44	1·85	35·59	2·10	6·40	8·80	157·56
22nd ...	...	3·33	202·89	1·67	195·13	4·17	164·88	4·90	139·13	0·50	101·35	3·50	65·50	1·25	40·75	7·50	16·44	1·85	35·59	3·30	6·60	11·60	160·36
23rd ...	...	3·33	202·89	1·69	195·11	4·17	164·88	5·00	139·23	0·50	101·35	3·42	65·42	1·25	40·75	7·25	16·19	1·85	35·59	3·30	7·00	12·00	160·76
24th ...	...	3·33	202·89	1·71	195·09	4·17	164·88	5·00	139·23	0·58	101·27	3·42	65·42	1·27	40·73	7·00	15·94	1·85	35·59	2·10	6·40	11·50	160·26
25th ...	...	3·42	202·80	1·73	195·07	4·25	164·80	4·90	139·13	0·50	101·35	3·58	65·58	1·29	40·77	7·17	16·11	1·89	35·63	2·60	6·90	11·10	159·86
										Above zero.													
26th ...	...	3·42	202·80	1·75	195·05	4·25	164·80	4·80	139·03	0·25	102·10	3·67	65·67	1·31	40·69	7·75	16·69	1·96	35·70	2·80	7·10	10·90	159·66
27th ...	...	3·42	202·80	1·79	195·01	4·25	164·80	4·80	139·03	0·25	102·10	3·67	65·67	1·33	40·67	8·25	17·19	1·92	35·66	2·80	7·10	11·10	159·86
28th ...	...	3·50	202·72	1·83	194·97	4·25	164·80	4·80	139·03	0·75	102·60	3·75	65·75	1·33	40·67	8·58	17·52	1·92	35·66	3·80	8·10	11·50	160·26
29th ...	...	3·50	202·72	1·83	194·97	4·25	164·80	4·90	139·13	0·92	102·77	3·75	65·75	1·35	40·65	8·92	17·86	1·89	35·63	4·60	8·90	13·30	162·06
30th ...	...	3·58	202·64	1·83	194·97	4·25	164·80	4·90	139·13	0·92	102·77	3·75	65·75	1·35	40·65	9·17	18·11	1·89	35·63	4·80	9·10	14·90	163·66

CALCUTTA,
The 25th June 1900.

A. H. C. MACCARTHY,
Under-Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

IRRIGATION DEPARTMENT, BENGAL.

Abstract statement showing Tollage on Canals in Bengal classed as Major Works for the month of April 1900, as compared with that of the corresponding month of the previous year.

Canals.	Tollage, 1900-1901.		Tollage, 1899-1900.	
	During the month.	To end of the month.	During the month.	To end of the month.
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Orissa Circle.				
Taldanda Canal System	4,466 7 7	4,466 7 7	...	...
Kendrapara ditto	—11 10 11	—11 10 11	6,271 8 10	6,271 8 10
High Level, Range I	1,43[illegible] 6 0	1,437 6 0	1,350 8 0	1,350 8 0
Ditto „ II	361 10 3	361 10 3	328 14 0	328 14 0
Ditto „ III	109 2 6	109 2 6	57 7 0	57 7 0
Jajpur Canal ...	48 10 0	48 10 0	77 3 6	77 3 6
Total Orissa Circle ...	6,411 9 5	6,411 9 5	8,085 9 4	8,085 9 4
South-Western Circle.				
Midnapore Canal ...	7,538 3 6	7,538 3 6	9,275 10 0	9,275 10 0
Hijili Tidal Canal ...	5,191 12 6	5,191 12 6	5,897 12 6	5,897 12 6
Total South-Western Circle	12,730 0 0	12,730 0 0	15,173 6 6	15,173 6 6
Sone Circle.				
Patna Canal System ...	1,692 8 9	1,692 8 9	4,875 9 3	4,875 9 3
Arrah ditto ...	1,904 12 3	1,904 12 3	4,499 14 6	4,499 14 6
Buxar ditto ...	980 9 0	980 9 0	1,711 5 3	1,711 5 3
Total Sone Circle ...	4,577 14 0	4,577 14 0	11,086 13 0	11,086 13 0
Grand Total ...	23,719 7 5	23,719 7 5	34,345 12 10	34,345 12 10

Government Transport Service.

Canal.	Tollage, 1900-1901.						Tollage, 1899-1900.					
	During the month.			To end of the month.			During the month.			To end of the month.		
	Passengers.	Goods.	Total receipts.	Passengers.	Goods.	Total receipts.	Passengers.	Goods.	Total receipts.	Passengers.	Goods.	Total receipts.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Orissa Circle.	No.	Mds.	Rs. A. P.	No.	Mds.	Rs. A. P.	No.	Mds.	Rs. A. P.	No.	Mds.	Rs. A. P.
High Level ...	*	*	*	*	*	*	1,174	1,319	1,433 3 9	1,174	1,319	1,433 3 9
Total Orissa Circle ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,174	1,319	1,433 3 9	1,174	1,319	1,433 3 9

* Not shown as the service has been withdrawn.

Assessed Tollage Receipts.

Canals.	Earnings, 1900-1901.		Earnings, 1899-1900.	
	During the month.	To end of the month.	During the month.	To end of the month.
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Orissa Canals ...	6,411 9 5	6,411 9 5	9,518 13 1	9,518 13 1
Midnapore Canal ...	7,538 3 6	7,538 3 6	9,275 10 0	9,275 10 0
Hijili Tidal Canal ...	5,191 12 6	5,191 12 6	5,897 12 6	5,897 12 6
Sone Canals ...	4,577 14 0	4,577 14 0	11,086 13 0	11,086 13 0
Total ...	19,141 9 5	19,141 9 5	35,779 0 7	35,779 0 7

Calcutta,
The 26th June 1900.

A. H. C. MacCarthy,
Under-Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

IRRIGATION DEPARTMENT, BENGAL.

Abstract Statement showing Tollage on Canals in Bengal classed as Minor Works and Navigation for the month of April 1900, as compared with that of the corresponding month of the previous year.

Canals.	Tollage, 1900-1901.						Tollage, 1899-1900.					
	During the month.			To end of the month.			During the month.			To end of the month.		
1	2			3			4			5		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Calcutta and Eastern Canals.	20,216	5	0	20,216	5	0	19,922	0	3	19,922	0	3
Tolly's Nala ...	5,700	13	9	5,700	13	9	6,054	5	6	6,054	5	6
Total ...	25,917	2	9	25,917	2	9	25,976	5	9	25,976	5	9
Orissa Coast Canal ...	4,083	4	0	4,083	4	0	4,217	4	6	4,217	4	6
Nadia Rivers ...	4,123	2	0	4,123	2	0	4,070	12	0	4,070	12	0
Grand Total ...	34,123	8	9	34,123	8	9	34,264	6	3	34,264	6	3

Calcutta,
The 26th June 1900.

A. H. C. MacCarthy,
Under-Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

CIRCULAR AND EASTERN CANALS

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ending Saturday, the 23rd June 1900, as compared with the corresponding week of the previous year.

Nature of Cargo.	Week ending Saturday, the 23rd June 1900.			Week ending Saturday, the 24th June 1899.		
	Number of boats.	Weight of cargo.	Tollage.	Number of boats.	Weight of cargo.	Tollage.
	No.	Mds.	Rs.	No.	Mds.	Rs.
Rice and paddy	547	1,11,880	1,830	334	59,100	940
Jute	3	2,750	31	13	10,650	135
Firewood	94	11,700	175	83	76,135	1,189
Other articles	689	2,31,465	2,785	767	2,43,172	3,277
Total ...	1,273	3,57,795	4,821	1,197	3,89,057	5,491

BENGAL AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

Statement of goods traffic for the month of January 1900, compared with the corresponding period in 1899.

Description of Goods.	1899.		1900.		Increase.		Decrease.		Explanation of fluctuations by the Traffic Manager.
	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	
I.—Apparel, including drapery, haberdashery, millinery, uniforms, accoutrements, boots and shoes.	.....	.....	11	107	11	107	.....	.....	
II.—Coal and Coke carried for the Public and Foreign Railways.	3,333	4,892	3,480	6,439	147	1,547	.....	.....	
III.—Cotton—									
1. Raw	121	1,320	41	339	.....	.....	80	981	
2. Manufactured—									
a } Twist and yarn. { European	4	35	17	148	13	113	.....	.....	
b } Twist and yarn. { Indian ...	456	4,508	331	2,595	.....	.....	125	1,913	
c } Piece-goods { European	1,047	9,005	2,097	10,857	1,050	1,852	.....	.....	More demand.
d } Piece-goods { Indian ...	202	1,859	259	1,466	.....	.....	33	393	
e Others	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
IV.—Chemicals, excepting saltpetre	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
V.—Drugs—									
1. Intoxicating, other than opium.	6	56	1	7	.....	.....	5	49	
2. Non-intoxicating—									
a Medicinal preparations.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
b Others	126	1,030	107	1,270	.....	240	19	.....	
VI.—Dyes and Tans—									
1. Al (Morinda citrifolia)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
2. Alizarine and aniline dyes.	8	49	3	30	.....	.....	5	19	
3. Cutch	12	170	3	17	.....	.....	9	153	
4. Indigo	446	3,888	333	2,451	.....	.....	113	1,437	
5. Myrabolams	1	3	1	8	.....	5	.....	.....	
6. Tanning barks	.....	.....	29	91	29	91	.....	.....	
7. Turmeric	192	701	189	1,728	.....	1,027	3	.....	
8. Others	38	174	23	144	.....	.....	15	30	
VII.—Fodder—									
1. Oil-cake	.....	.....	296	1,445	296	1,445	.....	.....	
2. Hay, straw and grass ...	.....	.....	84	265	84	265	.....	.....	
VIII.—Fruits and vegetables, fresh	.....	.....	345	611	345	611	.....	.....	
IX.—Grain and Pulse—									
1. Gram and pulse ...	3,420	14,631	3,482	13,766	62	.....	.....	865	Demand for famine districts.
2. Jawar and bajra ...	88	143	208	348	120	205	.....	.....	
3. } Rice { in the husk ...	3,905	13,279	6,574	12,319	2,669	.....	.....	960	
4. } Rice { not in the husk	15,048	55,570	14,928	74,080	.....	18,510	120	.....	
5. Wheat	2,442	14,548	1,817	5,024	.....	.....	625	8,624	
6. Wheat-flour	.....	.....	35	227	35	227	.....	.....	
7. Makai	6,025	22,304	2,488	9,722	.....	.....	3,537	12,582	
8. Others	3,160	11,367	13,850	52,055	10,690	40,688	.....	.....	
X.—Hides and Skins—									
1. Hides of cattle—									
a Dressed or tanned	.....	.....	4	19	4	19	.....	.....	
b Raw	994	4,739	534	2,678	.....	.....	460	2,061	
2. Skins of sheep and other animals—									
a Dressed or tanned	1	12	2	10	1	.....	.....	2	
b Raw	149	530	112	735	.....	.....	37	95	
XI.—Horns	3	17	3	41	.....	24	.....	.....	
XII.—Hemp (Indian) and other fibres, excluding jute.	.....	.....	1	4	1	4	.....	.....	
XIII.—Jute—									
1. Raw	115	591	108	535	.....	.....	7	56	
2. Gunny-bags and cloth ...	948	5,267	1,113	6,082	165	815	.....	.....	
XIV.—Lac	91	358	88	347	.....	.....	3	11	
XV.—Leather—									
1. Unwrought	.....	.....	1	4	1	4	.....	.....	
2. Wrought, excepting boots and shoes.	39	273	19	147	.....	.....	20	126	
XVI.—Liquors—									
1. Ale and Beer	9	54	17	88	8	34	.....	.....	
2. Spirits of all kinds, including country spirits.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
3. Wine	16	178	17	168	1	10	.....	.....	
4. All other sorts, including toddy and fermented liquor, other ale and beer.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
XVII.—Metals—									
1. Brass unwrought ...	35	127	15	109	.....	.....	20	18	
2. ,, wrought ...	65	447	93	552	29	105	.....	.....	
3. Copper, unwrought ...	1	5	1	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	
4. ,, wrought	4	31	33	119	29	88	.....	.....	
5. Iron and steel—									
a Cast	.....	.....	22	113	.....	.....	.....	.....	
b Unwrought	746	3,076	14	21	.....	.....	185	487	
c Wrought	.....	.....	401	1,740	.....	.....	.....	.....	
d Manufactures ...	.....	.....	134	775	.....	.....	.....	.....	
6. Others	149	849	144	657	.....	68	5	.....	
XVIII.—Oils—									
1. Kerosine	1,083	3,671	531	2,721	.....	.....	552	950	More demand previous month.
2. Castor	8	59	7	43	.....	.....	1	16	
3. Cocoanut	8	46	7	47	.....	1	1	.....	
4. Mustard and rape ...	.....	.....	3	31	3	31	.....	.....	
5. Others	18	129	51	574	33	445	.....	.....	

Description of Goods.	1899.		1900.		Increase.		Decrease.		Explanation of fluctuations by the Traffic Manager.
	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	
XIX.—Oilseeds—									
1. Castor	155	125	126	258	.....	133	29	.....	
2. Earthnuts	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
3. Linseed	1,924	7,270	75	872	.....	.....	1,849	6,398	
4. Poppy	68	223	15	22	.....	.....	53	245	
5. Rape and mustard ...	1,076	4,013	933	4,454	.....	.....	143	159	
6. Til or jinjili	138	369	41	174	.....	.....	97	195	
7. Others	1,399	5,496	479	1,710	.....	.....	920	3,786	Due to stocks being exhausted early in the year.
XX.—Opium	.....	.....	21	158	21	158	.....	.....	
XXI.—Paper and Pasteboard ...	8	56	11	84	3	28	.....	.....	
XXII.—Provisions—									
1. Dried fruits and nuts ...	40	481	70	719	30	238	.....	.....	
2. Ghee	256	2,013	238	2,583	.....	.....	18	30	
3. Others	1,284	3,440	702	2,333	.....	.....	582	1,107	
XXIII.—Railway Plant and Rolling Stock carried for the Public and Foreign Railways—									
1. Locomotive engines and tenders and parts thereof.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
2. Carriages and trucks and parts thereof.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
3. Materials—									
a Steel rails and fishplates.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
b Sleepers and keys of steel and cast iron.	58	245	.....	.....	.....	.....	58	245	
c Others	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
XXIV.—Salt	5,127	15,634	4,544	15,286	.....	.....	583	348	Decrease due to very large imports during previous month.
XXV.—Saltpetre and other saline substances—									
1. Saltpetre	859	2,752	788	2,501	.....	.....	71	251	
2. Other saline substances	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
XXVI.—Silk—									
1. Raw—									
a Foreign	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
b Indian	1	14	2	12	1	.....	.....	2	
2. Piece-goods—									
a Foreign	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
b Indian	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
XXVII.—Spices—									
1. Betel-nuts	110	886	209	1,840	99	954	.....	.....	
2. Cardamoms	2	41	7	61	5	20	.....	.....	
3. Chillies	45	376	25	167	.....	.....	20	209	
4. Ginger	57	511	23	194	.....	.....	34	317	
5. Pepper	27	236	49	369	22	133	.....	.....	
6. Others	152	1,265	169	1,406	17	141	.....	.....	
XXVIII.—Stone and lime	367	537	420	957	53	420	.....	.....	
XXIX.—Sugar—									
1. Refined or crystallised, including sugarcandy.	965	5,338	746	2,156	.....	.....	219	3,182	
2. Unrefined—									
a Sugar	2,672	11,420	370	2,013	.....	.....	2,302	9,407	Less demand.
b Gur, rab, jaggery, molasses and other saccharine produce.	.....	.....	2,161	11,211	2,161	11,211	.....	.....	
XXX.—Tea—									
1. Foreign	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
2. Indian	1	11	24	162	23	151	.....	.....	
XXXI.—Tobacco—									
1. Unmanufactured ...	575	3,069	746	5,684	171	2,615	.....	.....	
2. Manufactured—									
a Cigars	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
b Other sorts ...	58	549	26	127	.....	.....	32	422	
XXXII.—Wood—									
1. Timber, unwrought ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
2. Logs	444	1,041	1,172	2,061	728	1,020	.....	.....	
3. Poles	134	375	93	280	.....	.....	41	95	
4. Manufactures	.....	.....	159	757	159	757	.....	.....	
XXXIII.—Wool—									
1. Raw	5	30	7	49	2	19	.....	.....	
2. Manufactured—									
a Carpets and rugs ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
b, c Piece-goods { European	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
b, c Piece-goods { Indian...	5	41	8	29	.....	.....	2	12	
d Other sorts of manufactures.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
XXXIV.—All other articles of merchandise—									
1. Indigo-seed	2,388	10,940	1,579	10,019	.....	.....	809	921	
2. Firewood	2,029	3,839	2,199	3,947	170	108	.....	.....	
3. Others not specified above.	3,244	13,023	2,478	14,088	.....	1,065	766	.....	
Animals	.....	.....	.....	254	.....	254	.....	.....	
Total ...	70,924	2,77,149	76,208	3,06,087	19,908	38,036	14,618	9,098	

A. H. MIDDLETON,
Auditor of Accounts.

GORAKHPUR,
The 23rd May 1900.

Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 9th June 1900, on 1,836·15 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles.	
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		
Total traffic for the week ...	(a) 419,732	(a) 3,71,979 6 0	53,91,116 20	9,85,864 4 0 (b)	25,612 0 0	13,83,455 10 0	99,994	198,460
Or per mile of railway	.....	202 9 5	.....	536 14 8	13 15 2	753 7 3	.....	.....
For previous 21¾ weeks of half-year	7,866,764*	79,13,038 14 0*	11,59,02,815 0†	2,27,18,645 0 0	5,79,802 0 0‡	3,12,12,385 14 0	2,108,980§	4,335,471§
Total for 23¾ weeks ...	8,286,496	82,85,018 4 0	12,12,93,931 20	2,37,04,509 4 0	6,05,414 0 0	3,25,95,841 8 0	2,208,974	4,533,927
Comparison.								
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	360,910§	3,39,075 14 11	41,00,912 20	8,07,655 8 9	23,044 10 4	11,69,776 3 0	94,526§	176,578§
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	.....	197 14 8	.....	471 6 10	13 7 3	682 12 9	.....	.....
Total for corresponding 23 weeks of previous year ...	7,914,549	81,38,104 2 8	10,58,51,745 20	2,01,21,800 11 9	5,39,446 0 4	2,87,99,350 14 4	2,200,918§	3,980,433

(a) The increase is due to the "Dushahara" bathing festival and to the movement of marriage parties.
(b) The increase is chiefly in wheat and seed traffic to Howrah, and in food-grains from stations in the Dinapore and Gaya districts, as also in coal traffic from almost all the colliery stations.

* Added No. of passengers 16,360 and Rs. 5,350
† Deducted Mds. 1,11,312 „ „ 20,730 } On account of difference between the approximate and audited figures for the week ended
‡ Added „ 1,641 } April 1900.
§ Audited figures up to 28th April 1900.

1900. *Abstract of progressive weekly returns of all earnings for 1900 in comparison with 1899.*

Open mileage.	Period.	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings.	Total.	Per mile of railway.	Train miles.
		No. of passengers.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	No.
*1,710·53	13 days of January	506,641	6,65,195	87,39,374	18,86,800	46,519	25,48,514	1,490	554,307
*1,710·53	Week ended 20th January ...	320,578	3,31,459	50,37,540	10,71,643	31,629	14,34,731	839	363,814
*1,710·53	Ditto 27th „ ...	322,294	3,52,160	54,92,659	10,88,995	30,964	14,71,129	860	289,256
*1,710·67	Ditto 3rd February ...	389,483	4,04,437	47,13,281	9,61,855	31,808	14,28,100	835	294,217
*1,710·67	Ditto 10th „ ...	381,070	3,97,544	53,63,745	11,24,813	30,517	15,52,874	908	307,000
*1,710·67	Ditto 17th „ ...	386,115	3,83,576	56,07,254	11,34,197	31,416	15,49,189	[illegible]	311,726
*1,710·67	Ditto 24th „ ...	359,641	3,78,534	55,79,838	11,65,672	30,341	15,74,547	[illegible]	311,188
*1,710·67	Ditto 3rd March ...	394,800	3,86,184	50,25,664	10,78,799	22,439	14,97,422	849	309,733
*1,764·45	Ditto 10th „ ...	393,112	4,14,798	51,12,832	10,31,317	26,377	14,72,492	802	318,053
*1,836·15	Ditto 17th „ ...	327,899	3,46,271	50,95,490	9,70,535	26,292	13,43,098	731	303,495
*1,836·15	Ditto 24th „ ...	338,952	3,74,592	54,55,760	10,03,445	25,467	14,04,504	765	291,231
*1,836·15	Ditto 31st „ ...	333,667	3,68,837	50,01,770	9,91,621	25,335	13,85,793	755	293,143
*1,836·15	Ditto 7th April ...	338,640	3,85,364	49,46,732	9,89,271	19,830	13,94,465	759	294,060
*1,836·15	Ditto 14th „ ...	352,932	3,98,385	51,59,797	9,75,583	24,037	13,98,005	712	293,270
*1,836·15	Ditto 21st „ ...	359,707	3,91,240	53,85,566	9,65,155	20,239	13,36,634	728	295,822
*1,836·15	Ditto 28th „ ...	371,016	3,45,482	52,96,876	9,96,742	29,275	13,71,499	747	297,763
1,836·15	Ditto 5th May ...	371,013	3,45,844	54,85,691	10,01,931	25,822	14,53,597	781	293,035
1,836·15	Ditto 12th „ ...	366,465	3,29,733	55,43,223	10,58,777	25,031	14,13,540	770	295,174
1,836·15	Ditto 19th „ ...	369,986	3,72,395	57,84,315	11,12,545	24,859	14,69,799	800	290,397
1,836·15	Ditto 26th „ ...	371,687	3,27,782	55,38,197	10,72,278	25,751	14,25,811	777	305,012
1,836·15	Ditto 2nd June ...	377,977	3,42,828	54,36,291	10,27,661	25,764	13,96,253	760	295,487
1,836·15	Ditto 9th „ ...	419,732	3,71,979	53,91,117	9,85,864	25,612	13,83,455	753	298,444
	Totals up to date ...	8,286,496	82,85,018	12,12,93,932	2,37,04,509	6,05,414	3,25,95,841	797	6,832,901

* Audited.

Abstract of progressive weekly returns of all earnings for 1900 in comparison with 1899—concluded.

		No. of passengers.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	No.
1,712·22	14 days of January	610,137	7,31,950	86,73,251	16,62,512	40,424	24,34,886	1,422	664,202
1,712·22	Week ended 21st January ...	360,143	3,49,373	39,57,366	8,24,795	20,754	11,94,902	698	252,791
1,712·22	Ditto 28th „ ...	294,919	3,27,050	48,78,222	8,99,823	20,657	12,47,530	729	259,577
1,712·22	Ditto 4th February ...	306,675	3,55,993	47,49,024	9,36,490	6,453	12,98,876	759	263,948
1,712·22	Ditto 11th „ ...	351,590	3,78,723	46,31,248	8,60,483	21,076	12,60,282	736	268,180
1,712·22	Ditto 18th „ ...	365,165	3,81,778	46,98,033	8,98,310	21,405	13,01,493	760	268,561
1,712·22	Ditto 25th „ ...	393,644	4,08,286	52,67,328	8,75,907	26,212	13,10,405	765	276,277
1,712·93	Ditto 4th March ...	389,386	3,99,756	48,80,459	8,89,200	21,694	13,10,659	765	271,753
1,713·21	Ditto 11th „ ...	407,998	4,11,861	47,64,794	8,64,959	21,951	12,98,271	758	271,277
1,713·21	Ditto 18th „ ...	340,314	3,67,248	47,40,892	8,39,899	24,262	12,31,810	718	269,931
1,713·21	Ditto 25th „ ...	328,926	3,66,981	47,83,769	8,90,731	24,929	12,82,641	751	269,148
1,713·21	Ditto 1st April ...	291,085	3,45,093	43,13,930	7,98,502	24,591	11,68,585	682	266,212
1,713·21	Ditto 8th „ ...	348,852	3,54,263	46,52,133	8,80,928	26,719	12,67,910	740	270,303
1,713·21	Ditto 15th „ ...	350,080	3,26,984	46,93,541	9,02,865	26,214	12,56,063	733	266,885
1,713·21	Ditto 22nd „ ...	348,594	3,31,692	44,49,693	9,34,527	32,089	12,98,308	758	270,288
1,713·21	Ditto 29th „ ...	363,115	3,31,837	52,17,921	9,90,203	31,872	13,53,912	790	275,671
1,713·21	Ditto 6th May ...	372,772	3,49,529	44,41,115	8,86,970	23,801	12,60,300	736	272,645
1,713·21	Ditto 13th „ ...	382,223	3,22,386	44,35,826	8,82,124	23,372	12,02,886	717	276,923
1,713·21	Ditto 20th „ ...	329,972	3,34,165	47,27,180	9,07,203	24,700	12,66,158	739	276,616
1,713·21	Ditto 27th „ ...	360,528	3,08,330	45,47,898	8,32,746	24,855	11,65,931	681	277,674
1,713·21	Ditto 3rd June ...	382,470	3,15,741	44,04,340	8,49,794	24,422	11,89,957	695	271,100
1,713·21	Ditto 10th „ ...	360,910	3,39,076	41,00,913	8,07,656	23,044	11,69,776	683	6,140,351
	Totals up to date ...	7,914,549	81,38,104	10,58,51,746	2,01,21,801	5,39,446	2,87,99,351	731	

TARKESSUR BRANCH RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 9th June 1900, on 22·23 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Traffic for the week ...	(a)24,620	(a)6,130 7 0	33,039 10	819 10 0	8 0 0	6,958 1 0	1,056	132	1,188
Mile of railway ...	.....	275 12 5	.....	36 13 11	0 5 9	313 0 1	.....	.....	.....
Previous 21¾ weeks of half-...	540,601*	1,36,052 5 0*	8,35,333 10†	22,211 13 0†	216 0 0‡	1,58,480 2 0	23,266§	5,152§	28,418
Total for 22¾ weeks ...	565,221	1,42,182 12 0	8,68,372 20	23,031 7 0	224 0 0	1,65,438 3 0	24,322	5,284	29,606
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	20,025	4,781 8 5	15,917 0	647 10 0	6 5 9	5,435 8 2	1,049	139	1,188
Mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	.....	215 1 6	.....	29 2 1	0 4 7	244 8 2	.....	.....	.....
Total for corresponding 23 weeks of previous year ...	559,196¶	1,40,982 9 3	3,95,779 30	14,856 5 0	225 2 3	1,56,064 [illegible] 6	24,967	3,015	27,982

(a) The increase is due to the "Dusehara" bathing festival and to the movement of marriage parties.

* Added number of passengers 2,116 and Rs. 184 } On account of difference between the approximate and audited figures for the week ended 28th April 1900.
† Added Mds. 26,570 ,, ,, 131
‡ Added ,, 5
§ Audited figures up to 28th April 1900.

Abstract of progressive weekly return of all earnings for 1900 in comparison with 1899.

Week ending.	Period.	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings.	Total.	Per mile of railway.	Train mileage.	
		Number of passengers.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	No.	Rate. Rs. A. P.
1900	13 days of January ...	38,032	8,990	35,948	1,501	16	10,417	469	2,345	4 7 1
1900	Week ended 20th Jan.	19,749	4,615	14,487	505	10	5,130	231	1,596	3 3 5
1900	,, ,, 27th ,,	21,810	5,216	72,104	1,057	15	6,288	283	1,398	4 13 6
1900	,, ,, 3rd Feb.	21,023	5,226	18,974	781	7	6,014	271	1,188	5 1 0
1900	,, ,, 10th ,, ...	22,020	5,691	57,582	1,102	4	6,797	306	1,188	5 11 6
1900	,, ,, 17th ,, ...	28,011	7,274	33,574	1,076	5	8,355	376	1,188	7 0 6
1900	,, ,, 24th ,, ...	23,932	5,535	33,213	1,248	7	6,850	308	1,188	5 12 3
1900	,, ,, 3rd March	36,442	9,053	25,410	1,014	11	10,078	454	1,380	7 14 9
1900	,, ,, 10th ,,	24,038	6,157	32,079	1,192	17	7,366	331	1,188	6 3 2
1900	,, ,, 17th ,,	23,548	5,802	63,656	1,376	18	7,196	324	1,502	4 12 8
1900	,, ,, 24th ,,	22,730	5,632	37,502	1,230	5	6,867	309	1,497	4 9 9
1900	,, ,, 31st ,,	22,592	5,440	48,504	1,276	13	6,729	303	1,188	5 10 8
1900	,, ,, 7th April	30,231	8,024	24,339	705	8	8,737	396	1,188	7 6 6
1900	,, ,, 14th ,,	54,190	16,303	21,117	788	17	17,108	772	1,720	9 15 2
1900	,, ,, 21st ,,	22,892	5,578	69,934	1,090	9	6,677	300	1,424	4 11 0
1900	,, ,, 28th ,,	20,973	5,129	61,305	1,149	13	6,291	283	1,188	5 4 9
1900	,, ,, 5th May ...	21,494	5,185	37,097	1,052	8	6,245	281	1,188	5 4 1
1900	,, ,, 12th ,, ...	22,582	5,481	30,828	1,118	8	6,607	297	1,188	5 9 0
1900	,, ,, 19th ,, ...	21,508	5,152	36,664	960	8	6,120	275	1,188	5 2 5
1900	,, ,, 26th ,, ...	20,646	4,901	37,852	1,034	9	5,944	267	1,188	5 0 1
1900	,, ,, 2nd June ...	20,238	4,738	34,174	898	8	5,644	254	1,188	4 12 0
1900	,, ,, 9th ,, ...	24,620	6,131	33,039	819	8	6,958	313	1,188	5 13 9
	Totals up to date ...	565,221	1,42,183	8,68,372	23,031	224	1,65,438	326	29,606	5 9 5

* Audited.

Abstract of progressive weekly return of all earnings for 1900 in comparison with 1899—concluded.

Week ending.	Period.	Number of passengers.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	No.	Rate. Rs. A. P.
1899	14 days of January ...	30,827	9,315	36,916	1,085	9	10,409	468	2,376	4 6 [illegible]
1899	Week ended 21st Jan.	31,079	5,005	13,416	421	18	5,444	245	1,188	4 9 4
1899	,, ,, 28th ,,	21,762	5,284	18,576	664	16	5,944	267	1,188	5 0 1
1899	,, ,, 4th Feb.	21,881	5,245	18,362	667	7	5,919	266	1,235	4 12 5
1899	,, ,, 11th ,, ...	22,282	5,315	17,028	667	7	5,989	269	1,188	5 0 8
1899	,, ,, 18th ,, ...	22,414	5,546	29,342	828	17	6,391	287	1,188	5 6 1
1899	,, ,, 25th ,, ...	20,754	7,633	20,260	78	9	8,425	379	1,252	6 11 8
1899	,, ,, 4th March...	27,148	6,652	19,855	731	4	7,387	332	1,188	6 3 6
1899	,, ,, 11th ,, ...	38,631	10,615	18,444	767	6	11,388	512	1,386	8 3 5
1899	,, ,, 18th ,, ...	23,486	5,624	17,431	746	15	6,385	287	1,210	5 4 5
1899	,, ,, 25th ,, ...	22,302	5,502	20,264	800	12	6,314	284	1,188	5 5 0
1899	,, ,, 1st April ...	23,206	5,020	17,778	702	20	6,042	260	1,144	5 12 11
1899	,, ,, 8th ,, ...	31,550	9,343	16,016	700	10	10,053	452	1,188	8 7 5
1899	,, ,, 15th ,, ...	42,233	13,503	13,439	515	8	14,091	634	1,452	9 11 3
1899	,, ,, 22nd ,, ...	20,423	5,072	16,345	658	8	5,736	253	1,188	4 13 3
1899	,, ,, 29th ,, ...	23,213	5,744	14,871	638	7	6,389	287	1,188	5 6 1
1899	,, ,, 6th May ...	21,848	5,343	11,534	581	4	5,928	267	1,295	4 9 3
1899	,, ,, 13th ,, ...	22,400	5,253	16,947	634	18	5,904	265	1,188	4 15 5
1899	,, ,, 20th ,, ...	17,512	4,247	10,761	475	5	4,727	213	1,188	3 15 8
1899	,, ,, 27th ,, ...	21,842	5,123	11,856	520	7	5,655	254	1,188	4 12 2
1899	,, ,, 3rd June ...	24,411	4,808	17,793	636	14	5,518	248	1,188	4 10 4
1899	,, ,, 10th ,, ...	20,025	4,782	15,917	648	6	5,436	245	1,188	4 9 8
	Totals up to date ...	559,190	1,40,983	3,95,780	14,856	225	1,56,064	305	27,982	5 9 8

DELHI-UMBALLA-KALKA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 9th June 1900 on 162·24 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles actual.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week	(a) 20,832	(a) 16,484 9 0	1,24,150 10	14,260 10 0	65 0 0	30,810 3 0	7,343	2,916	[illegible]
Or per mile of railway	.....	101 9 9	.....	87 14 4	0 6 5	189 14 6	.....	.....	[illegible]
For previous 21¾ weeks of half-year	385,201*	3,57,290 15 0*	21,21,287 10†	2,45,416 11 0†	1,525 0 0‡	6,04,232 10 0	167,240§	65,146§	[illegible]
Total for 22¾ weeks ...	406,033	3,73,775 8 0	22,45,437 20	2,59,677 5 0	1,590 0 0	6,35,042 13 0	174,583	68,062	[illegible]
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	18,981	14,032 0 5	69,823 20	10,041 14 0	68 0 0	24,141 14 5	6,833§	3,038§	[illegible]
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	.....	86 7 10	.....	61 14 4	0 6 8	148 12 10	.....	.....	.....
Total for corresponding 23 weeks of previous year	446,540	3,83,728 0 10	19,91,827 20	2,42,174 12 9	1,690 12 0	6,27,583 9 7	164,333	80,328	[illegible]

(a) The increase is due to the "Dassehara" bathing festival and to the movement of marriage parties.
* Added number of passengers 632 and
† Do. Mds. 4,181 and
‡ Deducted
§ Audited figures up to 28th April 1900.

Rs. 202, Rs. 1,204, Rs. 3 } On account of difference between the approximate and audited figures for the week ended 28th April 1900.

1900 *Abstract of progressive weekly returns of all earnings for 1900 in comparison with 1899.*

Open mileage.	Period.	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings.	Total.	Per mile of railway.	Train mileage.	
		Number of passengers.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	No.	Rate. Rs. A. P.
162·24	13 days of January ...	28,523	26,996	1,35,104	22,085	123	49,204	303	19,464	[illegible]
*162·24	Week ended 20th Jan. ...	14,208	10,635	78,419	11,790	44	22,528	139	9,672	[illegible]
*162·24	,, 27th ,, ...	14,124	10,422	96,327	10,159	140	20,721	128	9,686	[illegible]
*162·24	,, 3rd Feb. ...	14,084	11,937	86,775	9,448	78	21,463	132	10,238	[illegible]
*162·24	,, 10th ,, ..	16,269	13,157	1,19,304	12,308	42	25,507	158	10,939	[illegible]
*162·24	,, 17th ,, ...	16,555	14,046	87,111	9,776	46	23,868	147	10,156	[illegible]
*162·24	,, 24th ,, ...	16,691	13,017	79,348	12,258	62	25,337	156	10,298	[illegible]
*162·24	,, 3rd March ...	17,386	16,631	98,509	10,024	77	26,712	165	10,784	[illegible]
*162·24	,, 10th ,, ...	20,054	19,378	67,051	11,643	66	31,091	192	11,962	[illegible]
*162·24	,, 17th ,, ...	18,268	16,552	1,33,746	10,785	67	27,404	169	11,349	[illegible]
*162·24	,, 24th ,, ...	18,921	19,121	1,57,036	13,087	72	32,280	199	11,588	[illegible]
*162·24	,, 31st ,, ..	21,378	32,832	1,76,474	16,229	99	39,260	242	11,096	[illegible]
*162·24	,, 7th April ...	21,581	36,405	71,884	10,083	97	36,585	225	11,102	[illegible]
*162·24	,, 14th ,, ...	18,469	19,160	59,340	8,567	71	27,798	171	10,959	[illegible]
*162·24	,, 21st ,, ...	18,986	17,072	70,414	9,339	[illegible]	26,469	163	10,506	[illegible]
*162·24	,, 28th ,, ...	18,628	17,769	66,455	10,807	61	28,637	177	10,556	[illegible]
162·24	,, 5th May ...	17,044	15,918	73,036	10,323	62	26,303	162	10,633	[illegible]
162·24	,, 12th ,, ...	17,697	17,392	88,155	9,645	63	27,096	166	10,307	[illegible]
162·24	,, 19th ,, ...	18,728	17,909	1,03,676	12,162	65	30,036	185	10,432	[illegible]
162·24	,, 26th ,, ...	18,002	15,743	99,727	10,782	65	26,590	164	10,156	[illegible]
162·24	,, 2nd June ...	18,905	15,150	1,22,637	14,167	65	29,382	181	11,075	[illegible]
162·24	,, 9th ,, ...	20,832	16,485	1,24,150	14,261	65	30,811	190	10,250	[illegible]
	Totals up to date ...	406,033	3,73,775	22,45,437	2,59,678	1,590	6,35,043	171	342,645	[illegible]

Audited.

Abstract of progressive weekly returns of all earnings for 1900 in comparison with 1899—concluded. 1899.

		Number of passengers.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	No.	Rate. Rs. A. P.
162·24	14 days of January ..	37,103	29,209	1,53,146	19,456	170	48,835	301	20,209	[illegible]
162·24	Week ended 21st Jan. ...	15,943	12,425	76,366	9,844	82	22,351	138	10,938	[illegible]
162·24	,, 28th ,, ...	16,944	12,701	74,782	9,692	83	22,476	139	10,112	[illegible]
162·24	,, 4th Feb. ...	15,447	12,150	1,28,595	10,571	42	22,763	140	10,024	[illegible]
162·24	,, 11th ,, ...	16,821	12,953	68,754	8,638	55	20,946	129	9,877	[illegible]
162·24	,, 18th ,, ...	18,935	14,872	69,999	9,363	79	24,254	149	9,955	[illegible]
162·24	,, 25th ,, ...	19,741	15,729	85,485	10,850	39	26,618	164	10,030	[illegible]
162·24	,, 4th March	20,485	17,423	73,710	7,868	55	25,346	156	10,014	[illegible]
162·24	,, 11th ,, ...	20,895	17,844	85,037	13,447	73	31,364	193	10,831	[illegible]
162·24	,, 18th ,, ...	21,330	20,109	82,674	12,197	51	32,357	199	10,959	[illegible]
162·24	,, 25th ,, ...	20,010	21,395	1,31,692	10,867	160	37,818	233	12,274	[illegible]
162·24	,, 1st April...	19,491	22,283	67,792	9,694	128	33,305	205	12,018	[illegible]
162·24	,, 8th ,, ...	24,380	21,610	1,12,947	12,792	89	34,490	212	11,762	[illegible]
162·24	,, 15th ,, ...	20,553	18,154	1,34,221	9,770	55	27,979	172	11,834	[illegible]
162·24	,, 22nd ,, ...	20,244	18,948	85,532	10,077	87	29,982	185	11,379	[illegible]
162·24	,, 29th ,, ...	21,244	17,353	67,760	10,211	53	27,617	170	10,388	[illegible]
162·24	,, 6th May	19,897	16,729	1,02,058	9,783	89	26,601	164	10,580	[illegible]
162·24	,, 13th ,, ...	20,140	17,969	65,172	8,020	71	26,060	161	10,525	[illegible]
162·24	,, 20th ,, ...	17,979	19,362	83,031	12,058	60	31,480	194	10,597	[illegible]
162·24	,, 27th ,, ...	19,425	15,398	80,318	8,741	45	24,184	149	9,970	[illegible]
162·24	,, 3rd June...	19,951	15,061	93,929	11,615	61	26,737	165	10,153	[illegible]
162·24	,, 10th ,, ...	18,981	14,032	69,824	10,042	68	24,142	149	9,863	[illegible]
	Totals up to date ...	446,540	3,83,728	19,9..,829	2,42,175	1,691	6,27,584	168	344,661	[illegible]

SOUTH BEHAR RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 9th June 1900 on 78·76 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
l traffic for the week	13,038	6,114 9 0	60,336 10	3,993 8 0	42 0 0	10,150 1 0	1,613	1,007	2,520
per mile of railway ...	.....	77 10 3	.....		50 11 3	128 14 0	.....	.....	.....
previous 21½ weeks of half-ar	266,871*	1,33,188 5 0*	13,08,566 20†	90,933 12 0†	655 0 0‡	2,24,777 1 0	33,324§	19,526§	52,850
Total for 22½ weeks	279,909	1,39,302 14 0	13,68,902 30	94,927 4 0	697 0 0	2,34,927 2 0	34,937	20,533	55,370
COMPARISON.									
l for corresponding week of evious year	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
mile of railway corre-onding week of previous ar	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
l for corresponding weeks of evious year	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

* Deducted No. of passengers 42 and
† Ditto Mds. 3,032 and
‡ Added
§ Audited figures up to 28th April 1900.

Rs. 736, " 365, " 12 } On account of difference between the approximate and audited figures for the week ended 28th April 1900.

Abstract of progressive weekly returns of all earnings for 1900 in comparison with 1899.

Week ended.	Period.	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings.	Total.	Per mile of railway.	Train mileage.	
		Number of passengers.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	No.	Rate. Rs. A. P.
1899	13 days of January ...	10,319	9,999	94,726	6,991	54	16,144	205	4,134	3 14 6
1899	Week ended 20th Jan. ...	9,890	4,425	60,058	4,221	13	8,659	110	2,226	3 14 3
1899	" " 27th " ...	10,125	4,975	60,093	4,588	21	9,584	122	2,226	4 4 11
1899	" " 3rd Feb. ...	10,035	5,159	50,605	4,132	22	9,313	118	2,226	4 2 11
1899	" " 10th " ...	12,247	5,909	54,624	3,633	23	9,565	121	2,226	4 4 9
1899	" " 17th " ...	13,197	6,444	52,127	4,088	32	10,564	134	2,226	4 11 11
1899	" " 24th " ...	12,335	6,297	45,451	3,954	24	10,275	130	2,226	4 9 10
1899	" " 3rd Mar.	12,923	6,578	52,791	4,886	23	11,482	146	2,205	5 3 4
1899	" " 10th " ...	13,905	7,103	51,061	3,920	29	11,052	140	2,205	5 0 2
1899	" " 17th " ...	10,993	5,766	50,049	3,784	20	9,570	122	2,303	4 0 10
1899	" " 24th " ...	14,366	8,010	64,526	4,363	33	12,406	158	2,284	5 6 11
1899	" " 31st " ...	13,194	6,782	58,064	3,902	29	10,773	137	2,441	4 6 7
1899	" " 7th April ...	13,053	6,991	68,231	4,518	34	11,543	147	2,599	4 7 1
1899	" " 14th " ...	11,932	5,589	58,663	3,774	41	9,404	119	2,441	3 13 8
1899	" " 21st " ...	13,017	6,380	62,555	3,710	47	10,137	129	2,756	3 10 10
1899	" " 28th " ...	11,992	5,448	62,093	4,336	31	9,815	125	2,520	3 14 4
1899	" " 5th May ...	12,660	6,620	74,839	4,510	20	11,210	142	2,756	4 1 1
1899	" " 12th " ...	12,388	6,401	76,450	4,716	33	11,150	142	2,678	4 2 7
1899	" " 19th " ...	13,062	6,633	74,846	4,562	40	11,235	143	2,540	4 7 4
1899	" " 26th " ...	12,396	6,247	68,308	4,366	39	10,651	135	2,599	4 1 7
1899	" " 2nd June ...	13,217	6,277	60,907	3,927	41	10,245	130	2,093	3 6 9
1899	" " 9th " ...	13,038	6,115	60,336	3,993	42	10,150	129	2,520	4 0 5
	Totals up to date ...	279,909	1,39,303	13,68,903	94,927	697	2,34,927	130	55,370	4 3 11

* Audited.

Abstract of progressive weekly returns of all earnings for 1900 in comparison with 1899—concluded. *1899.*

EASTERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

(INCLUDING N. B., K.-D., DACCA, AND ASSAM-BEHAR SECTIONS.)

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 16th June 1900 on 842 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (including ferry).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	208,750	1,03,620 0 0	6,77,220 0	1,06,890 0 0	6,690 0 0	2,17,100 0 0	35,456	35,161	[illegible]
Or per mile of railway	248	123 0 0	804 0	127 0 0	1 0 0	251 0 0*	...	...	
For previous 23 weeks of half-year†	5,061,294	24,97,081 0 0	2,30,30,624 0	32,20,788 0 0	4,37,555 0 0	61,55,424 0 0	822,085	8,76,042	[illegible]
Total for 24 weeks ...	5,270,044	26,00,791 0 0	2,37,16,844 0	33,27,678 0 0	4,44,145 0 0	63,72,524 0 0	857,541	911,206	[illegible]
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	220,760	1,09,417 0 0	7,40,176 0	1,03,362 0 0	7,342 0 0	2,20,121 0 0	35,237	33,109	[illegible]
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	275	131 0 0	888 0	124 0 0	1 0 0	256 0 0	...	...	-
Total to corresponding date of previous year	5,100,140	23,95,327 0 0	2,25,52,000 0	30,08,265 0 0	4,10,034 0 0	58,13,626 0 0	842,212	843,648	[illegible]

* Excluding steam-boat earning.
† Audited up to 21st April 1900.

DACCA STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 16th June 1900 on 96 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings.	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	22,180	7,590 0 0	11,210 0	1,130 0 0	100 0 0	8,820 0 0	2,525	1,027	[illegible]
Or per mile of railway	258	89 0 0	130 0	13 0 0	1 0 0	103 0 0	...	...	-
For previous 23 weeks of half-year*	562,949	1,75,959 0 0	5,48,686 0	49,011 0 0	9,880 0 0	2,34,850 0 0	54,220	34,997	[illegible]
Total for 24 weeks ...	585,129	1,83,549 0 0	5,59,896 0	50,141 0 0	9,980 0 0	2,43,670 0 0	56,745	36,024	[illegible]
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	23,403	7,120 0 0	18,667 0	1,138 0 0	38 0 0	8,296 0 0	2,522	1,399	[illegible]
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	272	83 0 0	217 0	13 0 0	.....	96 0 0	...	...	
Total to corresponding date of previous year	579,348	1,77,578 0 0	5,27,610 0	68,822 0 0	13,340 0 0	2,59,740 0 0	50,380	41,454	[illegible]

* Audited up to 21st April 1900.

COOCH BEHAR STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 16th June 1900 on 33·18 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings, including ferry.	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week	1,010	1,050 0 0	3,700 0	460 0 0	50 0 0	1,560 0 0	420	630	
Or per mile of railway	55	32 0 0	112 0	14 0 0	.....	56 0 0‡	.....	.....	
For previous 23 weeks of half-year*	48,502	20,595 0 0	1,70,166 0	16,377 0 0	3,482 0 0	40,461 0 0	6,065	20,075	[illegible]
Total for 24 weeks ...	50,412	21,645 0 0	1,73,866 0	16,837 0 0	3,532 0 0	42,021 0 0	6,485	20,720	[illegible]
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	2,060	652 0 0	6,703 0	752 0 0	111 0 0	1,515 0 0	354	916	
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	61	20 0 0	199 0	22 0 0	.....	42 0 0	.....	.....	
Total to corresponding date of previous year	38,514	14,296 0 0	1,07,283 0	15,198 0 0	3,411 0 0	32,903 0 0	5,309	17,357	

* Audited up to 21st April 1900.
† Includes ballast train-miles 440.
‡ Excluding coaching ferry.

MYMENSINGH-JAGANNATHGANJ RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 16th June 1900 on 53·37 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings.	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
...le for the week ...	6,080	2,130 0 0	5,020 0	780 0 0	10 0 0	2,920 0 0	1,140	344	1,484
...ile of railway	151	40 0 0	95 0	15 0 0	.....	55 0 0	.....	.....	.....
...ous 23 weeks of half-...	200,558	50,612 0 0	3,15,185 0	19,193 0 0	281 0 0	70,086 0 0	25,177	15,382	40,550
...otal for 24 weeks ...	209,638	52,742 0 0	3,20,305 0	19,973 0 0	291 0 0	73,006 0 0	26,317	15,726	42,043
...Comparison.									
...corresponding week ...vious year	8,339	743 0 0	1,424 0	81 0 0	1 0 0	825 0 0	355	670	1,025
...of railway correspond-...k of previous year ...	101	23 0 0	43 0	2 0 0	.....	25 0 0	.....	.....	.....
...corresponding date of ...us year	87,801	22,002 0 0	1,45,725 0	5,564 0 0	72 0 0	27,638 0 0	6,836	13,542	20,378

* Audited up to 21st April 1900.

BRAHMAPUTRA-SULTANPUR RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 16th June 1900 on 47 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings.	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
...ic for the week ...	3,910	1,050 0 0	6,740 0	370 0 0	50 0 0	1,470 0 0	535	901	1,436†
...le of railway	83	22 0 0	143 0	8 0 0	1 0 0	31 0 0	.....	.....	.....
...ous 23 weeks of half-...	69,240	19,686 0 0	4,76,993 0	17,257 0 0	603 0 0	37,546 0 0	9,906	23,001	31,907
...tal for 24 weeks ..	73,150	20,736 0 0	4,83,733 0	17,627 0 0	653 0 0	39,016 0 0	10,441	22,902	33,343
...Comparison.									
...corresponding week ...vious year	1,969	506 0 0	6,159 0	289 0 0	9 0 0	804 0 0	209	481	690
...of railway correspond-...k of previous year ...	80	23 0 0	249 0	12 0 0	.....	35 0 0	.....	.....	.....
...corresponding date of ...us year	19,389	5,564 0 0	69,058 0	3,403 0 0	95 0 0	9,132 0 0	1,832	6,472	8,304

* Audited up to 21st April 1900.
† Include ballast train-miles 428.

BENGAL CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 9th June 1900 on 139 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings.	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
...ic for the week ...	50,575	26,601 0 0	87,593 0	7,718 0 0	203 0 0	34,522 0 0	5,136	3,480	8,616
...ile of railway	389	205 0 0†	630 0	56 0 0	1 0 0	262 0 0	.....	.....	.....
...ous 23 weeks of half-...	746,302	2,89,913 0 0	19,59,505 0	1,52,458 0 0	63,129 0 0	5,05,500 0 0	1,01,916	65,254	167,170
...tal for 23 weeks ...	796,967	3,16,514 0 0	20,47,098 0	1,60,176 0 0	63,332 0 0	5,40,022 0 0	1,07,054	68,734	175,788
...Comparison.									
...corresponding week ...vious year	39,747	12,355 0 0	51,620 0	4,508 0 0	218 0 0	17,051 0 0	5,213	2,313	7,626
...of railway correspond-...k of previous year ...	318	98 0 0	413 0	36 0 0	2 0 0	136 0 0	.....	.....	.....
...corresponding date ...ous year	785,211	2,96,646 0 0	15,16,627 0	1,04,963 0 0	64,352 0 0	4,65,961 0 0	117,291	53,446	170,736

* Audited up to week ending 28th April 1900.
† Coaching traffic calculated on 130 miles only.

BENGAL CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 16th June 1900 on 139 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings.	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles	
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		
Total traffic for the week ...	33,640	14,996 0 0	72,226 0	5,439 0 0	353 0 0	20,787 0 0	4,611	2,708
Or per mile of railway	259	115 0 0†	520 0	39 0 0	3 0 0	157 0 0	.....	.....
For previous 23 weeks of half-year*	802,977	3,16,534 0 0	20,39,873 0	1,59,919 0 0	63,266 0 0	5,39,709 0 0	107,203	68,588
Total for 24 weeks ...	836,617	3,31,530 0 0	21,12,101 0	1,65,358 0 0	63,618 0 0	5,60,496 0 0	111,814	71,296
Comparison.								
Total for corresponding week of previous year	34,780	15,461 0 0	48,100 0	3,750 0 0	278 0 0	19,509 0 0	5,202	2,618
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	278	124 0 0	385 0	30 0 0	2 0 0	156 0 0	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year	819,990	3,12,128 0 0	15,64,637 0	1,08,712 0 0	64,630 0 0	4,85,470 0 0	132,486	55,146

* Audited up to week ending 5th May 1900.
† Coaching traffic calculated on 130 miles only.

BENGAL AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ending 16th June 1900 on (a)1,202 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated), including steam-boat.	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles	
	Number of passengers.	Receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.
		Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
Total traffic for the week on (a)1,202 miles open	173,470	(b)71,090	7,07,640	(c)93,030	(c)17,230	(c)1,81,360	26,566	(d)31,573
Or per mile of railway (e) ...	153·65	62·96	619·65	81·46	15·09	159·51	.....	.....
For previous [illegible] weeks of half-year (f)	3,468,879	14,43,106	1,78,34,527	23,78,318	4,23,157	42,44,581	622,357	763,601
Total for 23½ weeks ...	3,642,349	15,14,196	1,85,42,167	24,71,348	4,40,387	44,25,931	648,923	794,174
Comparison.								
Total for corresponding week of previous year on 1,082 miles open	165,427	60,669	7,85,485	1,04,527	20,639	1,85,836	28,963	(g)38,339
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	152·69	56·07	725·96	96·61	19·12	171·80	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year	3,303,777	13,68,777	1,65,40,303	21,59,618	4,33,445	39,01,840	579,734	744,361

(a) Hajipur to Buchwara 44·11 miles and Sahibpur-Kamal Junction to Thana-Bihpur 40 miles of the Hajipur-Katihar extensions closed for traffic [illegible] June 1900.
(b) Increase due to increased mileage.
(c) Decrease due to less traffic carried.
(d) Includes 2,958 miles of ballast trains run on open line.
(e) This has been worked out on the average mileage opened for coaching (1,139 miles) and goods (1,143 miles) traffic respectively, and for other [illegible] average goods mileage has been taken.
(f) Includes audited figures up to week ending 28th April 1900.
(g) ,, 4,440 miles of ballast trains run on open line.

SEGOWLIE-RAKSAUL BRANCH RAILWAY.

(Worked by the B. & N.-W. Railway.)

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ending 16th June 1900 on 18 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles	
	Passengers carried.	Receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.
	No.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
Total traffic for the week on 18 miles open	906	145	18,939	(a)597	10	(a)752	128	127
Or per mile of railway	50·33	8·06	1,052·17	33·17	0·55	41·78	.....	.....
For previous 22½ weeks of half-year (b)	29,719	5,404	2,61,723	8,604	391	14,399	3,673	2,176
Total for 23½ weeks ...	30,625	5,549	2,80,662	9,201	401	15,151	3,797	2,303
Comparison.								
Total for corresponding week of previous year on 18 miles open	994	196	7,399	226	2	424	369	126
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	55·22	10·88	410·50	12·54	0·10	23·56	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year	15,900	3,677	1,41,262	3,949	55	7,729	5,811	2,773

(a) Increase due to development of goods traffic.
(b) Includes audited figures up to week ending 28th April 1900.

SEGOWLIE-RAKSAUL BRANCH RAILWAY.

(WORKED BY THE B. & N.-W. RAILWAY.)

Audited Return of Traffic for week ending 28th April 1900 on 18 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Passengers carried.	Receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
	No.	Rs. A. P.	Mds.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week on 18 miles open	1,620	242 14 0	10,044	254 10 0	15 10 0	513 2 0	166	86	252
Or per mile of railway	90·00	13 7 11	558·00	14 2 4	0 13 10	28 8 1	.....	.....	.....
For previous 15¼ weeks of half-year	21,330	3,887 8 9	1,56,656	4,663 5 0	290 3 0	8,841 0 9	2,605	1,481	4,086
Total for 16¼ weeks ...	22,950	4,130 6 9	1,66,700	4,917 15 0	305 13 0	9,354 2 9	2,771	1,567	4,338
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding period of previous year on 18 miles open	1,219	253 15 6	12,637	279 4 0	5 8 0	538 11 6	360	144	504
Per mile of railway corresponding period of previous year ...	67·72	14 1 9	702·06	15 8 3	0 4 10	29 14 10	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year	9,064	2,074 0 8	76,307	2,305 15 0	45 1 0	4,425 0 8	3,167	1,925	5,092

ASSAM-BENGAL RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 9th June 1900 on 396 miles open for all descriptions of Traffic and an additional 41 miles for goods and parcels traffic only.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	31,179	16,665 0 0	1,95,899 0	11,901 0 0	522 0 0	31,028 0 0	3,434	7,812	11,246
Or per mile of railway	78·73	46·98	495·40	27·23	1·19	75·40	8·67	17·98	26·55
For previous 22 weeks of half-year	693,152	4,30,880 0 0	41,60,296 0	2,74,932 0 0	22,821 0 0	7,28,633 0 0	77,821	172,559	250,380
Total for 23 weeks* ...	724,331	4,40,485 0 0	43,46,185 0	2,86,833 0 0	23,343 0 0	7,59,661 0 0	81,255	180,371	261,626
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	25,326	14,592 0 0	2,36,213 0	9,696 0 0	1,549 0 0	26,037 0 0	4,111	6,736	10,847
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	63·95	36·85	596·53	22·85	3·58	63·28	10·38	15·56	25·94
Total to corresponding date of previous year	718,567	4,66,870 0 0	60,75,670 0	2,52,463 0 0	18,051 0 0	7,37,393 0 0	88,427	196,845	285,272

* Includes audited figures for week ending 21st April 1900.

FINANCIAL YEAR.

Approximate Statement of Gross Receipts of the Assam-Bengal Railway.

Receipts for week ending 9th June 1900.			Receipts for week ending 10th June 1899.			Total receipts from 1st April 1900 to 9th June 1900.			Total receipts from 1st April 1899 to 10th June 1899.			Total increase in 1900.	Total decrease in 1900.
Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked per week.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked per week.		
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.			Rs.		Rs.	
	31,028	75·40	433	26,037	63·28	437	3,09,213	.....	433	2,91,691	.....	17,522	.....

DARJEELING-HIMALAYAN RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Approximate earnings for the week ending 16th June 1900	22,004	0	0
Ditto for the corresponding period of 1899	12,911	0	0
Increase	9,093	0	0
Receipts per mile for the week ending 16th June 1900	491	7	3
Ditto for the corresponding period of 1899	253	2	6
Increase	178	4	9
Receipts from 1st January to 16th June 1900	3,81,557	0	0
Ditto for the corresponding period of 1899	3,40,141	0	0
Increase	41,416	0	0

Printed at the Printing Office, and published by the Book Depôt, of the Bengal Secretariat, Writers' Buildings, in the City of Calcutta, on 27th June 1900.

REGISTERED No. 29.

SPECIAL SUPPLEMENT TO

The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 24, 1900.

Abstract of the Proceedings of the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, assembled under the provisions of the Indian Councils Acts, 1861 and 1892.

The Council met at the Council Chamber on Monday, the 11th September, 1899.

Present:

The Hon'ble SIR JOHN WOODBURN, K.C.S.I., Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, *presiding*.

The Hon'ble MR. W. B. OLDHAM, C.I.E.

The Hon'ble MR. R. B. BUCKLEY.

The Hon'ble MR. C. W. BOLTON, C.S.I.

The Hon'ble MR. E. N. BAKER.

The Hon'ble RAI DURGA GATI BANERJEA, BAHADUR, C.I.E.

The Hon'ble MR. C. E. BUCKLAND, C.I.E.

The Hon'ble MR. F. F. HANDLEY.

The Hon'ble MR. F. A. SLACK.

The Hon'ble KHAN BAHADUR MAULVI DELAWAR HOSAIN AHMED.

The Hon'ble BABU JATRA MOHAN SEN.

The Hon'ble MR. T. W. SPINK.

The Hon'ble SAHIBZADA MAHOMED BAKHTYAR SHAH, C.I.E.

The Hon'ble MR. D. F. MACKENZIE.

The Hon'ble MR. J. G. AIKAR.

The Hon'ble DR. ASUTOSH MUKHOPADHYAYA, M.A., D.L., F.R.A.S., F.R.S.E.

The Hon'ble BABU BOIKANTA NATH SEN.

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE.

CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL BILL.

The Hon'ble THE PRESIDENT said:—"We will now proceed with the discussion upon the amendments to section 8 (*now* 9),* taking first No. 39, standing in the Hon'ble Mr. Apcar's name."

SECTION 9.

The Hon'ble MR. APCAR moved (amendment No. 39) that in section 8 (*now* 9), sub-section (*1*), the words from and including "and the Chairman" to the end of the sub-section be omitted. He said:—"I propose that in this section the Chairman, who is the *ex officio* head of the executive, should not be the *ex officio* President of the General Committee.

"My first reason for moving this amendment is that there are appeals allowed, under this Bill, from decisions of the Chairman to the General Committee, and I think it is not right that, in these circumstances, the Chairman, from whose decisions the appeals lie, should be the President of the tribunal before whom the appeals would come. Then, again, I think that the head of the executive ought not to be the President of the General Committee. Now, the General Committee has been constituted to control the finances; and, in this way, by controlling the finances, the General Committee will be able to control the executive where their action depends upon expenditure. In nine cases out of ten, questions coming before the General Committee will be with reference to matters affecting the executive; and here again I think it inadvisable that the head of the executive should be the President of a body which will be considering these questions. It seems to me that the lessons which have been learnt in Bombay have been lost here. In Bombay, before the present Act came into force there, the Chairman was allowed to have a large measure of power as the head of the executive, and the Corporation there existed in a condition of suspended animation immediately after the Budget was passed. The head of the executive was permitted the control of the finances, and in the result the Corporation became bankrupt, and they had to conceive some new constitution in order to prevent any recurrence of the mischief which had occurred, and it was in these circumstances that they devised the scheme of three co-ordinate authorities, and the head of the executive was made an independent authority with independent powers in regard to a great many matters; and the Standing Committee, which answers there to the General Committee in this Bill, was designed for the purpose of controlling and checking the executive in regard to financial matters principally. Here the financial control in some questions is given to the head of the executive, in large questions it remains with the General Committee; but the head of the executive is allowed to preside over the deliberations of the General Committee, and so the balance of power becomes shifted. Now, in separating these functions, we do not in any way touch what we have been told is the main purpose of the Government, and that is to give absolute powers to the Chairman in regard to certain questions. The Chairman's executive functions are in no way interfered with, and he will retain all the full powers with which he has been vested under the Bill. If there is a change on the lines I have indicated, I submit that it will not conflict with the general object of the Bill. Whereas in Bombay, the three co-ordinate authorities do answer to the description of being co-ordinate, here, in this Bill, we have varied that. The head of the executive, corresponding to the Municipal Commissioner in Bombay, is allowed, under this Bill, as far as we have proceeded, to be the Chairman of the Corporation; and now we come to consider whether he is also to become the Chairman of the General Committee. If he is to have the controlling authority of presiding over the deliberations and proceedings of both the Corporation and the General Committee, then his position is not that of a co-ordinate authority, but he is to be a superior authority in regard to all the questions which may arise, because there is no doubt that there is a good deal of power in the Chairman of a meeting in controlling the discussions, and particularly so in municipal meetings, where discussion proceeds on statements that are made by the Chairman. I do

* The sections of the Bill having, under the direction of the Council, been re-numbered, the present number of each section is inserted in brackets, wherever the new numbering differs from the old.

not say that he will do so intentionally, but it may happen, because he has taken certain views on a question, that he will place before the meeting such materials only as will be favourable to his own views, without considering that there may be other materials which ought to be considered and which would not support his views. Therefore, it is very necessary to have an independent person in the position of Chairman, so as to enable the members of the Committee over which he is presiding to form an independent opinion as it were, an opinion independent of the Chairman. If the Chairman has to control and place before the General Committee such materials only as he thinks relevant, I submit it is not really an independent opinion which will be formed by the General Committee; and there is no doubt that in these circumstances the position will be very unsatisfactory. In our own experience, when we have had a new officer coming as Chairman, we have found that he necessarily, from the nature of things, depends in a large measure upon the heads of departments, and it comes to this, that the real controlling authority in regard to each department is the head of that department, and the Chairman, who depends upon the heads of departments to a great extent, is merely the mouthpiece of the heads of departments. No business in the world can be carried on profitably with supervision and control of such a character over its spending department. When there is opposition in Committee to the Chairman I have very often noticed that it is due to the view that the Chairman is simply the mouthpiece of the spending department, and is not exercising an independent opinion of his own. My contention therefore is this, that if you have a President chosen from amongst their own body by the General Committee, you will have some one who is experienced in the ways of the administration, who knows the history of the questions that come before it, and who has been in the Corporation for some time. We know that year after year the leading Commissioners, those who take the most interest in the municipal administration of the town, continue to be elected to the General Committee. I know from my personal knowledge that there has been in the General Committee the same group of about eight or ten Commissioners, who have been continuously there for about ten years, and some who have been there for a great many more years. My hon'ble friend to my left (Babu Surendranath Banerjee) informs me that he has been there for twenty-three years, and he knows of others who have been there longer So that you have a body of persons possessing knowledge of municipal matters of a character which will be of the most useful kind, and who will be at the service of the Committee; and when we have independent men like these available in regard to matters which are brought forward, I think it is entirely to the advantage of the administration that they should be made eligible for the Chairmanship. With regard to the Executive, there is too much reliance placed by young Chairmen upon the Executive of the municipality, and it has worked to our disadvantage. I propose to give instances in support of my statement, for I do not bring forward a single point that I am not prepared to support with illustrations, the facts of which are undeniable. I am glad of the presence of the Hon'ble Mr. Buckley, for he is an authority on all questions affecting the Engineering Department, and I ask his particular attention to what I am about to say. I should first explain, in order to make what I have to say intelligible, that the ordinary routine of business, in respect of works to be executed by the engineer's department, is first for a work to be sanctioned, then for the departmental estimates to be sanctioned, and thereafter for the tenders to be called for on approved specifications. Now it has happened, not once or twice, but within the last three years—and I say what I wish to be taken literally—there have been scores of instances in which tenders have been submitted by the Chairman to the General Committee, although no estimates have been submitted for sanction at all; and the General Committee, who are so much blamed for obstructing the Executive, relying on the Chairman keeping to the regular order of business, and under the impression that the estimates relating to the tender had been scrutinised and passed by them, have accepted tenders, although no estimates had been before them. Now, if there is blame thrown upon the Commissioners for not having exercised a proper check—for we sometimes are blamed for interfering with the Executive, at other times for not having exercised a proper check—I would reply, you cannot have

it both ways. Either you must admit it is necessary for the Commissioners to see that the Executive do their work and how they do their work, or you must cease to blame them for not having done so. In most instances they accept the action of the Chairman as to everything being rightly done. In connection with works having been undertaken without even being sanctioned—and, in this connection, I shall refer to what has happened within the knowledge of the Hon'ble Mr. Buckley—there is the great suburban drainage scheme, which is to cost us an immense sum of money. A certain scheme was sanctioned, and there were certain tenders in regard to parts of it submitted, which were taken to be in reference to the scheme which had been already sanctioned, and, in accordance with the advice of the Executive, they were accepted. But, after the works had progressed for some time, it came to the knowledge of one of the Commissioners that with regard to one portion it was altogether a new scheme, and that with regard to another portion of it there had been material alterations made, and he had to draw attention to the subject. It was a large work, which required not merely the sanction of the Commissioners, but also the sanction of the Government, and it was found that this scheme had not got the sanction of the Corporation and had not even got the sanction of the Government, and, although some portion of the works are under progress, other portions have been stopped by the Government, because sanction to them has not been obtained. And I must not omit to tell you that the work on the drainage scheme was commenced two years ago. How is it that this came about, that these immense alterations should have been taken in hand without sanction, and that tenders should have been called for for unsanctioned work and accepted? Why, partly because Chairmen have been continually changed; schemes have been sanctioned under one Chairman, and then a new Chairman has come who has not known what has been done and has accepted everything placed before him by the Engineer, or suggested by him as right; and the Commissioners have been willing to accept whatever the Chairman puts forward for sanction, as having been through the regular business routine, and as only requiring their consideration on the materials placed before them. I must explain: when tenders are submitted for acceptance, the material before the Commissioners is a note by the Engineer, comparing the several tenders received; and the Commissioners, believing all matters had been rightly done, have had regard only to the comparisons of the tenders placed before them, and have generally followed the recommendations of the Executive, and have generally accepted the lowest tender. These are familiar instances, and many are conversant with them. If it had not been that I accidentally discovered the divergence from the sanctioned scheme, the whole of the drainage project would have been completed, and many lakhs of rupees would have been paid on a scheme that had never received the sanction of the Commissioners, and had not been approved by the Government. It may have been discovered after the whole system had been completed, in consequence, perhaps, of a complete failure, and would have been instanced, when the details of the subject could not have been checked, as demonstrating the incapacity of the Commissioners, when they were the least to be blamed of the three parties concerned—the execu tive, the Government and themselves. With reference to this I have myself put in writing what I had to say in regard to it, in order to obtain a proper explanation on the subject: this was in January, and it was not till May that there was any attempt to answer these and other matters as mentioned in certain notes which I placed on record. And from one of these notes I shall read an extract to show how the Engineer actually had his statement of the changes from the sanctioned plan printed at the Municipal Press, but, by reason of the measures he adopted, he prevented the circulation of his note for the information of the Commissioners, to whom he was bound to submit it. The memorandum from which I am going to read is dated the 13th of March last:—

'The Engineer's note, dated the 23rd of February, 1897, as I have mentioned in my previous memorandum, dated 25th of January last, states the changes from the sanctioned plan. This note has a very curious history attaching to it. It was printed by order of the Engineer in our Municipal Printing Press, and sent, not to the Secretary, as had been the invariable practice before, but, by order of the Engineer, back to himself. Its existence was

unknown to the Secretary and, of course, it was not circulated among the Commissioners. The measure that the Engineer took secured this result. When the Vice-Chairman received the bills relating to Contract No. III, passed by the Engineer for payment, he was unable to understand them, and, after some trouble, the note in question was discovered, so late as the 29th of December, 1897, to be with the Engineer. I am assured by our Secretariat Officers that the course adopted by the Engineer in requiring the copies of his "Note" when printed to be sent to him is absolutely unprecedented, and the incident under notice has led the Secretary to issue a strict order to the printer in future to send all printed matter to his office. I find that the "Note" has not even yet been circulated.'

"The extract speaks for itself. No notice of it was taken until May last, and I particularly ask the Council's attention to the terms of the explanation in this most important matter:—

'Contrary to practice, the Printing Department seems to have sent the note straight back to the Engineer instead of through the Secretary's Office. In December, 1897, it was discovered that no copies were in the office, and the note was then searched for and finally received from the Engineer's Department in January, 1899.

'It was apparently not circulated to the Commissioners in March, 1897, as it was not in the Secretary's office.

'As far as can be ascertained at this distance of time, the note was sent to Government on the 13th July, 1897, with the tender and specification. I produce the covering letter. Sanction to the project as then sent up was received from Government in their No. 4209M., dated the 16th August, 1897. I produce this letter. As it appeared to me likely that Government had not realised that the scheme had been changed, I submitted it again for sanction, and have, in reply, received an exhaustive note from the Hon'ble Mr. Buckley, which is herewith circulated.'

"If there was the semblance of effective supervision and control exercised by the Chairman over the Engineer, the latter should have been sharply called to account. I am not aware whether the Chairman has said anything to the Engineer for such an extraordinary and objectionable proceeding as I have referred to; but I know this, that the question in regard to the conduct of the Engineer was not brought before us, and, so far as I know, the Engineer has not been held to blame. How is it that the Government gave their sanction? I have not seen the letter which purported to give sanction, but I have heard that a letter came back from the Local Government, approving of the tender which, however, they themselves take care to say was with reference to a scheme which had already been sanctioned. It is open to me to say that if Government expert advisers can be led to give their sanction in this way, I do not think that the Commissioners, who are laymen, can be blamed when tenders are sent up with reference to a scheme which, in fact, has not been sanctioned by them, and they on their part are led to give their sanction to it. It seems very strange that it was not pointed out, when the Government reply was received, that the tender was not for the scheme that had been sanctioned. Here was this business done in this very unbusiness-like way, and this gives force to my contention that those who have become experts in these matters would be more likely to control them if placed in the chair, than a Chairman who is new to the office, and who has to depend upon the heads of departments for information and guidance. I do not wish to blame the Chairman; it is natural that he should depend upon his subordinates when he is inexperienced, more than he should otherwise do; but it is to the prejudice of the administration, and it is for this that we are forced to appoint Committees, in order to exercise a proper check over our great spending departments. If there was a proper investigation and enquiry, the facts that would come out regarding the ways of the executive, even with the supervision that we can exercise, would be appalling. What the consequences will be when the executive have a free hand is beyond the limits of my imagination. I can only briefly refer to one or two points in this discussion. I will take the question of the Town Hall, in connection with which we were forced into an enquiry. I know we have been blamed in regard to the matter, but I can only refer very generally to the subject. It was incredible what was done, and it was because we were careful of the interests of the rate-payers that we set the enquiry on foot. This enquiry was of such a character that it required the examination of the Engineer's Department in regard to the work done, and charges and rates sanctioned by that Department;

and the Chairman was so ill-advised as to what had been done that so far back as 1897 he drew up a report accepting as correct practically all that had been done and everything told him by the Engineer's Department. But there were some of us who knew what was being done, among whom was one of the most industrious members of the Corporation, the son of a most distinguished and brilliant member of this Legislature many years ago, and he undertook a close investigation into the facts, and that investigation was of such a character that the Chairman was forced to admit that the whole report would have to be withdrawn. It was shown that the Engineer's Department had passed for payment sums in excess amounting to at least Rs. 18,000, while the Engineer's Department were protesting that there was an excess of only Rs. 500! I will give you one item in the enquiry, and it is of a character which you can easily understand. There was a question of an architrave of the south porch of the Town Hall. The rate was Rs. 5-12 per running foot for a certain quantity of material; more was required; a bill was submitted at the rate of Rs. 16, and the Engineer's Department described the difference as being only 4 annas: on enquiry it was discovered that the rate mentioned was per cwt., while the original rate had been per running foot, and when reduced to a common denomination the rate really was at Rs. 43-12, and in this one item there was a difference of Rs. 5,000! I wish to make it clear that I do not wish to cast a shadow of a reflection on the contractors. My sole pupose is to bring into relief that when the Engineer's Department was representing that the excess amount as passed for payment by them was only Rs. 500, in one item only we found that the excess was Rs. 5,000. All this ought to make us very anxious how we accept anything that is done by the Engineering Department without close scrutiny, but the Chairman is ready to accept their statements. These conditions have made it imperative on the Commissioners to institute enquiries on occasions. That they should have done so ought to have been the subject not of censure, but of praise. And yet this is one of the principal grounds on which this Bill has been formulated.

"I will give you another instance. It is a question in regard to several tenders, some of which were not submitted to the Commissioners. Seven tenders were submitted to the General Committee by the Chairman. I do not in the slightest degree attach blame to him in reference to this. The Chairman accepted what the Engineer had submitted. The General Committee accepted the lowest tender out of those that were submitted to them. I got some information in regard to the matter, and made enquiries, and I found that there were nine tenders, and that one of the two tenders not placed before the General Committee was the lowest of the nine that had been received. I do not want to multiply instances, but I think I have given enough to make the Council pause, and not be so ready to attach blame to the Commissioners as many are so willing to do.

"Then with regard to the way in which contracts are accepted. We have an instance in regard to some in connection with the Suburban Drainage Scheme now in progress, in regard to which it was stated that there was a difference between certain tenders and the revised estimate of only Rs. 15,000. The Vice-Chairman in his scrutiny showed that there was a difference of over a lakh of rupees. These intances show the undoubted need there exists for careful scrutiny in all matters which involve large expenditure. The Vice-Chairman submitted a series of notes in reference to certain items, and in every item it was shown that the amounts found by the Engineer varied from the tender. How do you suppose the Engineer met these statements which had been made? He said this in his printed reply:—

'I find it very difficult to find dignified language in which to frame this reply. I shall strictly confine myself to facts, stated in the briefest possible terms, and, as far as possible, leave the Committee to apply the necessary adjectives to the tone and character of the paper under reply and to the administrative anarchy it has produced in the municipal administration and the waste of time it has caused to the Commissioners.'

'In paragraphs Nos. 1 to 10 a statement is made that the provisions of the specification have not been enforced in ten items.

'All I have to say in reply to this statement is to ask the Committee to request the Vice-Chairman to say whom he got his information from. The work has been carried out to my satisfaction, and I consider it to be highly creditable to the contractors and the Corporation. The Vice-Chairman in these statements is travelling beyond the province of an accounts officer and dealing with matter he does not understand, and I assume that the Commissioners will take this view. Mr. Mandy will attend the Committee, and give any further information which may be required.' "

"Then he finishes off by suggesting certain rules in accordance with which the Vice-Chairman should do his duty. A very haughty line for our Spending Department to take. Is it not throwing dust in our eyes? Under these circumstances, when I give instance after instance of the system that gives us official Chairmen breaking down, and illustrations to show that the Executive are not to be trusted, I submit that where it is natural for the head of the Executive to be more or less a partisan of those who are working under him, it is undesirable that the head of the Executive should also be the Chairman of the Finance Committee."

The Hon'ble Mr. Baker said:—"The Council will see that this amendment is supplemented by another amendment, No. 53,* which also stands in the name of the Hon'ble Mr. Apcar, the object of which is to enable the General Committee to appoint their own President from amongst their own members. I do not think it will be necessary for me to take up the time of the Council at any great length in reply, because I imagine that the fate of this amendment and of the supplementary one was practically settled last Saturday, when the Council resolved to reject the Bombay system by which the head of the executive is distinct from the President of the Corporation, and resolved instead to adhere to the system with which we have been familiar in Calcutta for so many years. For if the Chairman is to be President of the Corporation, it follows *à fortiori* that he must also be President of the General Committee. That is the working body, the Cabinet Council of the Corporation. The Corporation has only to meet once in two months; it will only deal with large issues and settle broad questions of policy. It will have little or nothing to do with executive matters of detail. Now in the General Committee all this is totally different. The volume of the work which will devolve upon the General Committee will be enormous. It will have to deal with an immense number of matters of detail, many of which are of an intricate character. It is just conceivable that an honorary President might be found who could attend to the business of the Corporation, and make himself tolerably familiar with the few large matters of business with which that body deals. But on the General Committee I believe that to be utterly impossible. The knowledge of the town which the Chairman necessarily possesses, his acquaintance with the details of the business to be done, and all the technicalities of municipal administration, are so much greater than that which is possessed by any other member of the General Committee, that all of them will trust and rightly and naturally look to him for guidance and advice. He would certainly have to attend at all meetings of the General Committee; and, if he does attend them, it is anomalous and inconsistent that he should attend in any other capacity than that of President of that Committee.

"The hon'ble mover of the amendment has referred in the first part of his speech to the fact that the General Committee is to hear appeals from the orders of the Chairman, and he submitted that it was wrong and improper that he should preside over that body to hear appeals against his own orders. Well I think, in the first place, there are not a few precedents in which a judicial officer does form a member of an appellate body which hears appeals from his own decisions. Cases of that kind will be found in the House of Lords in England, and I believe also in the High Courts in this country. But I do not wish to lay any particular stress upon that, because we have no intention whatever of affirming that the Chairman shall assist in hearing appeals against his own orders. If the Council will look at section 88 (*now* 95) of the Bill, they will see that the General Committee has the power to appoint Sub-Committees, Committees supplementary to the General Committee, and to

* Printed on page 18, *post*.

delegate to them any or all of its duties and powers; and the intention is that one of these Sub-Committees shall be a Sub-Committee for appeals. All appeals from the orders of the Chairman will be heard by this Sub-Committee, and of that Sub-Committee the Chairman will not be a member.

"Then the hon'ble mover of the amendment said that a new Chairman would have to depend upon the heads of departments, and that if the General Committee were permitted to choose their own Chairman from amongst their own body, then, as the members of the General Committee usually go on from year to year, the President would always obtain a certain amount of experience before he filled the chair; and he gave certain instances to show that a new Chairman had in certain instances been relying on their guidance. I think he referred to the case of the Suburban Drainage scheme, in which certain alterations were made in the scheme which were not sanctioned by the Government; and he also said that certain tenders had been accepted, although the sanction of the Government had not been obtained. In the first place, I would point out that as the members of the General Committee go on from year to year, it follows that whoever the President may be of that Committee, he will have the benefit of their guidance and experience in every case, and in the cases to which the hon'ble mover of the amendment referred, it so happened that this was the very thing which occurred. In the case of the Suburban Drainage scheme, the tenders were accepted by the General Committee notwithstanding their accumulated knowledge and experience. In any case the error which had been committed was detected by a member of the General Committee, whose experience was at the service of the Committee throughout, and whose experience would continue to be available under this Bill. Similarly, in the case of the Town Hall. There was a very serious irregularity in the proceedings of the Engineer's Department in connection with the Town Hall. This happened long before the present Chairman assumed office, and I understood the Hon'ble Member to say he did not blame the Chairman in any way concerning that. But here again we have the fact that tenders which were irregularly accepted, were accepted and passed by the experienced members of the General Committee to whom the Hon'ble Member has alluded; and we have the further fact that the ultimate discovery of the irregularity was also brought to light by a member of the General Committee, notwithstanding the fact that the Chairman was President of that Committee. I cannot understand how the Hon'ble Member's arguments tend to show that the appointment of a non-official or honorary President would check all these irregularities. If these irregularities have occurred in spite of there being a whole-time Chairman, and in spite of the experience of members of the General Committee, why does he think they would not have occurred if one of these trained members had happened to be in the chair? I hope the Council will reject this amendment without further discussion."

The Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee said:—"I am free to admit that the tendency and the tone of the discussion which has taken place in this Council and the trend of opinion here are distinctly adverse to my hon'ble friend's amendment; but all the same I am not prepared to accept the views put forward by the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill, that inasmuch as the Council has decided that the Corporation is not to appoint a Chairman, therefore the Council has in a manner anticipated another principle connected with it, *viz.*, that the General Committee is not to elect its own Chairman. I think the two cases stand altogether upon a different footing. The Corporation may not have the power to elect its own President, but the General Committee may have the power to do so. The two cases, as I have remarked, stand altogether upon a different footing, and the acceptance of my hon'ble friend's amendment would not be at all inconsistent with the vote at which the Council has already arrived in regard to the other matter. The Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill has been good enough to say that, if the Chairman is to be President of the Corporation, he must also be President of the General Committee. I confess I am unable to follow him in this line of argument. In the Bombay Corporation the President of the Corporation is

not the President of the General Committee. The two persons are altogether separate and distinct. I know, as a matter of fact, that the President of the Corporation at Bombay is not necessarily or usually the President of the General Committee. The President of the General Committee is a very hard-worked individual, and is altogether separate from the gentleman who presides over the deliberations of the Corporation. It has been said by the Hon'ble Member that the volume of work to be done by the General Committee is enormous, and that the time of the Chairman is to be devoted to this work; but that seems to be a reason why the Chairman should be relieved of the responsibility of presiding over the deliberations of that Committee. If you look at the details of the Bill, you will have some idea of the amount of work that has been thrown upon the shoulders of the General Committee. That process has gone on to such an extent that I think the Government of India has somewhere made the remark that the General Committee has been saddled and fearfully over-weighted with multifarious duties. That being so, it is desirable that the Chairman should not with his own multifarious duties be also made the President of the General Committee, which has multifarious duties of its own to perform. Speaking from my own experience of municipal work, I must confess that it would be almost a matter of impossibility for the General Committee to go through the vast mass of work imposed upon that Committee, and I must also express my serious apprehension as to the possibility of the Chairman being able to do justice to his various duties. If I am right in this assumption,—and I am speaking with some authority in the matter,—and I am entitled to speak with greater authority in this matter than others who have never been on the Committee,—then it is our duty, in order that the General Committee might not break down under the weight of these duties, and that the Chairman might also not break down, to completely sever the functions of the General Committee from the functions of the Chairman, that is to say, they ought not to be associated in performing their respective functions, but to allow the Chairman full time to do his own particular duties. Will he have the time to do justice to his own work under the new Bill? I do not think so. Therefore, apart from the question of principle, because the question of principle has been decided adverse to us—apart from it, I confine my attention to administrative considerations. You are, most of you, experienced administrators. I am not an administrator, but I have some knowledge of municipal business, and I put it to you, in all seriousness, that, having regard to these multifarious duties of the Chairman and the General Committee, is it desirable, on grounds of administrative efficiency, to practically amalgamate the two together by making the Chairman of the Corporation the President of the General Committee? I think you will find, although I am no prophet, that the system will not work, and I believe this will be the verdict of most people. That being the case, if the system will not work, if there is a reasonable probability that it is likely to break down, it is our duty to make an arrangement which will prevent such a calamity, for it will be a calamity if in the course of a few years it becomes necessary to revise the law which we are now passing. For all these reasons, I submit that we ought to accept the amendment of my hon'ble friend Mr. Apcar.

"Only one or two observations more, as I do not wish to detain the Council any longer. My hon'ble friend Mr. Baker has observed that the knowledge of the Chairman in regard to details is very great, and that knowledge it is necessary the General Committee should possess. My friend Mr. Apcar's motion does not stand in the way of the necessary information being furnished to the General Committee, as he has given notice of a motion that the Chairman may attend any meeting of the General Committee and place at the disposal of the Committee any information he may possess. Therefore, it will be open to him at these meetings to place before the General Committee any information which he may think necessary. I think that, that being the state of things, it is not necessary that the Chairman should be also President of the General Committee. Further, the law provides for many cases in which appeals against the orders of the Chairman will lie to the General Committee, and if he is to be the President of the Committee, he becomes a

Judge in his own cause. My hon'ble friend referred to some precedents of the High Court, but I understand that it is only in Full Bench cases that the Judge is allowed to sit in appeal with other Judges in cases tried by him. But whatever may be the case in the High Court, I think it is repugnant to our elementary principles of justice that any man should have any voice in appeals from his own orders. No satisfactory answer has been given by my hon'ble friend in regard to this part of the case. Therefore, having regard to all these considerations, I desire to record my vote in support of my friend's amendment."

The Hon'ble Mr. Buckley said:—"The Hon'ble Mr. Apcar, in the course of his arguments on his amendment, referred to my knowledge of certain circumstances in connection with the drainage works, and he argued from them that those circumstances tended to show that it is undesirable that the Chairman of the Corporation should be also Chairman of the General Committee. I will not follow the Hon'ble Member into the details of the instances to which he has referred, and by which he illustrated his views, further than to say that I quite admit that there is a good deal of substance in some of his arguments. But these circumstances, to my mind, lead to an entirely opposite conclusion to that which he has drawn from them. I do not say that they show, in themselves, that it is desirable that the Chairman of the Corporation should be also Chairman of the General Committee: but what they do show, to my mind, very clearly, is, that the system upon which the present Act is framed, and upon which the Municipality works, is a system of extreme centralization. In every direction the action of the Corporation, and of their Committees, makes effective work almost an impossibility. The particular instances which the Hon'ble Member has so fully detailed tend, I think, to show the absolute impossibility of any one man effectively carrying on the enormous mass of detail work thrown upon the Chairman and the Engineer. I do not speak without some experience, as I was for many months the Engineer to the Corporation, and I came away with the feeling of the utter hopelessness of the Engineer ever being able to do justice, not only to the great questions which were before him, but, what is perhaps of hardly less importance, to the many petty questions and petty works affecting the comfort of the people that he has to decide, and which can only be decided in the most perfunctory and unsatisfactory way. What the Corporation needs is decentralisation in every shape, and this Bill, I think, affords the necessary scope for this. The power of decentralisation between the Corporation, the General Committee and the Chairman and the several Sub-Committees, if it is really carried out, will effect an enormous improvement. This brings me to some remarks which were made by the Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee. He spoke of the impossibility of the Chairman being able to perform the duties which would devolve upon him under this Bill. The Chairman, according to a statement* which has been submitted to the Council, has 429 duties laid upon him by the different sections of the Bill. Under section 26 (*now* 18) he is forbidden to delegate his authority under only 61 of those sections, so that in more than 360 out of 429 cases he can delegate his duties and powers to lower authority if he thinks fit. The same thing applies to the General Committee. The General Committee have 203 distinct duties imposed upon them by certain sections of the Bill, and there is no restriction, so far as I can see, in the way of their delegating any of these duties to Sub-Committees; and by that delegation they get rid of a good deal of trouble and difficulty which now prevails. Nothing was more remarkable in the course of the consideration of this Bill in the Select Committee than the intense desire of the members of the Select Committee, who represented the Corporation, to centralise and centralise. They would allow nobody to have power in any matter if they could place that power with some higher authority. My experience is that the lower down the scale you give authority, with efficient supervision, the more you will benefit the people."

* Printed in paper No. 37 relating to the Bill.

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE said:—"May I be permitted to offer one observation with reference to the question of centralisation? Our reason for centralisation is the profound distrust we have of the honesty and integrity of the underlings of the Municipality, and that is really the reason which underlies the great desire for centralisation which has been manifest in the proceedings of the Corporation."

The Hon'ble MR. BOLTON said:—"I think my hon'ble friend the Member in charge of the Bill has sufficiently answered the Hon'ble Mr. Apcar, but I rise to make a few remarks, chiefly with reference to what has fallen from the Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee. The Hon'ble Mr. Apcar has alluded to the appeal work of the General Committee, with reference to which it may be desirable that the Chairman should not preside over the General Committee; but the disposal of appeals forms a very small part of the work of the General Committee. There is, besides, a very large amount of administrative work which it has to perform, and it is manifest that, unless the Chairman is a member of the Committee, it could not accomplish more than a fraction of the work which it would have to get through. If the Chairman were not on the General Committee, it would be necessary, in a number of matters, for him to attend personally, or to submit lengthy notes, prepared by himself or his officers; and obviously great delay would be caused. The arrangement under the Bill is that there should be three co-ordinate authorities, the Chairman, the General Committee, and the Corporation. Appeals from the Chairman will go to the General Committee, and from the General Committee to the Corporation in certain matters. The Chairman will have a place in the General Committee and will be able personally to answer and explain matters, and he and the General Committee will be gathered up into the Corporation, where explanations from them could also be personally given. That, I think, is an arrangement which will facilitate the transaction of business. The Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee observed that the duties of the General Committee and of the Chairman, respectively, will be so onerous, that it is advisable to have a separate Chairman of the Committee, in order that the Chairman may be left freer for his own work. From what I have just stated, however, it is clear that the work of both the Chairman and the General Committee will be increased if they are not associated together, on account of the obligation of the Chairman to submit written explanations and the difficulty which the General Committee would often experience in coming to decisions on them in his absence. The Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee also observed that the Hon'ble Mr. Baker had not answered the point raised by the Hon'ble Mr. Apcar that the Chairman would be judge in his own cause. My hon'ble friend did, however, explain that under the Act a Sub-Committee would be appointed, which would dispose of all appeals from the Chairman's decisions. But even if the Chairman were to sit on the General Committee and discuss matters in which he is himself personally concerned, I should see no strong objection. It would certainly facilitate the disposal of such questions if the Chairman gave explanations at once, instead of the matters being referred to a Sub-Committee for report, and the Sub-Committee's report being submitted at some future time to the General Committee."

The Hon'ble DR. ASUTOSH MUKHOPADHYAYA said:—"I regret to confess that I find myself in the somewhat unfortunate position of not being able to follow the line of reasoning adopted by the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill in answer to the arguments of the Hon'ble Mr. Apcar. That Hon'ble Member put forward two arguments in support of his motion. The first was that the General Committee had the right to hear appeals from the decisions of the Chairman, and that, therefore, the Chairman ought not to be the President of the General Committee. The second was that the Chairman, as the head of the Executive, should not also be the President of the General Committee. I propose to deal only with the first of these two arguments. It is repugnant to my instincts as a lawyer that any Judge, however eminent his position may be, however honest and impartial he may be, should sit not only as a member but as the President of a Court of Appeal,

when such Court is hearing appeals from his own decisions. The Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill observed that exceptions to this rule might be found, both in this country and in the House of Lords in England, which justified such a course. But I am not aware of a single instance, either in this country or in the House of Lords, which would really justify such a proposition. The Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee said that only in Full Bench cases did a Judge, who had sat and decided a case in the Court of first instance, hear it on appeal. That is not so. In Full Bench cases the Judge who originally hears the case only decides that the case is a fit one to be heard by a larger body of Judges, but he does not give any decision at all. So that, when a case is heard before a Full Bench, the Judges who decide have not heard the case before. In the House of Lords difficulty might occur in the case of the Lord Chancellor, who is Chairman of the Committee of Appeal, and if an appeal is preferred from the Court of Appeal, and is brought before the House of Lords, he as President of the House of Lords may have to sit in judgment over his own decision. But, as a matter of fact, that has never been the case, because, if an appeal is preferred against his decision in the Court of Appeal, he takes no part in the decision of such appeal. I would further point out that section 4 of the Judicature Act, 1875, clearly lays down that no Judge of the Court of Appeal shall sit as a Judge on the hearing of an appeal from any judgment or order made by himself or made by any Divisional Court of the High Court of which he was and is a member; and similar statutory provision is to be found in this country in section 38 of Act XII of 1887.

"But, Sir, it is not necessary to deal at any length with this point, because the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill says that section 88 (*now* 95) provides against such cases. On reference to that section, I find it lays down that the General Committee may from time to time by specific resolution delegate any of their powers and duties to Sub-Committees, and I understand that there may be an Appeal Sub-Committee. By sub-section (5*a*) [*now* (9)] of the same section every Sub-Committee shall choose one of their own members to preside at their meetings, provided that the Chairman shall be President of any Sub-Committee of which he is a member; there is, therefore, no guarantee that if an Appeal Sub-Committee is appointed, the Chairman may not be a member, and if a member, *ex officio* President of such Sub-Committee. Therefore, I venture to think that to remove all grounds of apprehension some such provision as that now proposed should be added to section 88 (5*a*), [*now* 95 (9)] namely, that the Chairman shall take no part in the decision of appeals against his own orders. Such a provision can harm nobody, and it will, if accepted, give confidence in the decisions of the Sub-Committee. Unfortunately, I am not entitled to move such an amendment without special leave, and I leave the matter entirely in the hands of Your Honour."

The Hon'ble Babu Baikanta Nath Sen said:—"The creation of three co-ordinate authorities seems to me to be one of the principal objects of this Bill. If the principle adopted in this Bill is carried to its legitimate length, it will be the perfection of legislation if in practice we find that the three co-ordinate authorities work independently of each other. Great difficulties will, I think, be found in keeping entirely separate the duties imposed on each of such authorities and preventing them from interfering with one another. If a General Committee can be constituted in such a way that it would have no connection with either of the other authorities, that is to say, the Chairman and the Corporation, then there can be no harm in accepting this amendment. I think the proper course for the Council to take is to do as much as it can to disintegrate all these authorities. Therefore I submit that this amendment ought to be adopted."

The Hon'ble Mr. Oldham said:—"There appears to be some misapprehension on this subject in the Bill. It is clearly understood that it is the intention of the Government that the Chairman will not sit to hear appeals in cases against his own orders, and therefore the Chairman will never be either a member on such occasions, nor the President of such a Committee. That is,

I understand, clearly the intention of the Government. Reverting to some remarks made by the Hon'ble Member who represents the Corporation, I remember very well the cases to which he alluded, the termination of which occurred during my own time, and they were undoubtedly very grave scandals; and I hope that my hon'ble friend will allow me to congratulate him upon the moderate and temperate tone in which he described all these matters, though they were subjects which were considerably criticised. He laid his hands upon them, and all these matters were dealt with by him in very temperate and moderate terms, and I may add by way of explanation that it was the temperateness of his methods which made me a standing adherent of his in the business of the Corporation, just as a reversed line of conduct has placed me in a position of antagonism to him here; but I cannot see how in any way the proposal which he has made will provide the remedy. He appealed to the Hon'ble Mr. Buckley, and I anticipated the answer which my hon'ble friend Mr. Buckley would give him. The remedy against the repetition of such occurrences will, I believe, be found in the provisions of the Bill and the greater time that will be given to the Chairman and also to the Engineer, and they will allow the members of the General Committee to use just as much interference in the future as in the past in checking matters of this sort. It will in no way diminish the activity of my hon'ble friend, nor of the other gentleman to whom Mr. Apcar has referred. I also am quite ready to acknowledge all that gentleman's efforts, though sometimes I must confess that they interfered seriously with the progress of the work of the General Committee; but as regards the proposal itself, speaking from my own experience, I must say I cannot imagine who among the 18 members of the last General Committee, or the 18 members who now form that Committee, would accept the office of President of the Committee. I, therefore, think the proposal an impracticable one."

The Hon'ble Mr. Apcar in reply said:—"If this is the result of an endeavour to express what is the clearly understood intentions of the Government, that the Chairman is not to sit in appeals in matters coming up from any questions in which he is concerned and which he has decided in the first instance, then I am afraid there is very little chance of the Bill, when it becomes law, working smoothly, because from first to last I see no indication in the Bill that in any way shows that the clear intention of the Government is that he shall not preside over the General Committee when hearing such appeals. The intention may be so, but it does not appear here. With reference to what the Hon'ble Member in charge says of judges sitting in appeal in their own cases, I ask that this should not be lost sight of: these cases to which I refer are cases in which the Chairman sits in appeal in his own cause: it may be his own action which may be challenged. These are not questions which have been raised upon points of law or any abstract question of any kind when possibly the Judge may occasionally sit in appeal, but they are matters in which he may take a partisan view. I think it is not desirable for the Chairman to be President of the General Committee to try any such case.

"I cannot help wondering why there is this striving in order to keep the Chairman of the Corporation as President of the General Committee. I am greatly in sympathy with much of what fell from the Hon'ble Mr. Buckley, but not to the extent he goes. There may be an improvement by decentralisation, but there has been no investigation or consideration of such points as to how improvements should be effected. I by no means say that the administration is not capable of improvement, but we ought to proceed soberly in order to see what will be an improvement. But, accepting what he has said, surely it would be an advantage to the Chairman not to be burdened with so much extra work as the hearing of appeals in addition to what has been thrown upon him by reason of his being Chairman. The effect of my amendment would be, if carried, to decentralise work. The effect, if it is rejected, would be to centralise power and work in the head of the executive. I think that, when we have these constant changes of Chairmen, there is a great deal of waste of time, and when there are these questions of detail, a Chairman without experience could not

get through the business unless assisted by members of the General Committee. He is dependent in 99 out of 100 cases for guidance from members of that Committee, and I cannot agree with the Hon'ble Mr. Bolton that there is so much superiority in the knowledge of the Chairman in regard to details. Certainly the volume of work which would fall to his share, I think, would be diminished very much if he were not also President of the General Committee.

"With regard to the remarks that fell from the Hon'ble Mr. Buckley, I am afraid that I have not made myself understood. What I meant was this: if the Chairman is not an experienced administrator, one who from his training has had no knowledge of business, and would, therefore, have ordinarily to rely upon the Heads of Departments and accept everything placed before him without question, the result is that we have so much business done in an unbusiness-like way that I wish to see a change in this respect.

"The Hon'ble Mr. Oldham has said that there would be no person found equal to the duties of the Chairman in the General Committee: in reply I say that I have been a member of a Committee in which most important work has been done and at which the Chairman has not been present, and I am bound to say that on the whole the order and despatch with which business was done, according to my humble idea, were better than when the Chairman has been present, because we had some one presiding who has been in the habit of doing business in Committees, and we have certainly progressed better than when the work has been done under the presidency of the Chairman Then with regard to what has been said by the same Hon'ble Member that the work would be still better done by the Chairman under the remodelled Bill: with all these safeguards that are to be provided, and if the General Committee is remodelled, why not, under such circumstances, give them the power to elect their own Chairman? If the General Committee cannot properly exercise the power to elect its own Chairman, what is it fit for? As for the practicability of this amendment, we know from experience, as a matter of fact, that the Bombay system, under which the Chairman is elected by the members of the Corporation, has worked well. We do find there men who are thoroughly competent to preside at their Standing and other Committee meetings and we know that the system acts very well there. Therefore, under the circumstances, I submit that this amendment should be carried."

The motion was then put and lost.

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE moved that the word "eighteen" be substituted for "twelve" in line 2 of section 8 (*now* 9).

He said:—"The object of the amendment is to retain the present number of the General Committee. The present number of the General Committee is 18; the Bill proposes to reduce the number to 12. I say that the present number ought not to be reduced. It is incumbent on those who press for a reduction to make out their case, and I humbly contend that they have not been able to make out a case. I believe the present Chairman of the Corporation considers that the number 18 is too large. I am in a position to show that perhaps the greatest Chairman who ever adorned the Corporation as its head, Sir Henry Harrison, was of opinion that the number 18 is not too large. Under the Calcutta Municipal Act of 1876 the number was fixed at 30. When that Act came under revision in 1888, Sir Henry Harrison was in charge of the Bill which was introduced into this Council, and he proposed to reduce the number to 18; and we find, from the debates which then took place, that he was prepared to raise the number to 20 or even to 24. Therefore, if the present Chairman of the Corporation finds the number 18 to be too large, there was another Chairman, who was at least as great a Chairman as the present Chairman, and who was deliberately of opinion, after a much longer experience, that the number of the General Committee should be 18. And, further, the opinion of the non-official members of the Corporation is also entitled to some consideration. Some of the members,

whose experience extends over nearly a quarter of a century, are distinctly of opinion that the present number of 18 is not excessive. If you say you follow the Bombay model, my reply is that you do nothing of the kind. You follow the Bombay model when it suits you, and you discard the Bombay model when it suits you. The Bombay Act provides a General Committee with 12 members, with a non-official Chairman elected by the Committee The proposal of the Hon'ble Member in charge of this Bill is a General Committee of 12 members with an official Chairman appointed by the Government. That is not the Bombay system, and it is a distinct advantage, when you have large and varied interests, such as you have in Calcutta, to have a considerable numerical representation of those interests, because the augmentation of numbers involves a wider diffusion of local interest. It is the essence of local self-government that a considerable number of the rate-payers should take an interest in their own local affairs; and, having regard to the interests involved in the Municipality here, it is desirable to keep the number of the General Committee at its present strength, which has not proved in any way inconvenient, but has on the contrary worked satisfactorily. And the average attendance at meetings of the General Committee has been from 12 to 13. Therefore, although you have 18 as the number of members on the General Committee, usually you do not have more than 12 or 13 members present; consequently you secure what you want by keeping the number at 18. I know what the answer of the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill will be. We are going to pay fees, and therefore everybody will attend. To that my reply will be, don't pay fees; it is a waste of public money. Many competent and experienced men, both Hindus and Muhammadans, can be found to serve on the General Committee and attend and take interest in the work without the payment of any fees. If without the payment of fees you can secure the attendance of 12 or 13 members on the General Committee, I do not see the reasonableness of paying fees. Therefore, it seems to me that the present number should not be reduced. It has stood the test of experience; it enables you to provide for a wide diffusion of local interest; the larger number has not been attended with inconvenience, then why do you wish to reduce it? Under the circumstances, I hope the Council will see its way to accept my amendment."

The Hon'ble Mr. Baker said:—"The hon'ble mover of the amendment began by saying that it is incumbent on those who seek to make a change in the law to prove their case, and I listened with some interest to hear whether he would make any reference to the reduction which it has been decided to make in the total number of members of the Corporation. But he made no allusion to it. Yet it is a very relevant matter. At present the number of members on the General Committee is 18, out of a Corporation of 75. But under the Bill we have decided to reduce the number of the Corporation by one-third; therefore it seems perfectly reasonable that the number on the General Committee should be reduced in a corresponding proportion. That is a very simple and obvious conclusion. But I do not wish to rely solely on that consideration, because the intention of the Government was to reduce the number of the General Committee to 12 even if the number of the Corporation had remained unchanged. The Hon'ble Member referred to the opinion of Sir Henry Harrison that you might go up to 20 or even to 24 as the number of the General Committee. But as a matter of fact Sir Henry Harrison proposed and carried a motion that the General Committee should consist of 18 members, and he expressed the opinion that the work of the Committee was best done when the number of members present was from 12 to 14. Then the Hon'ble Member said that as a matter of fact the average attendance at meetings of the General Committee was a little over 13 in one year and in the following year it was a little over 11, and the average of the two years was about 12. We have frequently been told that the General Committee as it is now constituted has worked well, and if that is so, then the work has been done by a Committee which is exactly of the number which we seek to provide for in the present Bill. In the Port Trust the total number of members is 14, and the average

attendance has been about 12, and in the Port Trust a great quantity of business is done with a minimum of talk, a minimum of friction, and a maximum of efficiency. Then in Bombay with a Corporation of 72 members the number of the Standing Committee is 12, and I understand that that Committee has worked well. Therefore in taking that number we are standing on the sure ground of experience elsewhere. The only argument against the change of the number from 18 to 12 is that it does not give sufficient scope for the representation of different interests. That is to a certain extent true, but I would remind the Hon'ble Member that in 1888, when the number on the General Committee was reduced from 30 to 18, Sir Henry Harrison expressed the opinion that a larger representation of separate ward interests on the Committee would militate against the true interests of the Corporation. Making all due allowances, there can be no doubt that the balance of advantage is on the side of the smaller number."

The Hon'ble MR. OLDHAM said: –"I have one word to say. I only wish to offer one remark on my hon'ble friend's remark with regard to the diffusion of representation, and in theory I agree with him; but I may remind the Council that both in the old law, in the present law and in this Bill there is no provision for the representation of different interests on the General Committee; and as a matter of fact, so far from the constitution of the General Committee being based on that principle, in the last General Committee there were four members who resided in one single ward, and that is a small ward."

The Hon'ble MR. APCAR said:—"I wish to draw attention to this, that the maximum number proposed in the Bill is 12, and we have had it pointed out that Sir Henry Harrison considered 12 or 14 to be a good number to work with; but because we have 12 members on the Committee it does not mean that 12 will attend. With 18 members we now get 12 or 14 to attend; so that by cutting down the number of the Committee we are reducing their effective strength, because we know from experience that all the members will not attend. The only point against the larger number is that there will be so many more fees to be paid. We must hope for the best and hope that the provision entitling the members to be paid fees will not be enacted into law. Another point in favour of the larger number, and I support it very strongly, is that I think there is safety in numbers. I need not enter into my reasons for supporting this view, because I have already stated them in my speech when the Bill was referred back to the Select Committee. I, therefore, think there ought to be 18 members. I do not like a body working with closed doors to deal with the rate-payers' money. In ordinary circumstances I think 12 members are enough for a meeting, but under all the circumstances I think it would be wise that we should have a larger number. It is for these reasons that I give my support to this amendment. The General Committee will deal with very large questions, and we ought to have the benefit of such advice as we can get, and I do not think we ought to limit the number to 12 out of which some may not attend. Under the present arrangement the General Committee permit any member of the Corporation who desires to attend meetings of the General Committee to do so and bring forward any matter relating to his ward. Under the new constitution that idea will not be entertained. Under the Bill the members of the general body are not even to be allowed to have copies of the proceedings of the General Committee. I think this will be a very material danger in the administration of the affairs of the Municipality."

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE, in reply, said:—"I have one or two observations to make in reply to what has fallen from the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill. The Hon'ble Member has observed that to reduce the number of the General Committee is reasonable having regard to the reduced number of members on the Corporation. There is a little anachronism in that argument. The reduction in the number of the General Committee was provided in the Bill before the reduction in the number of the members of the Corporation was even dreamt of. The Hon'ble Member has been good enough to quote Sir Henry Harrison to the effect that the work of the General

Committee was best done when there have been few members attending. In this connection I am reminded of a little story for which I am indebted to an English friend, viz., that the ideal, the best, the most perfect Committee consists of three members, one of whom is always sick in bed, the second abstains from attending, and the third does the work. That was the best and most perfect Committee. The Hon'ble Member is endeavouring to have something between the two which is attended with all the inconveniences I have referred to. At the present moment all the resolutions passed by the General Committee are subject to confirmation by the Corporation; that is done away with under the Bill; therefore there is all the greater reason why we should have a larger representation on the General Committee. It becomes the supreme judge with regard to matters which come before it; the Corporation will know nothing of them, and, if you look at the question from this point of view, you will see that it is important that you should not reduce the number of the General Committee, but keep it at its present strength. I hope the Council will give this amendment the consideration it deserves."

The Hon'ble MR. BAKER said:—"The hon'ble mover of the amendment has introduced new matter in the course of his reply, namely, that the proceedings of the General Committee will not in future go before the general body of the Corporation, and I ask permission to say one word on that point. The greater part of the work of the General Committee will not be done in its own person, but by reference to Sub-Committees, and the members of such Sub-Committees need not be members of the General Committee. It will be at liberty to select members from any section of the Corporation to serve on such Sub-Committees, and we hope this power will be very widely exercised. Therefore, the number of Commissioners who will actually have an opportunity of taking a part in the work of the General Committee will be very much larger than the number who are on the General Committee itself."

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE said:—"The maximum number of members on these Sub-Committees is 6, and the minimum number is 3. The appointment of Sub-Committees is wholly in the discretion of the General Committee, and they will appoint the members of the Sub-Committees. We must take human nature as it is. If I can get myself appointed on a Sub-Committee and get the fees, naturally enough I would not care to see some other person appointed. Whom can they appoint but themselves! They are the best persons to be appointed! I am no prophet, but let the General Committee appoint these Sub-Committees, and let us see what the *personnel* of such Sub-Committees will consist of. There is nothing to prevent the General Committee from appointing the members of Sub-Committees from among their own body; but if you declare that members of the General Committee shall not be members of Sub-Committees, then I can understand the force of the argument adduced by my hon'ble friend the Member in charge of the Bill. There would be then greater diffusion of interest among the members of the Corporation."

The motion was then put and lost.

The Hon'ble Mr. Apcar's amendment of section 8 (*now* 9) having been lost, the Hon'ble BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE, by leave of the Council, withdrew his amendment No. 45, namely, that for the words "and the Chairman, who shall be President of the Committee" in lines 2 and 3 of section 8 (*now* 9), the following be substituted:—

"and the General Committee shall at their first meeting in each financial year appoint one of their own number to be their President until the first meeting of the said Committee in the next following financial year."

The Hon'ble THE PRESIDENT ruled the following motions, standing in the name of the Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee, to be out of order:—

(1) that the following be substituted for sub-section (*2*) of section 8 (*now* 9):—

"The said eighteen members shall be Commissioners, and shall be elected as follows:—

(*a*) twelve shall be elected by the Ward Commissioners, and

(*b*) six shall be elected by the Commissioners appointed under clauses (*a*), (*b*), (*c*) and (*d*) of section 7 (*now* 8);"

(2) that the following be substituted for sub-section (*2*) of section 8 (*now* 9):—

"The said twelve members shall be Commissioners, and shall be elected as follows:—

(*a*) eight shall be elected by the Ward Commissioners, and

(*b*) four shall be elected by the Commissioners, appointed under clauses (*a*), (*b*), (*c*) and (*d*) of section 7 (*now* 8);"

(3) that the following be substituted for sub-section (*2*) of section 8 (*now* 9):—

"The said twelve members shall be Commissioners, and shall be elected as follows:—

(*a*) six shall be elected by the Ward Commissioners, and

(*b*) six shall be elected by the Commissioners appointed under clauses (*a*), (*b*), (*c*) and (*d*) of section 7 (*now* 8);"

(4) that the letter "(*a*)" in line 3 of sub-section (*3*) of section 8 (*now* 9) be omitted.

The Hon'ble THE PRESIDENT also ruled the following motions, standing in the name of the Hon'ble Babu Boikanta Nath Sen, to be out of order:—

(1) that in section 8 (*now* 9), sub-sections (*1*) and (*2*), "eighteen" be substituted for "twelve;" that in sub-section (*2*), clause (*a*), "nine" be substituted for "four;" that in sub-section (*2*), clause (*b*), "three" be substituted for "four;" and that in sub-section (*2*), clause (*c*), "six" be substituted for "four;"

(2) that "six" be substituted for "four" in section 8 (*now* 9), sub-section (*2*), clause (*a*), and that "two" be substituted for "four" in sub-section (*2*), clause (*b*).

The Hon'ble DR. ASUTOSH MUKHOPADHYAYA moved that in section 8 (*now* 9), sub-section (*2*), clause (*a*), for "Ward Commissioners" the words "Commissioners elected under section 7 (*now* 8), sub-section (*1*)," be substituted. This, he said, was a purely verbal amendment, and he hoped it would be accepted.

The Hon'ble MR. BAKER having explained why the words objected to were inserted in the Bill, the Hon'ble DR. ASUTOSH MUKHOPADHYAYA, by leave of the Council, withdrew his amendment.

The Hon'ble DR. ASUTOSH MUKHOPADHYAYA'S motion for the amendment of section 7, sub-section (1*a*) [*now* section 8, sub-section (*2*)], having been lost on the 9th instant, he, by leave of the Council, withdrew the motion standing in his name, that in clause (*b*) of section 8 (*now* 9), for "and (*d*)" be substituted "(*d*) and (*e*)," and that after the figure "7" (*now* 8) be added "sub-section (*1a*) [*now* sub-section (*2*)]."

NEW SECTIONS.

The Hon'ble MR. APCAR'S motion for the amendment of section 8 (*now* 9), sub-section (*1*), having been lost, he, by leave of the Council, withdrew his amendment No. 53, that after section 8 (*now* 9) the following section be inserted:—

"8A. (*1*) The General Committee shall, at their first meeting in each financial year, appoint one of their own number to be their Chairman until the first meeting of the said Committee in the next following financial year.

"(*2*) A member of the General Committee who ceases to be Chairman shall be re-eligible.

"(*3*) If any casual vacancy occurs in the office of Chairman, the General Committee shall, as soon as they conveniently can after the occurrence of such vacancy, choose one of their number to fill such vacancy; and every Chairman so chosen shall continue in office so long only as the person in whose place he is appointed would have been entitled to continue if such vacancy had not occurred."

The Hon'ble Mr. Apcar, by leave of the Council, also withdrew the motion, standing in his name, that the following section be inserted:—

"The General Committee shall meet for the despatch of business in the chief municipal office, and may, from time to time, make such regulations with respect to such meetings and with respect to the scrutiny of the municipal accounts, as they think fit, subject to the following conditions:—

(*a*) there shall be a meeting of the General Committee once a week, and at such other times as may be found necessary;

(*b*) the first meeting of each General Committee shall be held on a day and at a time to be fixed by the Commissioner, and, if not held on that day, shall be held on some subsequent day to be fixed by the Commissioner; and every subsequent meeting of the General Committee shall be held on such day and at such time as the said Committee from time to time determine;

(*c*) the Chairman of the General Committee shall, upon a written requisition signed by the Commissioner, call a special meeting of the said Committee within twenty-four hours for the transaction of any business which, in the opinion of the Commissioner, cannot be delayed until the next ordinary meeting of the said Committee;

(*d*) no business shall be transacted at a meeting of the General Committee unless at least six members are present from the beginning to the end of such meeting;

(*e*) every meeting of the General Committee shall be presided over by the Chairman, if the Chairman is present at the time appointed for holding the meeting, and, if the Chairman is absent, by such one of the members present as may be chosen by the meeting to be Chairman for the occasion;

(*f*) every question shall be decided by a majority of votes of the members of the General Committee present and voting on that question, the presiding authority having a second or casting vote when there is an equality of votes;

(*g*) subject to any bye-laws made in this behalf, the General Committee may from time to time, by a specific resolution in this behalf, delegate any of their powers or duties to Sub-Committees, consisting of such members of the said Committee, not less in number than three on each Sub-Committee, as they think fit; and any Sub-Committee so formed shall conform to any instructions that may from time to time be given to them by the General Committee; and the said Committee may at any time discontinue or alter the constitution of any Sub-Committee so formed;

(*h*) a Sub-Committee may elect a Chairman of their meetings, and if no such Chairman is elected, or if he is not present at the time appointed for holding any meeting, the members of the Sub-Committee present shall choose one of their number to be Chairman of such meeting:

(*j*) Sub-Committees may meet and adjourn as they think proper, but the Chairman of the General Committee may, whenever he thinks fit, and shall, upon the written request of not less than two members of a Sub-Committee, call a special meeting of such Sub-Committee;

(*k*) questions at any meeting of a Sub-Committee shall be decided by a majority of votes of the members present, and, in case of an equality of votes, the Chairman of the meeting shall have a second or casting vote; but no business shall be transacted at any such meeting unless at least two-thirds of the members of the Sub-Committee are present from the beginning to the end thereof;

(*l*) a minute shall be kept by the Secretary of the names of the members present and of the proceedings at each meeting of the General Committee and at each Sub-Committee's meeting, in a book to be provided for this purpose, which shall be signed at, and by the presiding authority of, the next ensuing meeting;

(*m*) a member of the General Committee shall not vote or take part in the discussion before the said Committee, or before any Sub-Committee, of any matter in which he has, directly or indirectly, by himself or by his partner, any share or interest, such as is described in section 31 (*now* 39), sub-section (*2*), or in which he is professionally interested on behalf of a client, principal or other person;

(*n*) the Commissioner shall have the same right of being present at a meeting of the General Committee, and of taking part in the discussions thereat, as a member of the said Committee, but he shall not be at liberty to vote upon, or make, any proposition at such meeting."

SECTION 9.

The Hon'ble THE PRESIDENT ruled the following motion, standing in the name of the Hon'ble Raja Ranajit Sinha, Bahadur, of Nashipur, to be out of order :—

that the word "six" be substituted for "four" in clause (*a*) of section 8 (*now* 9); that "three" be substituted for "four" in clause (*b*); that the words "and (*d*)" in clause (*b*) be omitted; and that the word "three" be substituted for the word "four" in clause (*c*).

SECTION 11.

The Hon'ble Mr. Apcar's motion for the insertion of a new section numbered 6AA having been lost on the 9th instant, the Hon'ble BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE, by leave of the Council, withdrew his amendment No. 55, namely, that the words "of the Corporation" in line 3 of sub-section (*1*) of section 10 (*now* 11) be omitted, and that the following proviso be added to the section :—

"Provided that the Corporation shall at their first meeting in each financial year appoint one of their own number to be President until the first meeting of the Corporation in the next financial year, unless the Commissioners retire from office, and then until the day of such retirement."

The Hon'ble DR. ASUTOSH MUKHOPADHYAYA moved that in section 10 (*now* 11), sub-section (*2*), for the words "Commissioners present at the meeting" be substituted the words "entire body of the Commissioners".

He said :—"If the amendment which I now propose is made, the clause will read thus :—

'The Chairman may be removed from his office by the Local Government at its discretion, and shall be removed from his office if his removal be recommended by a resolution which has been passed at a special meeting and in favour of which not less than two-thirds of the entire body of Commissioners have voted.'

"The object of this amendment is to make the provision regarding the removal of the Chairman more stringent than it at present is. Such an important matter ought not to depend upon a mere chance vote. Under section 75 (*now* 82), twelve members will form a quorum, and according to the Bill, as it now stands, it will be possible for eight members to make a recommendation for the removal of the Chairman. Referring to the Bengal Municipal Act, section 24, it will be found that the Chairman elected under the last preceding section may at any time be removed by a resolution in favour of which not less than two-thirds of the whole number of Commissioners have voted. In the Bombay Municipal Act, section 54, sub-section (*2*), we find this :—

'But he shall be forthwith removed from office by the Government if, at a meeting of the Corporation held under section 61, forty-five Commissioners have so voted."

"In the Bombay Corporation there are 72 members; therefore, there must be a vote of five-eighths of the total number. The same proportion here would give 32, which is a little less than two-thirds of 50. Similarly, if we look to the Madras Act, section 35, we find that the President may be removed by a vote of not less than three-fourths of the Commissioners who have voted, provided the majority consists of one-half the entire number. So that in Madras you require an absolute majority. Therefore, if my amendment is adopted, it will make the provisions of this Bill harmonious with the provisions of similar Acts elsewhere."

The Hon'ble MR. BAKER said :—"This amendment to some extent took me by surprise, because it will have the effect of lessening the degree of control which the Corporation have hitherto possessed. Under section 39 of the present Act, the Chairman must be removed if a resolution is passed by two-thirds of the members actually voting at the meeting. Personally I do not wish to oppose the amendment. I understand that it will be opposed by Hon'ble Members who represent the Corporation, and I think it doubtful whether a sufficient case has been made out for making the law more stringent than it is at present."

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE said:—"We, on this side of the House, entirely share the feeling of surprise and astonishment which has been given expression to by the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill. The amendment embodies the section in the original Bill (section 10) introduced in April, 1898, which required a vote of 50 members out of a body of 75 Commissioners, or two-thirds of the entire Corporation, before the Chairman could be removed. The matter came up before the Select Committee; we went carefully into the question, and I think we came by a unanimous vote to the modification now embodied in the Bill, and which my hon'ble friend the mover of the amendment wants to supplant and substitute in its place the original section of the Bill, viz., that two-thirds of the entire Corporation must pass a resolution in favour of the removal of the Chairman before he can be removed; and I may add that this is a contingency which will never happen. I do not think there has been any occasion in the history of the Municipality when such a thing has happened. There have been Chairmen of the Corporation who have been very unpopular; there have been Chairmen between whom and the Justices there were often fierce matters of contention; but they never could come to a resolution of this kind. This identical provision, as I have remarked, was inserted in the original Bill; it was considered by the Select Committee, and the Select Committee by a unanimous vote altered it and substituted the section which appears in the present Bill. Having regard to this circumstance, is it desirable to change the law in such a way that the provision regarding the removal of the Chairman will be to all intents and purposes a practical nullity? This is the first time, I find, when the Municipal Law of the benighted Presidency has been referred to. There are only 32 Commissioners in Madras, of whom three-fourths are elected. The constitution of the Madras Municipality has no sort of analogy or approximation to that of the Calcutta Municipality. And let the Council bear in mind that the amendment proposes to change what has been a part of the Municipal Law since 1863. Under the Act of 1863 this was the law, under the Act of 1876 this was the law, and under the Act of 1888 this is the law. What are the arguments used in favour of this amendment? The Madras Municipality has some such provision! Is that a sufficient reason? Why should we accept such a reason as this? The Hon'ble Member also referred to the Mufassal Municipal Act. Surely he does not want to drag the Municipality of the metropolis down to the status of the mufassal Municipalities? I trust there will be a unanimous vote with regard to this matter. We are legislating for some practical purpose. Let us not reduce legislation to a farce by enacting a provision of law which never will or can be enforced in practice. Let us have the semblance of reality about our legislation. I hope the Council will vote against this amendment."

The Hon'ble MR. BOLTON said:—"My surprise is not that the Hon'ble Member should have moved this amendment, but that the provision in the original Bill should have been excised by the Select Committee. The Bill does not provide for an absolute majority. It mentions two-thirds of the Commissioners *present*, and there is thus uncertainty as to what the majority may be with reference to the whole number of the Commissioners. The quorum for the Corporation meetings having been fixed at 12 Commissioners, the Chairman might be removed on a vote of only 8 members. I submit that it would be monstrous to provide absolutely for the removal of the Chairman on so small a vote. In the mufassal municipalities, of which the Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee has spoken contemptuously, the proportion required for a vote of this nature is two-thirds of the total number of Commissioners. The Hon'ble Member observes that the provision proposed by the mover of the amendment would be unworkable. Is it unworkable in a mufassal municipality? It seems to me that an absolute majority of the total number of the Commissioners should be insisted on, and not a proportion of those present at a meeting. In a matter of so delicate a nature as the removal of the Chairman, many Commissioners would be unwilling to attend and vote, and the motion might be carried by a small section hostile to him, who do not represent the true feeling of the Corporation."

The Hon'ble Mr. Apcar said:—"I hope I shall also be permitted to express my surprise that this amendment has been moved, but for a very different reason. I do not suppose, if there was such a feeling against a Government officer who was the Chairman of the Corporation, that the Government would ever permit a discussion relating to him to take place at a public meeting. For my part, if this section were not included in the Bill, I should not be very much concerned, but if it is in the Bill itself, I am bound to say there is a consideration which has been lost sight of It is all very well to say that you may have a vote of such great importance passed by 8 members, but I lay stress on the circumstance that it is a vote of a most important character and must attract the attention of all the members of the Corporation; and, if there were not more than 12 present, we should know the reason of it. There would be those who if they were to come would support the motion, but they choose to absent themselves because they do not wish to openly vote against the Chairman. I am not very much impressed with the idea that this provision is taken from the Bombay Municipal Act; and, with regard to the appointment of the Chairmen of mufassal municipalities, it does not rest with the Government It does rest with the Government in Calcutta, and I am constrained to vote against my hon'ble friend, for reasons which I have stated, but at the same time I must say that I do not think this particular provision is of much importance."

The Hon'ble Babu Jatra Mohan Sen said:—"I do not think I should give a silent vote on this subject. The Hon'ble Mr. Bolton has said that, the removal of the Chairman being a very delicate matter, many Commissioners would not attend and vote, and therefore it should be made imperative that two-thirds of the entire body of Commissioners should be required to vote for the removal of the Chairman. That, I submit, is a practical impossibility. The *agenda* paper is always circulated, and if those who wish to take an interest in the matter do not choose to attend, nobody but themselves is to blame. If they do not care to see their intention carried out, they have only to thank themselves. If I understand the rules for voting in municipal bodies rightly, votes by proxy are not allowed; and therefore if we provide that the votes of two-thirds of the entire body are necessary for the removal of the Chairman, and if they do not choose to attend, then some provision will have to be made to receive votes by proxy in this matter, which is against the existing practice. It is only just and fair that Commissioners who take an interest in the matter and who intend to vote should attend and record their votes in public at a meeting."

The Hon'ble Babu Boikanta Nath Sen said:—This section governs the question of the removal not only of the Chairman, but of the Vice-Chairman and the Deputy Chairman as well, although ostensibly it provides for the case of the Chairman only. The Vice-Chairman and the Deputy Chairman, I understand, share with the Chairman this liability to removal from office. With regard to other officers and servants, having regard to the scope and spirit of the Bill, it would seem that the Vice-Chairman and the Deputy Chairman are not treated as Municipal officers and servants for the purpose provided in this section. [The Hon'ble Mr. Baker:—"Not for any purpose."] This, I submit, is the only section which will govern the case of the Vice-Chairman and the Deputy Chairman; therefore, it is very desirable that the provision should be made of a practical character The apprehension entertained by the Hon'ble Mr. Bolton is, I think, of a minor character; for when a special meeting is called to consider an important matter such as is provided for in this section, there will naturally be great excitement among the Commissioners, and there need be no apprehension that a Chairman or Vice-Chairman or Deputy Chairman will be removed by a chance vote. On the contrary, I think there would be a very full attendance of Commissioners."

The Hon'ble Dr. Asutosh Mukhopadhyaya, in reply, said:—"I am very much surprised, Sir, at the expression of surprise all round, though I am aware Hon'ble Members are entitled to have their own views upon particular topics.

The great point of my argument was that such a serious matter as the removal of the Chairman ought not to depend upon a mere chance vote. In answer to this, one of my hon'ble friends said that, when a question like this comes up for discussion, a great many Commissioners would be sure to attend. I have never had the honour of a seat on a Municipal Board, and, therefore, I cannot speak from experience; but from what I have heard, I think the contrary would be true. In 1891, there was a question of the increase of the Chairman's salary—a proposal the fairness of which was not appreciated by many of the independent Commissioners; there was a small attendance, and the proposal was carried be a narrow majority. Your Honour's predecessor did not accept that recommendation, because no reasons had been assigned, and also because the motion had been carried at a small meeting by a narrow majority. The matter was sent back for reconsideration, the Commissioners attended in troops, and the whole thing was upset; but in the beginning the Commissioners, independent or otherwise, made themselves scarce. Therefore, I adhere to my motion upon the ground that a serious matter like this should not depend upon a mere chance vote. My hon'ble friend Babu Boikanta Nath Sen rightly said that this section applied not only to the Chairman, but also to the Vice Chairman and to the Deputy Chairman. I submit that that is the strongest reason to induce him to support my motion; the Chairman and the Deputy Chairman will ordinarily be members of the Covenanted Civil Service; the very strength of their position will be a protection against their removal; the Vice-Chairman, however, has been and is likely to continue to be an Indian non-official, and to enable him to discharge his duties with efficiency and uprightness, we ought certainly to strengthen his position; and this my amendment, if accepted, will most effectively achieve."

The Hon'ble the PRESIDENT said:—"Like the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill, I do not wish in any way to influence the opinion of the Council on this amendment."

The motion being put, the Council divided as follows:—

Ayes 7.	*Noes 10.*
The Hon'ble Dr. Asutosh Mukhopadhyaya.	The Hon'ble Babu Surendanath Banerjee.
The Hon'ble Mr. Mackenzie.	The Hon'ble Babu Boikanta Nath Sen.
The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Maulvi Delawar Hosain Ahmed.	The Hon'ble Mr. Apcar.
The Hon'ble Mr. Slack.	The Hon'ble Sahibzada Mahomed Bakhtyar Shah.
The Hon'ble Mr. Handley.	The Hon'ble Mr. Spink.
The Hon'ble Mr. Buckland.	The Hon'ble Babu Jatra Mohan Sen.
The Hon'ble Mr. Bolton.	The Hon'ble Rai Durga Gati Banerjea, Bahadur.
	The Hon'ble Mr. Baker.
	The Hon'ble Mr. Buckley.
	The Hon'ble Mr. Oldham.

So the amendment was lost.

SECTION 12.

The Hon'ble MR. APCAR moved that in section 11 (*now* 12), sub-section (*1*), after the word "by" the words "the Corporation with the approval of" be added.

He said:—"On a previous motion in an earlier part of to-day's proceedings the Hon'ble Mr. Oldham made some general observations of a personal character in which I understood him to compliment me on the moderate and temperate tone in which I criticised certain proceedings of the executive of the Municipality, and went out of his way to contrast this with the intemperate tone which he alleged against me with regard to other questions during the earlier proceedings in this Council. I ask the Hon'ble Member whether I am right in saying that he again has asserted that my conduct was intemperate on a previous occasion. [The Hon'ble MR. OLDHAM assented.] Then, Sir, I am constrained to notice the matter. I warned the Hon'ble Member on a previous occasion that while I passed by the attack then, I would not do so if it were

repeated. I avoided replying to him to-day when I was replying on the subject of my previous amendment, and I now refer to the subject to give him free opportunity of answering me, which he would not have had if I had exercised my right of reply with regard to himself before. Sir, if any person outside the Council were asked what were the relative positions of its Members—the supporters of the Government have been indulging in the classics, and I may perhaps be permitted to explain myself in the same way—he would say *omnes inter se pares*. If, however, the same person were to come here into the Council chamber, he would really think that some Members were superiors and others were their inferiors. I must tell the Hon'ble Member that I cannot admit any such idea. I before have explained, as I have understood, with the assent of Your Honour, that he was under a misapprehension in charging me with attacking the municipal executive or any individual of it, that I would not come to the Bengal Council in order to attack them, and that I had been stating facts in support of my contention, which it was open to him to challenge if inaccurate. The Hon'ble Member has chosen not to give any consideration to my disclaimer, and he takes an early opportunity of repeating a wholly unjustifiable charge against me. I cannot acquiesce in any such proceeding. I regret that what I on the previous occasion said has met with no consideration from the Hon'ble Member; it is my anxious desire to show every consideration to my colleagues, but I must ask for the same treatment from them. I cannot allow the Hon'ble Member to lecture me in this way; I do not admit him as an arbiter as to my conduct, and I do not want his certificate as to my conduct. I repeat I hope I shall be treated with the same consideration with which I desire to treat every Councillor here, but I will not submit to any as the arbiter of my conduct.

"The motion now before the Council I have already read. We have always hitherto fixed the salary of the Chairman, and I would ask that we should not depart from the old practice in a matter of such importance. There is no reason why our power should be taken away from us. We have shown no desire to refuse to increase the salary of the Chairman when we think it is called for. In Bombay the salary of the Municipal Commissioner cannot be raised until after a service of three years. We do not ask you to limit the power of the Commissioners by a provision of that nature. Here the salary of the Chairman may be raised soon after his appointment. If there is an idea that we have been found wanting in the exercise of our discretion in connection with the question of raising the salary of the Chairman, I will venture to say that the idea is not justified. My hon'ble friend referred to an instance with regard to which I have come prepared with the facts. I hold in my hand the *précis* of the proceedings of the Commissioners, which I shall read to the Council:—

'Mr. Lee was appointed Chairman with effect from 16th April, 1890, on Rs. 2,500 a month, *vice* Sir Henry Harrison, resigned. At the special general meeting of the Commissioners held on 12th February, 1891, at which the budget estimates for 1891-92 were presented, an elected Hindu Commissioner moved that the executive be instructed to enter in the draft budget for 1891-92 the salary of the Chairman at Rs. 3,000 *per mensem*. The motion was carried by 13 votes against 3, seven Commissioners having declined to vote.

'A copy of the resolution was submitted to the Local Government for approval. The Local Government in reply said that, considering the salary of the Chairman was fixed at Rs. 2,500 so short a time ago as April, and that it was then understood that the Commissioners felt strongly on the subject, the Lieutenant-Governor would have expected that some explanation of the present resolution would have been submitted, showing that either the conditions had changed or something had occurred to convince the Commissioners that the former attitude was no longer tenable. The Lieutenant-Governor was unable to accord his approval to a resolution which gave no reasons and was supported only by 13 out of 75 Commissioners at a meeting at which only 23 Commissioners were present. If it was, however, the deliberate wish of an absolute majority of the Commissioners, that is to say, not less than 38, to increase Mr. Lee's salary to Rs. 3,000, the Lieutenant-Governor had no desire to oppose such a resolution; but he must be satisfied that they had good reasons for it with which their constituents would be satisfied.

'When the question came up for reconsideration, it was recognised by none more clearly than by Mr. Lee that the financial position of the Corporation was unfavourable, and a resolution that the consideration of the question of the increase of the Chairman's salary should be postponed, and be taken up next year in connection with the budget estimates, was carried by *26 votes against 17*.

'At a special general meeting held on the 17th December, 1891, a Hindu elected Commissioner moved that Rs. 500 a month be allowed as house-allowance to the Chairman, and the motion was carried by 21 votes against 13. The resolution was in due course forwarded for the approval of the Local Government. In reply, the Chairman was informed that in the Lieutenant-Governor's opinion the proper measure of the house-rent to be allowed to the Chairman should be, not the entire amount which he might reasonably be expected to pay for a house in Calcutta—it was parenthetically observed that even on this supposition Rs. 500 seemed to be too much—but the difference between the rent of a good house in Calcutta and the rent that an officer of the Chairman's standing would have to pay for a house in the mufassal: taking the former sum at Rs. 350 to Rs. 400 and the latter at Rs. 100 or Rs. 150 *per mensem*, it seemed to the Lieutenant-Governor that Rs. 250 a month would be a fairly liberal sum to allow the Chairman for house-rent in Calcutta; and, if on further consideration the Commissioners decided to grant this amount, the Lieutenant-Governor would be prepared to accord his approval to such a resolution.

'At a special general meeting held on the 13th January, 1893, an elected Hindu Commissioner moved that the sum of Rs. 250 a month be allowed to the Chairman as house-rent from the beginning of the current calendar year. The motion was carried and the grant of the allowance of Rs. 250 was in due course approved by the Local Government.'

"It will be seen from what I have read that as far as the Commissioners were concerned they were on their part ready to increase the salary; it was on the part of Government that objections were raised. I submit that as far as the Corporation are concerned they have never exercised their discretion arbitrarily, and if there was any hesitation in voting on that occasion, it was because Mr. Lee came very lately to the Corporation, and, as the Hon'ble Mr. Bolton knows, the Corporation were prepared to allow a salary of Rs. 3,000 a month for another officer whom they were not permitted to have, and a junior officer was given instead. In a few months it was sought to raise his salary, and many Commissioners refrained from voting. The Government would not permit the salary of that officer to be raised, and, therefore, the *onus* was not on the Commissioners. In these circumstances, and now that we are to have a remodelled Corporation, now that we have removed obstacles which were supposed to exist, we should expect something very different from what has been heretofore. I think that a matter of this kind should in all self-governing bodies be left to the body itself."

The Hon'ble Mr. Apcar also moved—

(*1*) that in section 11 (*now* 12), sub-section (*1*), after the words "*per mensem*" the words "and not being more than three thousand rupees *per mensem*" be added; and

(*2*) that in section 11 (*now 12*), sub-section (*2*), for the words "the Local Government may, if it thinks fit, direct" the words "the Corporation, with the approval of the Local Government, may, if they think fit, sanction" be substituted.

He said:—"Under section 11 (*now 12*), sub-section (*1*), there is no limit to the salary of the Chairman. It is to be in the discretion of an authority outside the Corporation to give him Rs. 3,000 or Rs. 5,000 or Rs. 10,000 a month. There is no restraint whatever, and I do not think it right that such absolute power should be given. In Bombay the minimum is Rs. 2,000 and the maximum Rs. 3,000; here we have a minimum of Rs. 2,500, with no limit as to the maximum, and we also give Rs. 500 a month as house-allowance, and if it is endeavoured to add to that a contribution for pension, it would come to a still larger sum. So that I think it is not right to leave the question so entirely open and to say that no sort of limit should be imposed. I believe that the higher appointment of a member of the Board of Revenue carries with it a pay of Rs. 4,000 a month. Under all these circumstances, I consider that a maximum limit of Rs. 3,500 a month should be sufficient, and that the salary of the Chairman should be fixed by the Corporation with the approval of the Local Government. The Corporation ought to have entire discretion in the matter."

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE moved—

(*1*) that before the words "Local Government" in line 3 of sub-section (*1*) of section 11 (*now 12*), the words "Corporation with the sanction of the" be inserted;

(*2*) that for the words "two thousand five hundred rupees *per mensem*," at the end of sub-section (*1*) of section 11 (*now 12*), the following words be substituted:—

"two thousand five hundred rupees and not exceeding three thousand rupees *per mensem*;" and

(*3*) that for the words "Local Government," in line 3 of sub-section (*2*) of section 11 (*now 12*), the word "Corporation" be substituted.

He said:—"I desire to state briefly what the present law is, and to state also as briefly as I can the changes proposed by this Bill, and to point out that no case has been made out for these changes. The salary of the Chairman is fixed by the Corporation, subject to a minimum of Rs. 2,500 a month. That minimum was first introduced by the law of 1888. Before that, under the law of 1876 and the law of 1863, the Corporation had full, absolute and unfettered discretion in fixing the salary of the Chairman, without any reservation of any kind being made for the benefit of the officer concerned. In 1888, for the first time, a reservation was introduced, but the Corporation had still the power of fixing the salary. The Corporation fixes the salary; it grants the increments; it grants house-rent; but it cannot go beyond the maximum of Rs. 3,000, which is fixed under the existing law. It is now proposed to introduce a material modification. The Chairman will be appointed by the Government as before, but the salary will also be fixed by the Government. Increments of salary and the grant of house-rent will also be determined by the Government. The increments may be raised to any figure the Government may please. No maximum is fixed. The maximum was imposed in the original Bill, but it was withdrawn. In the Select Committee I undertook, at the instance of a Committee of the Corporation, to point out that the Corporation had always been generous in granting house-rent and increments; and that, if the Government was prepared to raise the increments to any figure it thought proper and to grant such house-rent as it liked, it would interfere very seriously with the financial independence of the Corporation. The law, which was the law to-day, has been the law since 1863, subject to the slight modification to which I have called attention. We deny that there is any justification for a change in the law. I find the following in the Statement of Objects and Reasons attached to the Bill when it was introduced by the Hon'ble Mr. Risley:—

'The Chairman of the Corporation is placed in a false position by his salary being made to depend on the good-will of the Corporation.'

"Why, Sir, it is of the greatest possible advantage to the Chairman and to the Corporation alike that he should cultivate the good-will of the members of the Corporation. On what does the efficient working of the Corporation depend? It depends on the harmony and cordiality that exist between the Chairman and the members of the Corporation. If you make the Chairman independent of the Corporation and of the good-will of the Commissioners, you place him in a false position; you withdraw from him the incentive which he now possesses of cultivating the friendship of the Commissioners. The efficiency of the Corporation depends on harmonious co-operation between the Chairman and the Commissioners. I remember a time when the Commissioners were fighting with the Chairman and the Chairman was fighting with the Commissioners; and also when the Justices were fighting with their Chairman. It was a scandal the like of which has not taken place since, and I ask whether you wish to revive the opportunities for such a scandal? It is the interest and the duty of the Chairman under the existing law to cultivate harmonious relations with the Commissioners, and you deprive him of a strong motive for doing so, by making him independent of

them. I think there is a fatality, following this Bill all through. There is a supreme disregard shown throughout of the ordinary considerations of prudence and sound sense which I should not have expected in the case of Hon'ble Members of this Council. There is a suggestion that the Commissioners have not behaved handsomely to their Chairmen. My hon'ble friend Mr. Apcar read out a statement from which it appeared that Sir Charles Elliott positively declined to confirm a vote of the Commissioners granting a sum of Rs. 500 to one of their Chairmen as house-allowance. Then in the case of Mr. Williams, Mr. Greer and Mr. Bright, the Corporation simply followed the recommendations of the Government. I was associated for a long time with the Corporation, and my associations with the several Chairmen have been of the pleasantest character; and I can say this on behalf of the Corporation, with which my connection has now been severed, that there was hardly any suggestion or expression of a wish emanating from the Government which was not treated with the utmost possible respect. All that the Government had to do in the case of Mr. Williams, Mr. Greer and Mr. Bright was to make a suggestion that they should get so much, and the Commissioners accepted the views of the Government. What, then, is the justification for withdrawing this power from the Corporation. Has there been any case of recusancy or wilful disregard of any recommendation made by the Government? On the contrary, the Commissioners have been highly deferential to the wishes of the Government. And yet, in the face of these facts, which cannot be denied, you propose to enact a provision the effect of which will be to make the Chairman independent of the Corporation, and sow the seeds of dissension, strife and discord, to the serious detriment of the business of the Corporation. I hope and trust that, having regard to these considerations—and they ought to weigh with the practical administrators whom I see around me—the Council will see its way to accept the amendments which stand in my name."

The Hon'ble Mr. Baker said:—"I am very ready to admit that the Corporation have, so far as I am aware, always treated their Chairmen in a generous and liberal spirit. I have never known any instance in which they have shown niggardliness or an ungenerous spirit in settling questions connected with the salary of the Chairman. But the present law is nevertheless bad and unsound, and I consider it wiser that, as the Government has to select the Chairman and to make the appointment, the Government should also fix his pay. The power to fix the initial pay of the Chairman must in the nature of things be exercised at a time when he is a stranger to almost all the Commissioners, and they can have no personal knowledge of his capacity and usefulness. They can have no knowledge of him, compared to what the Government has of one of its own officers for a period of 15 or 20 years. Similarly, with reference to his future increase of pay, to make the Chairman dependent upon the Commissioners must place both them and him in a more or less false position. The Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee said it was most important that the Chairman should cultivate the good-will of the Commissioners, and that the efficient working of the Corporation depends on the existence of harmony, good-will, and cordiality between the Chairman and the Commissioners. But I am sure that the Hon'ble Member never intended to suggest that the Chairman should be induced to cultivate the good-will of the Commissioners with the hope of obtaining increments to his pay. If we allow the Commissioners to fix the initial pay of the Chairman or to regulate the subsequent increases to his pay, there might be a party among the Commissioners who would favour the Chairman and a party who would be in opposition; and it is neither expedient nor politic that we should place either him or them in a position in which their personal and their public interests might be in opposition. It is true that the good feeling of the Commissioners has hitherto prevented any scandal arising, but the danger is there, though dormant. It is not an imaginary danger. The Hon'ble Mr. Turner told us in the Select Committee of an incident in the Bombay Municipality. He said that on one occasion a rumour got abroad in Bombay that the action of the Municipal Commissioner in some matter had been influenced by the fact that

he was then expecting an increase to his pay. He told us that he did not believe that there was an atom of truth in the rumour; but the mere fact that such a rumour should have been possible shows that the law is unsound. It would, I think, be unwise to wait until such a rumour arises here before we change the law.

"The present maximum salary of the Chairman is Rs. 3,000 a month. It is proposed to abolish the maximum, and to authorise the Government to fix the salary at any amount it thinks necessary from time to time. There was a strong representation made both by the Chamber of Commerce and the Trades Association that on the ground of efficiency the Chairman of the Corporation should be permanent and that he should make his career in the appointment; and they urged that it was only possible to secure that result if the Government were empowered to award to the Chairman the salary which from time to time was appropriate to his standing in the service. That argument I consider to be unanswerable. There can be no question that the tenure of the Chairman's appointment should be as prolonged as possible. The holder of the office of Chairman must certainly, for some time to come, be taken from some branch of the Government service; and, if he is to remain in that office, he must receive a salary from time to time proportionate to his standing in the service of the Government.

"There is another consideration also, which, though of minor importance, is worth mentioning. Since the passing of the Act of 1888 the relative value of the salary attached to the office of Chairman has depreciated. In the year 1893 exchange compensation allowance was sanctioned by the Government of India, but such compensation has not been received by the Chairman of the Corporation, and the effect of that disallowance has decreased the relative value of the Chairman's pay by about Rs. 150 a month. The question of the Chairman's house-rent has been referred to, along with the question of his pay. I need not dwell on it further, because the arguments in regard to it are exactly the same in nature. The arguments are not perhaps quite as strong in degree in the case of house-rent as in the case of pay, but they are precisely similar in kind. The Hon'ble Mr. Apcar said that the Corporation would have to pay the contribution on the Chairman's salary on account of leave and pension allowances. That, I beg to say, is a misapprehension. The Civil Service Regulations provide that no contribution is payable on the salary of the officer who is Chairman of the Calcutta Corporation."

The Hon'ble Mr. Mackenzie said:—"Sir, I am free to admit that as regards the past the Corporation have treated their Chairman liberally, but we are now legislating for the future, and as I consider it a wise provision that the fixing of the salary of the Chairman should be in the control of the Government I shall oppose the amendment."

The Hon'ble Mr. Bolton said:—"The proposal to leave the question of the Chairman's pay to the Corporation appears to me inconsistent with the provision of sub-section (*1*) of section 10 (*now* 11) which vests the appointment of the Chairman in the Local Government. The authority which appoints should also obviously fix the pay. If the Corporation refused to fix the pay which the Government considered necessary for the officer whom it has selected, a deadlock would arise. The Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee spoke of the desirability of establishing cordial relations between the Commissioners and their Chairman. As the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill has already observed, the Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee does not, it is hoped, desire to imply that the Chairman should seek to secure the good-will of the Commissioners through the expectation of receiving higher remuneration. An amendment put on so sordid a basis cannot claim support. Cordial relations should be established by reciprocal consideration and courtesy, and not by subserviency on the part of the Chairman."

The Hon'ble Mr. Apcar, in reply, said:—"With reference to the remark which fell from the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill that an allowance of Rs. 3,500 a month is not sufficient to retain for any considerable time the services of the Chairman of the Corporation, I would point out that there is nothing to prevent a maximum being fixed by law. In the case of the high office of the Viceroy, a maximum salary is fixed, and so also in the case of other high officers of the Government, and it seems to me so very unbusiness-like, not to fix a maximum, that I think the provisions of the Bill should not be permitted to remain in their present form. If the maximum pay is required to be Rs. 4,000 a month, let it be so; but some maximum should certainly be fixed, because otherwise there might be no limit whatever to the pay which might be drawn by the Chairman of the Corporation."

The Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee, in reply, said:—"The Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill opened his reply by admitting that the Corporation have always treated their Chairman in a generous spirit. If they have done so, then why take away this power of fixing the pay of the Chairman from the Corporation? If the treatment of the Chairman has always been such as to elicit such deserved praise from the Hon'ble Member, it stands to reason that things should be left severely alone. That seems to be the dictate of reason and sound sense. If, on the other hand, the Corporation had not treated the Chairman generously, if they had treated him in a niggardly spirit, or if, in defiance of the orders of the Government or of the spirit of those orders, the Corporation had acted in an unjust and ungenerous spirit in fixing the pay of their Chairman, then I could understand the present proposal for a change of the law. But when they have all along treated their Chairman handsomely, I submit that no case has been made out for such a change.

"The Hon'ble Mr. Bolton has observed that the Government should fix the pay of the Chairman inasmuch as it has the making of the appointment. But the Government has been making the appointment ever since 1863. Has the Government all this time been guilty of an illogicality or of an anomaly? And is the Government only now going to correct the anomaly? I think anomalies of long standing which have not worked any harm should be left alone. If there has been an anomaly, I submit that it has been consecrated by prescription and long usage.

"Then the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill observed that if the salary of the Chairman of the Corporation was made dependent upon the good-will of the Commissioners, there would be two parties in the Corporation. We have an emphatic, though not an elegant. expression in the English language, viz., that the proof of the pudding is in the eating of it. Have we two parties in the Corporation now? The Hon'ble Member was for some time himself a distinguished and conspicuous nominated member of the Corporation; he belonged to no party, because there were none in the Corporation. Such a calamity has never occurred; therefore this is an anticipation which is not likely to be realised.

"Then with reference to the rumour that in Bombay at one time the Municipal Commissioner was about to do something which he ought not to have done, in consequence of a proposal for increasing his pay, that I submit is a rumour which should be brushed aside as irrelevant to the issue before us. If my hon'ble friend could say that in the Calcutta Corporation it was an authenticated and well-established fact that the Chairman had done something which he ought not to have done, in the hope of getting an increase of pay from the Commissioners, that would be an argument which we should be bound to take into consideration. We in this Council have nothing to do with vague and unauthenticated rumours; and inasmuch as we have not even a rumour here, we should take it for granted that even the basis for such a rumour has never existed in connection with the working of this section in Calcutta.

"The Hon'ble Mr. Bolton has been pleased to remark that there might be a deadlock if the authority who fixes the pay of the Chairman is a different authority from the authority who makes the appointment. I again reply, as I did to the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill, that there has been no deadlock within the last forty years, although there were ample opportunities for it, and that therefore we should be justified in anticipating that there would not be a deadlock in the future.

"No doubt, so far as logic and sound sense are concerned, you have them in your favour when you say that the Government should fix the pay of the Chairman because the Government has better opportunities of knowing the merits and the status of the officer whom they appoint than the Corporation; but when the Government has fixed the pay of the Chairman, why should not the Commissioners fix the increments? Whether the Chairman should get an increment of pay or not is a matter which the Corporation is best able to judge. The Corporation had to deal with their Chairman from day to day; they had opportunities of judging his work, and they were distinctly in a position to know what increase of pay, if any, he deserved, and that is what the Bombay Municipal Act provides. The Bombay Government fixes the salary of the Municipal Commissioner, but when an increment was to be given, it could not be given without the consent of the Corporation, because the Bombay Act recognises the fact that the Corporation, coming as they do in daily contact with the Chairman, would be in the best position to know whether he was entitled to an increment of pay or not. I should have less objection to this provision of the Bill if the Government, having fixed the salary, gave the Corporation the right to fix the increments, because the question whether the increments were deserved or not would be more within the knowledge of the Corporation than of the Government. That would be a rational position to take up.

"I entirely sympathise with the remarks made by the Hon'ble Mr. Apcar with regard to the maximum of the Chairman's pay not being fixed in the Bill. There was a maximum fixed to the salary of every officer under the Corporation, but under this Bill there would be one officer, and only one officer, in the Corporation and in the Indian Empire who would have no maximum fixed to his pay, and whose pay might be any sum in the discretion of the Government. This, I submit, is an anomaly. Let the maximum be Rs. 3,500, or let it be even Rs. 4,000 a month. I would have no serious objection to offer; but let there be a maximum. The maximum has been withdrawn at the instance of the Chamber of Commerce. I greatly respect the wisdom of the Chamber of Commerce, but that excellent body is not infallible."

The motions were then severally put and lost.

The Hon'ble Dr. Asutosh Mukhopadhyaya moved that in section 11 (*now* 12), sub-section (*1*), line 4, after the word "rupees" be added the words "and not being more than three thousand five hundred rupees."

He said:—"I only wish to say that it seems to me not only illogical, but somewhat unreasonable, to fix a minimum for the Chairman's salary, but not the maximum. My good friend asks me, why should I presume that the Government will do something very unjust in the exercise of their discretion? Well, if you have so much confidence in the Government, why is the minimum salary of the Chairman fixed in this Bill? Why not say that the Chairman is to receive such salary as may from time to time be fixed by the Local Government? But I venture to think that, as you have a minimum salary laid down, you should also fix the maximum salary to be paid to the Chairman."

The Hon'ble Mr Baker said:—"I do not think there would be much practical inconvenience in fixing the maximum salary of the Chairman at Rs. 3,500 a month, because I think that for a long time to come at least no higher salary will ever be given. I admit that the Hon'ble Mover of the amendment scores

a point logically when he says that, if you have no maximum salary fixed, there ought to be no minimum. But the reason for fixing a minimum salary is historical. It was introduced in 1888. Before that time the pay of the Chairman was entirely left to the Corporation, but in 1888 both a minimum and a maximum were fixed to prevent the Corporation from hampering the Government in making the appointment by fixing a lower salary than that which was appropriate to the position and the status of the officer selected. Although it is very unlikely that a higher salary than Rs. 3,500 a month would be given to the Chairman of the Corporation, yet I do know of one officer who did receive as much as Rs. 4,166 a month, and that was Mr. Sidney Wauchope; and I apprehend that many members of the Corporation would have been glad to give Sir Henry Harrison an even higher salary to induce him to remain on as Chairman of the Corporation."

The Hon'ble MR. OLDHAM said:—"Sir Henry Harrison did actually receive Rs. 4,000 a month at the close of his service as Chairman of the Corporation, because the Corporation were anxious to retain his services for some time longer."

The motion was then put and lost.

The Hon'ble Mr. Apcar's second amendment of section 11 (*now* 12), sub-section (*1*), having been lost, the following amendment, of which the Hon'ble RAJA RANAJIT SINHA BAHADUR of Nashipur had given notice, viz., that the words "more than three thousand nor" be inserted after the words "not being," in line 3 of section 11 (*now* 12), was not put.

The Hon'ble MR. BAKER, with the permission of the Hon'ble the President, moved that the words "not being less than two thousand five hundred rupees *per mensem*" be omitted from section 11 (*now* 12), sub-section (*1*).

The motion was put and agreed to.

SECTION 13.

The Hon'ble MR. APCAR, by leave of the Council, withdrew the motion, standing in his name, that section 23 (*now* 3), sub-section (*1*), be omitted.

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE moved that sub-section (*2*) of section 23 (*now* 13 be omitted.

The Hon'ble MR. APCAR moved that in section 23 (*now* 13), sub-section (*2*), for the words "the Chairman" the words "any one of the municipal authorities" be substituted, and that for the words "Local Government" the words "Advocate-General of Bengal" be substituted.

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE also moved that for the words "the Chairman shall refer the matter to the Local Government, whose decision shall be final," in lines 3 and 4 of sub-section (*2*) of section 23 (*now* 13), the following be substituted:—

"the Corporation shall take such action as they may deem fit."

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE also moved that for the words "the Chairman shall refer the matter to the Local Government, whose decision shall be final," in lines 3 and 4 of sub-section (*2*) of section 23 (*now* 13), the following be substituted:—

"the Chairman shall refer the matter to the Advocate-General of Bengal for the time being, whose decision shall be final."

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE said:—"The object of my first amendment is to omit sub-section (*2*). I find that section 23 (*now* 13) of this Bill is exactly the same as section 64 of the Bombay Act, with the exception of

sub-section (2), which I want to be omitted. What I contend for is this: that in the Bombay Act there is no provision such as we have in sub-section (2) of section 23 (*now* 13). The sub-section provides that in case of a difference of opinion the matter shall be referred to the Local Government, and the decision of the Local Government shall be final. They have not felt any necessity for such a provision in the Bombay Act. Why should there be such a provision in our Act? If there is a difference of opinion, the matter should be referred to the Advocate-General, who would be in a position to give an opinion which ought to commend itself to all the authorities concerned. We do that now. If a doubt arises with regard to the legality of any proceeding or the exercise of any function, and there is no provision of law on the subject, or only a doubtful provision, we send the question up to the Advocate-General, and there is an end of the matter. I will give a concrete instance: there was a very important matter with reference to the power of the Commissioners to interfere with any appointment carrying a salary of Rs. 200 a month or under. All such appointments are made by the Chairman. Some Commissioners raised the question whether, having regard to the general powers of revision which the Corporation possessed, it was not open to them to enquire into and, if necessary, to cancel or modify an order of the Chairman suspending or dismissing any such officer. The matter was referred to the Advocate-General, and everybody was satisfied with his opinion. I think it is a very plain and simple issue which I raise, and I hope this amendment will be accepted."

The Hon'ble Mr. Baker said:—"I cannot agree to either of these amendments. It may be convenient and even necessary to have some means of readily deciding as to the authority which is to exercise particular functions. We have done our best to indicate in every case the authority by which a function is to be exercised, and I do not know of any case in which this has not been done. But the Bill has 668 sections, and is a very intricate one, and it is possible that we have not provided for every case. It is therefore necessary to prescribe the way in which any doubt or difficulty which may arise is to be settled. The suggestion has been made that in such a case the matter should be referred for the opinion of the Advocate-General. It is unfortunate that the Advocate General is not here, for I think he would have objected to such a proposal very strenuously. The sole question for decision is the particular municipal authority to which it was the intention of the Government to delegate its power in respect of the function under consideration. That is a question upon which the Government is the best possible authority to give a definite opinion. If in determining any such matter a question of law is found to arise, the Government is able to consult its own legal advisers; but for the most part these are administrative questions, and it is only right and proper that they should be decided by the Head of the Administration."

The Hon'ble Mr. Apcar said:—"If a speedy means of ascertaining such matters is necessary, which there is no doubt it is, and as the Government is often in Darjeeling, delays must occur. But the Advocate-General is on the spot, and it will be easy to refer to him. The Chairman or the Secretary to the Corporation can go to the Advocate-General, and obtain a decision in five minutes. The Local Government may be at Darjeeling, and if a reference is required to the Advocate-General, there may be delay. It does not follow that because the Government has a certain intention with regard to the particular authority by which a certain function should be exercised, they are the best judges of the interpretation of the law as expressed in an Act. There is no question that if the question is referred to the Advocate-General, it will be speedily and satisfactorily decided."

The Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee, in reply, said:—"My hon'ble friend the Member in charge of the Bill has remarked that what has to be determined is the intention of the Government to delegate any particular function to any particular authority. But the question is how is such intention to be determined? It must be determined by the wording of the law. My

hon'ble friend may be translated to a higher office; his successor may not be possessed of the same advantages as the Hon'ble Member as to the intentions of the Government, and he will necessarily fall back upon the interpretation of the law as conveyed by the words of the law; and when the intention is to be inferred from the construction of a statute, a lawyer is always the best person to furnish the interpretation. In the great sedition case which recently occurred in Bombay, it was held that any statement regarding the intention of the Legislature to be derived from the discussions in Council was absolutely irrelevant. What the Judge and the jury have to go upon is the clear meaning of the words before them. I do not think we ought to allow ourselves to be entangled in the meshes of a legal interpretation which seeks to unravel the intention of the Legislature. We ought to take the plain meaning of the words, and the fittest person to interpret the meaning of the words in the law is a trained lawyer like the Advocate-General; and, the Advocate-General being the head of the legal profession here, he is the person who ought to be consulted."

The motions were then severally put and lost.

The Hon'ble THE PRESIDENT ruled the following motion, standing in the name of the Hon'ble Babu Jatra Mohan Sen, to be out of order:—

"that at end of sub-section (*3*) of section 23 (*now* 13), the words 'and they (the Corporation) shall have a general power of control over, and power to revise the proceedings of, the General Committee, the Chairman, the Vice-Chairman, the Deputy Chairman, and other officers and their delegates' be added."

The Hon'ble BABU JATRA MOHAN SEN withdrew the following motion, standing in his name:—

"that in section 23 (*now* 13), sub-section (*3*), the words 'except as is in this Act otherwise expressly provided' be omitted."

The Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee's motion that section 23 (*now* 13), sub-section (*2*), be omitted having been lost, the Hon'ble BABU JATRA MOHAN SEN withdrew the similar motion standing in his name.

The Hon'ble DR. ASUTOSH MUKHOPADHYAYA moved that in section 23 (*now* 13), sub-section (*2*), line 1, for "doubt" be substituted "dispute".

The Hon'ble DR ASUTOSH MUKHOPADHYAYA also moved that in section 23 (*now* 13), sub-section (*2*), line 4, all words beginning with "Local Government" be omitted and the following substituted:—

"Corporation for decision.

(*2a*) An appeal shall lie to the Local Government from the decision of the Corporation, and the decision upon such appeal shall be final."

He said:—"My reason for these amendments, shortly stated, is this. I must confess that the word 'doubt' does not seem to me to be very clear or appropriate. Suppose a new Chairman has a doubt in his mind as to what particular authority has jurisdiction in a particular matter. If he has such a doubt, it will be obligatory for him to refer the matter to the Local Government. Suppose he has a doubt whether he or the General Committee should exercise a particular function: he cannot refer it to the General Committee, and apparently the Local Government has to decide without consulting that body or the Corporation. I think the better course will be to substitute the word 'dispute' for the word 'doubt'. That implies that the matter has gone beyond the stage of a mere doubt. And, when a dispute is raised, I propose that the question should go before the Corporation in the first instance, where it will be discussed and decided in the presence of the Chairman as well as the members of the General Committee, and an appeal will lie to the Local Government from such decision."

The Hon'ble MR. BAKER said:—"I regret I cannot accept either of these amendments. As regards the first, the substitution of 'dispute' for 'doubt', it is partly a matter of drafting. The word 'doubt' is wider than 'dispute', and includes it, and it would not be wise to wait until an actual dispute occurred between two municipal authorities. Moreover, there may be no dispute, because both the municipal authorities may agree that the matter is doubtful; and therefore I think the word 'doubt' is better than 'dispute'. As to the other part of the amendment, that the question should be laid before the Corporation in the first instance and that an appeal shall lie from the Corporation to the Local Government, I cannot accept it. The most frequent doubt is likely to be whether any particular function pertains to the Corporation on the one hand, or to the General Committee or the Chairman on the other: and it would be quite improper to allow the Corporation to be the judge in its own cause. Therefore, I think the Chairman ought to refer the matter at once to the Local Government; and I need hardly say that the Chairman will never be likely to do so, nor will the Government be likely to decide it, before hearing what is to be said on the other side."

The Hon'ble DR. ASUTOSH MUKHOPADHYAYA, in reply, said:—"It seems to me to be opposed to the true principles of justice that a matter should be referred to the Local Government without a preliminary discussion by the municipal authorities. Suppose a member of the General Committee has some doubt, it will be obligatory on the Chairman to send the matter to the Local Government. If a member of the Corporation has some doubt, it will also be equally obligatory. I do not think the Local Government should be troubled with such matters until they have first been discussed in the Corporation."

The motions were then severally put and lost.

SECTION 14.

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE moved that the word "alteration" be inserted between the words "construction" and "maintenance" in line 1 of clause (*ii*) of section 23A (*now* 14).

He said:—"This is a very small amendment, and I think the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill is prepared to accept it. Clause (*ii*) of section 23A (*now* 14) lays down the details of the duties of the Corporation, and by this clause it will be in their discretion to provide for the "construction, maintenance and adornment of public halls," &c. I have in my mind the case of the Town Hall, to which we might make alterations; and I, therefore, move this amendment."

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble DR. ASUTOSH MUKHOPADHYAYA, by leave of the Council, withdrew the motion standing in his name that in section 23A (*now* 14), clause (*vii*), the words "primary and technical" be omitted.

He said:—"Having regard to the decision to which the Council have already come upon the question of allowing the University to send a representative on the Corporation, I do not think any practical good can result from this amendment."

SECTION 15.

The Hon'ble THE PRESIDENT ruled the following motion, standing in the name of the Hon'ble Mr. Apcar, to be out of order:—

that in section 24 (*now* 15), after the word "Act" in line 6, the words "and subject to the general supervision and control of the Corporation" be inserted.

SECTION 16.

The Hon'ble MR. BAKER moved that the following section be inserted, namely:—

"24A (*now* 16). (*1*) In any case in which it is provided by or under this Act that the Chairman may take action subject to the approval, sanction, consent or concurrence of the General Committee, such Committee may, by resolution in writing, authorise him to take such action in anticipation of their approval, sanction, consent or concurrence, as the case may be, subject to such conditions (if any) as may be specified in such resolution.

Power of General Committee to authorise the Chairman to take action in anticipation of their approval, sanction, consent or concurrence.

(*2*) Whenever the Chairman, in pursuance of any such resolution, takes any action in anticipation of the approval, sanction, consent or concurrence of the General Committee, he shall forthwith inform the Committee of the fact."

He said:—"I will briefly explain the object of this amendment. In a number of sections of the Bill we have enacted that the Chairman may take certain action subject to the approval or sanction of the General Committee, and in others we have provided that the Chairman may take action subject to the previous sanction of the General Committee. In reference to the latter class of cases, in which previous sanction is required, I do not propose to make any alteration. The condition as to previous sanction was inserted deliberately, and I do not seek to qualify or restrict it. But with regard to the other class of cases, in which it is not laid down whether the sanction should be previous or not, it seems proper that the General Committee should have power to decide in which cases previous sanction is necessary and in which previous sanction is not necessary. It may frequently happen that delay in obtaining the sanction of the General Committee might be the occasion of serious inconvenience to the public. I will give one or two illustrations Section 269A (*now* 290) authorises the Chairman, with the consent of the General Committee, to carry a drain through or across a street, or to construct a new drain in place of an old one. A work of that kind might be a matter of extreme urgency. A road might be broken up, and, if previous sanction were required, it might be necessary to wait for a week to obtain the sanction of the General Committee. Then, again, under section 279A (*now* 296), the Chairman may, with the consent of the General Committee, close any connection of a house drain which has been made in contravention of the law. A connection of that kind, if improperly made, might be a source of great danger to the public, and it would be impossible for the Chairman to wait for sanction before closing such connection. I will give one more illustration. By section 463 (*now* 434) the Chairman may, with the sanction of the General Committee, prescribe the route by which carts or other receptacles employed for the removal of sewage should travel. It might be necessary to change the route all of a sudden, and it might be impracticable to wait for the sanction of the General Committee. These examples will show the kind of cases which the new section, which I propose to introduce, contemplates. In all such cases it would be the duty of the Chairman to take immediate action, whatever the law might be. It would be his duty even to violate the law if the previous sanction of the General Committee is required. But it is not right that the Chairman should be forced to break the law in order to do his duty. We should therefore empower the Chairman to act without the previous sanction of the Committee in those classes of cases in which it may be absolutely necessary for him to act in anticipation of sanction, subject to his subsequently reporting the facts to the Committee."

The Hon'ble MR. APCAR said:—"We were warned when this Bill was introduced that one of the reasons for its introduction was the very fluid state of the law with regard to the functions of the executive; and here, although this Bill has been before the Council for many months, this proposal has not been brought forward during that time, but has to-day for the first time been brought forward here. It is said that in certain cases it will be harmful if there is any delay. There was no such difficulty anticipated when this Bill was introduced. The difficulty, I submit, may be met in this way. The Chairman may have

his own special functions in these very matters, and there might be an appeal to the General Committee; but under this section the General Committee may altogether give up all their functions and delegate them to the Chairman. I do not think it is the intention of the Act that, when the functions of the General Committee are defined, they may get rid of them and give them to the Chairman. It will depend entirely on the General Committee to say whether they will perform any of their functions at all, or whether they will abide by the decision of the Chairman and simply endorse what is done by him. Under these circumstances, I think such a provision very harmful, for it seems to me to nullify the provisions of the Act. Why not abolish the Corporation altogether, and make it a department of the Government?"

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDANATH BANERJEE said:—"I must join in the protest of my hon'ble friend against the passing of this new section. The ground for its introduction is that the delay in obtaining the sanction of the General Committee might in some cases cause serious inconvenience. But we have the fact that the General Committee will meet once a week, and, if necessary, it might meet twice a week or even oftener. My great objection to the proposal of the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill is this: I am in strong sympathy with the executive in doing their duty, but I as strongly object to the delegation of powers to unscrupulous underlings who are likely to exercise them in a manner highly oppressive to the poor, who would not be in a position to protect themselves. I will take, as an instance, the power to cut off any connection made in contravention of the law. Who is to decide whether the connection has been made in contravention of the law? I suppose an underling will decide it; and he will decide according to the amount of the fees he may get. If he finds it to his advantage to decide that there has been a contravention of the law, we know what his decision will be. I speak as a householder; I speak as one who is in touch and sympathy with householders, and I may say this, that when I read this new section, I consulted several friends who were lately leading members of the Corporation, but whose services are now lost to the Corporation, and it is their desire that I should as strongly as I possibly can oppose this provision. It may be necessary on occasions, but the good expected from it will far outweigh the evil which is sure to follow Therefore, having regard to these circumstances, I hope my hon'ble friend will see his way to drop this section altogether. It will be difficult for the General Committee to have all the circumstances before them; they could not possibly anticipate the whole situation. The Chairman will delegate the power to his subordinates, who are not always men of principle and honour, and they will work this provision to their own advantage. I think we have given sufficient powers for purposes of sanitation; and such a dangerous power as is now asked for is not needed. It is bound to be attended with oppression, and it is because it will lead to such a result that I earnestly appeal to the Council not to accept this motion."

The Hon'ble MR. BAKER, in reply, said:—"The Hon'ble Member who has just spoken has drawn a very vivid picture of the evils he anticipates at the hands of the underlings of the Corporation if this section is passed into law. But I think he has overlooked the fact, and so also have the friends whom he consulted, that under the present Act the Chairman can exercise all the powers of the Commissioners except those which are expressly reserved for exercise by the Commissioners in meeting. Every one of these powers which it is now proposed that the Chairman may exercise in anticipation of the General Committee's approval, the Chairman does actually exercise now. My hon'ble friend says that under the present Act the actions of the Chairman are subject to the supervision of the Corporation. That is so; but that supervision is exercised subsequently to the action taken by the Chairman. He is not required to obtain their previous approval. Under this provision it will be only in those cases in which the General Committee think fit to authorise the Chairman to act without their previous sanction, that he will be able to do so, and it will be for the sole purpose of avoiding public inconvenience."

The motion was then put and agreed to.

SECTION 17.

The Hon'ble MR. APCAR moved that in line 5 of the proviso to section 25 (*now* 17), sub-section (*3*), after the word "forthwith", the words "if such documents have then been for a clear week before the General Committee and for a like period before the Corporation" be inserted.

He said:—"The object of my amendment in inserting these words is to allow an opportunity to the Corporation to discuss the annual report, because from my own experience I know the long delay there is in the presentation of these reports. It is one of the points on which the Corporation has insisted very strongly, and it has impressed upon the Chairman the necessity for the presentation of this report in proper time. The Government, too, has been very severe in their censure at its delay. There is nothing in the law to prevent the Administration Report being presented a day before the last day when the period for its presentation expires, and that will allow no opportunity to members of the Corporation to look through the report or to state anything in reference to matters which require review or comment; and this amendment is intended to give an opportunity of this being done. I think, therefore, it is necessary to have these words inserted. It is simply to give the Corporation, and the General Committee as well, the opportunity to consider the report, which I think is reasonable."

The Hon'ble MR. BAKER, with the permission of the President, moved by way of amendment that the following proviso be added to sub-section (*3*) of section 25 (*now* 17):—

"Provided further that such documents shall not be forwarded to the Local Government until they have been for seven clear days before the General Committee and for a like period before the Corporation."

The Hon'ble MR. APCAR, by leave of the Council, withdrew his motion.

The Hon'ble MR. BAKER'S amendment was then put and agreed to.

The last-mentioned amendment having been carried, the Hon'ble DR. ASUTOSH MUKHOPADHYAYA, by leave of the Council, withdrew the following motions standing in his name:—

(1) that in section 25 (*now* 17), sub-section (*1*), line 2, after the word "April" be added "but not later than the 31st day of May"; and

(2) that the proviso to sub-section (*3*) of section 25 (*now* 17) be omitted.

SECTION 18.

The Hon'ble MR. APCAR moved that in section 26 (*now* 18), sub-section (*1*), proviso (*d*), the words "between sunset and sunrise" be omitted.

He said:—"There is great importance, to my mind, in the circumstance that, when an entry is permitted into any house by any subordinate of the Municipality, the name of the officer should appear. It is considered by the framers of the Bill that it is sufficient for the name of the particular officer to be inserted only if the entry is made between sunset and sunrise. I say that these words should be eliminated. It is always an important question as to who the officer is, and it will be wise to enter the name of the officer, whoever he may be, when he is given the power to enter a house, in order to fix the officer whose action may be complained against."

The Hon'ble MR. BAKER said:—"I am very strongly opposed to this amendment, as I think it will be the cause of a great amount of delay and trouble and annoyance. There are various sections under which the Chairman has the power to enter premises for various purposes. Under section 189 (*now* 196) he has the power to enter any stable or coach-house to ascertain the number of horses and of carriages kept in it; then again under section 253 (*now* 261) he has the power to enter a house to inspect the water-pipes and

water-fittings, and to see whether they are in proper order; under section 293 (*now* 317) he can enter a house to inspect the house-drains and privies, to see that the connections are in proper order; under section 391C (*now* 382) he can enter a house which is under construction in order to see whether the provisions of the Building Regulations have been adhered to. It is not intended that the Chairman should perform all these duties with his own hands, but that he should delegate them to the appropriate members of the municipal establishment, and, ordinarily, all these inspections will be made by them. The amendment of the Hon'ble Mr. Apcar will have this effect that whenever any person is deputed to enter a house for any of these purposes, either to see the number of horses kept in a stable or to examine the drainage connections, or to see that the Building Regulations are being observed, it will be necessary for the Chairman to record an order in which the officer's name must be entered. Whenever one of these officers is changed, or whenever any one of them goes on leave, and another is appointed to act for him, it will be necessary for a fresh order to be recorded. That will give rise to a great deal of trouble, and give an opportunity, possibly, to raise purely technical objections as to the legality of the inspection which may be made. I think the proper principle to follow is that there should be a special order containing the name of the officer deputed only when the entry is to be made at night. When the entry is made in the ordinary course of business by day, it will be sufficient for the order to contain the designation of the officer empowered to make the entry."

His Honour THE PRESIDENT said:—"Will the Hon'ble the Mover of the amendment withdraw his amendment?"

The Hon'ble MR. APCAR said:—"I wish it put to the vote. I think it necessary that the name of the officer should be entered in all cases."

The motion was then put and lost.

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE moved that the words "conferred by section 59 (*now* 65)" at the end of proviso (*b*) to section 26 (*now* 18) be omitted.

He said:—"This is in the nature of an enquiry. I do not see any power of delegation under section 59 (*now* 65)."

The Hon'ble MR. BOLTON said:—"I also see no delegation given under section 59 (*now* 65)."

The Hon'ble MR. BAKER said:—"I did not at first understand what was meant, but on consulting the learned Assistant Secretary, who is an accomplished draftsman, I was told that the words referred to relate to the Chairman's power to appoint."

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE said:—"As the matter appears to be so doubtful, and as both the Hon'ble Members who have spoken were in doubt, I think the point ought to be cleared up."

The Hon'ble MR. BAKER said:—"As the Act will be construed by lawyers, I think it is better to leave it as it is. I do not attach much importance to it. As a matter of drafting, the Secretary prefers to leave the words in."

The motion was then put and lost.

The Hon'ble DR. ASUTOSH MUKHOPADHYAYA moved that in section 26 (*now* 18), line 3, after the word "officer" be added "appointed under section 28A (*now* 25), section 28B (*now* 26), or section 57 (*now* 63), clause (*a*)."

He said:—"I confess I am not in favour of an unlimited power of delegation of authority being vested in the Chairman; and the object of this amendment, therefore, is to enable the Chairman to delegate his authority only to the superior officers of the Corporation. I ask the Council to accept this amendment on the ground that the Chairman ought not to delegate his powers, except to the officers named in the sections referred to. It has often been said that the justification for vesting so much power in the Chairman is that he is an officer of high rank and character and of great experience; but if you

leave it open to the Chairman to delegate his power under this Bill to any municipal officer he thinks fit, the advantages of that guarantee will vanish. You will have no guarantee that the same qualifications and judgment and the same uprightness will be found also in the officer to whom these powers will be delegated. If it were true that the powers vested in the Chairman are purely ministerial, that is, if the exercise thereof did not involve discretion and confidence, then there would be no objection whatever to allow him to delegate such powers; but it seems to me that, having regard to the very large powers conferred upon the Chairman, it would not be safe to allow him to delegate those powers to any and every municipal officer. I am prepared to be told that my amendment will be very inconvenient. But if there is a limited delegation, you have every chance of the delegated authority being exercised skilfully and without oppression; and as the officers to whom I have referred are many and represent almost all departments of the Municipality, I do not think any inconvenience would be caused if the delegation of the Chairman's powers is confined to these officers."

The Hon'ble Mr. Baker said:—"I am not going to say that the amendment is inconvenient. I am going much further than that. I am going to say that it is absolutely impossible, and that it would bring the whole work of the Municipality to a standstill in 24 hours. My hon'ble friend, the mover of the amendment, has not realised the effect of it, or I am certain he would not have moved it. The effect of the amendment would be to prevent the Chairman from delegating any of his powers except to the Vice-Chairman, the Deputy Chairman, and the eight heads of departments mentioned in section 57 (*now* 63). In the first place, the Vice-Chairman and Deputy Chairman are not municipal officers at all. They hold a status intermediate between municipal officers and the Chairman, and, therefore, the form of the amendment in respect of them is incorrect. But that is a matter upon which I lay no stress. The Bill imposes a very great number of powers and duties, nominally upon the Chairman, not with the intention that he should perform all those duties with his own hands, which is manifestly impossible, but with the intention that in each case he should delegate them to the appropriate member of the municipal establishment to carry out. By section 253 (*now* 261) the Chairman is empowered to enter any premises for the purpose of examining pipes, taps, and other water-fittings. It is not intended that he should examine every house himself and see that these things are in proper order, or that the Engineer should go and examine these things. What it means is that they are to be inspected by the Water-works Inspectors, of whom there are a certain number and whose business it is to go to the houses and make an examination under the supervision of the Engineer and the Chairman. Similarly, under section 293 (*now* 317), the Chairman is empowered to examine house-drains to see that they are in proper order. This work is actually done by the Drainage Inspectors under the supervision of the Engineer. I could give a number of instances to explain further what I mean, but it is unnecessary to do so. If this amendment is carried, the actual work of inspecting and examining some 20,000 water-connections, 5,000 connected and 50,000 unconnected privies, would have to be carried out by the Chairman himself. I need say nothing more to show how impracticable the amendment is."

The Hon'ble Mr. Buckley said:—"I wish to add one word to what the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill has said. To my mind the object which these gentlemen have in view in refusing to delegate this authority will defeat their purpose. As the Hon'ble Mr. Baker has pointed out, there are a number of duties to be performed by these officers. In connection with these duties there are a number of detailed rules, and it is physically impossible that the Engineer, who has to deal with all these things, can inspect more than a small fraction of them. I believe myself that one great reason why so much bribery and corruption exists amongst the lower subordinates of the Municipality is that very fact that some one specified authority has not the power to deal with these matters. I have had considerable experience in my dealings with large irrigation works, where a number of petty officers have to exercise large powers concerned with the doling out of water to cultivators,

who are always ready and willing to pay a great deal to get more than they are entitled to get. The system which we have there is one which, I think, is wanted here, and which will in a very great degree check the corruption and bribery which, I believe, goes on more or less in the Municipality. We have, in every sub-division, an officer getting very much less than Rs. 1,000 a month who has absolute authority up to a certain point. On certain days of every week cultivators can come to him personally and state their grievances, and he passes orders personally in each case. If you have officers, of the standing of the men I have referred to, with definite powers in certain matters, I believe they would do a great deal to check the enormous inflictions upon the people here which are said to be practised. It was stated in the Select Committee that it is no uncommon thing for applicants to pay as much as Rs. 20 for permission to erect privies. I believe the motion now before the Council will have the very worst effect, and entirely defeat the object of the proposal."

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE said:—"My advice to my hon'ble friend will be to withdraw this amendment, because I feel the force of the remarks which have been addressed to the Council by the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill and by the Hon'ble Member who has just spoken."

The amendment was then, by leave of the Council, withdrawn.

The Hon'ble DR. ASUTOSH MUKHOPADHYAYA also moved that in section 26 (*now* 18), proviso (*b*), line 4, after "employé" for the comma be substituted a semi-colon and for "or" be substituted "nor shall the Chairman delegate to any municipal officer."

He said:—"I hope this amendment is not open to the objection of impracticability. As I understand this proviso, it means that the delegation of power to a particular officer includes the power of fining, reducing, suspending or dismissing his immediate subordinates; and the object of my amendment is to make the Chairman the sole authority in the Corporation to fine, reduce, suspend, or dismiss an employé. No doubt it will be said that this is illogical, and that the same authority which appoints a particular officer should also have the authority to dismiss him. That may be good logic, but it seems to me that things would work better if the Chairman had final authority in this matter. I submit there is a good deal of difference between appointing an officer and dismissing him under delegated authority. If he has been improperly appointed and does not do his work satisfactorily, he may be turned out, but if he has been unjustly turned out, then he has no remedy; besides it may often happen that the man who has appointed him under delegated authority is his immediate superior, and he may not be in a position to form an impartial opinion upon the conduct of the man he has appointed. I admit that in the first instance action will have to be taken upon the report of the immediate superior, but the final decision in the matter ought to rest with the Chairman. I do not make any secret of the fact that I have greater confidence in the judgment and uprightness of the Chairman than in those of any inferior authority."

The Hon'ble MR. BAKER said:—"I think that the principle that the power to appoint an officer or servant, carries with it the power to punish, is not only good logic, but is also eminently practical. The effect of this amendment, if carried, will be that if any municipal servant, however low his rank, even if he be a menial, absents himself from his duties, or commits a small offence, it would be impossible for the head of the department to fine or dismiss him, and it would be necessary for him to refer the matter for the orders of the Chairman. I cannot see that there will be any advantage in adopting this amendment, either in the interests of the servant or the administration. The hon'ble mover of the amendment admitted that, in the first instance, the Chairman would have to act upon the written report of the officer or superior servant. That is one of the objections I have to the amendment. If the power of fining or suspending or dismissing is delegated along with the power of appointing, then an appeal can be allowed to the Chairman quite independently. But if you insist that the Chairman shall actually pass orders in every case of the infliction of punishment, then you take away the whole power of appeal, because the Chairman, not knowing the facts, will have to depend upon the report of the head of the department."

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE said:—"I wish to say one word in support of the amendment of my hon'ble friend. The amendment embodies the existing practice; that is to say, orders for fining, suspending and dismissing subordinate officers and menials are passed by the Chairman on the report of the departmental head. I do not think that practice has been attended with inconvenience. On the other hand, I do not know that any complaint has ever been made, and the system has worked satisfactorily. I quite admit that, if the immediate head of the department had the power to suspend, there should be an appeal to the Chairman. But what is the value of an appeal in most cases in this country? There is a feeling, an *esprit de corps*, running through all ranks of the service which induces a superior to support his subordinate. It is, therefore, as well that the full responsibility of an order of dismissal or fine should rest with the Chairman. This is the existing practice, and it has worked well."

The Hon'ble MR. OLDHAM said:—"I remember that my hon'ble friend Babu Surendranath Banerjee took the same objection in Select Committee, and used the same arguments there, and I thought we had been able to explain the matter to him there. When he says that in this country the appellate authority as a formal matter declines to interfere, that applies to the fourth or fifth stage of an appeal. That is the order of the final revisional authority after the appeal has passed through the gauntlet of two or three appellate authorities. He is mistaken in thinking that in every case it would be possible to deal with an appeal in that way. An appeal must be heard by one authority, and probably also by a second authority. It is only the final authority that may use the formula of rejection: certainly not the second authority. Therefore I from my own experience in such matters fully concur with the objection taken by the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill. I think the provisions of the Bill, as they stand, are very much more in favour of subordinate officers, who will have a very much more favourable chance if their cases can be heard by the Chairman in appeal than if they are finally punished in the first instance by the Chairman acting on departmental reports."

The Hon'ble DR. ASUTOSH MUKHOPADHYAYA, in reply, said:—"It strikes me that on Saturday last we started with a very unsound principle. We were told that there are to be three co-ordinate authorities. That is a rosy myth. It now appears that there are a hundred co-ordinate authorities, namely, the Corporation, the General Committee, the Chairman and the numerous band of his subordinates. You justify this by alleging that it is impracticable for the Chairman to do all that the law requires him to do, and that he must necessarily delegate his powers; but what guarantee is there that he will exercise any effective control over his subordinates? You practically abandon the principle of three co-ordinate authorities."

The motion was then put and lost.

The Hon'ble BABU JATRA MOHAN SEN, in the absence of the Hon'ble Raja RANAJIT SINHA BAHADUR of Nashipur, moved, on behalf of the latter, that the words "with the approval of the General Committee" be inserted after the words "The Chairman may" in sub-section (*1*) of section 26 (*now* 18).

The Hon'ble MR. BAKER said:—"I cannot agree to this amendment. I think it is quite wrong in principle. The Chairman is a co-ordinate authority, and he is empowered to delegate powers in respect of which he has independent authority; and, in respect of powers in regard to which he is independent, it is not right that his powers of delegation should be subject to the control of any of the other co-ordinate authorities."

The motion was put and lost.

The Council was then adjourned to Tuesday, the 12th September, 1899.

CALCUTTA;
The 16th January, 1900.

F. G. WIGLEY,
Assistant Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal,
Legislative Dept.

Abstract of the Proceedings of the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, assembled under the provisions of the Indian Councils Acts, 1861 and 1892.

The Council met in the Council Chamber on Tuesday, the 12th September, 1899.

Present:

The Hon'ble SIR JOHN WOODBURN, K.C.S.I., Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, *presiding*.
The Hon'ble MR. W. B. OLDHAM, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble MR. R. B. BUCKLEY.
The Hon'ble MR. C. W. BOLTON, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble MR. E. N. BAKER.
The Hon'ble RAI DURGA GATI BANERJEA, BAHADUR, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble MR. C. E. BUCKLAND, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble MR. F. F. HANLDEY.
The Hon'ble MR. F. A. SLACK.
The Hon'ble KHAN BAHADUR MAULVI DELAWAR HOSAIN AHMED.
The Hon'ble BABU JATRA MOHAN SEN.
The Hon'ble MR. T. W. SPINK.
The Hon'ble SAHIBZADA MAHOMED BAKHTYAR SHAH, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble MR. D. F. MACKENZIE.
The Hon'ble MR. J. G. APCAR.
The Hon'ble DR. ASUTOSH MUKHOPADHYAYA, M.A., D.L., F.R.A.S., F.R.S.E.
The Hon'ble BABU BOIKANTA NATH SEN.
The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE.

THE CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL BILL.

SECTIONS 21 TO 24.

The Hon'ble THE PRESIDENT said:—"We now come to item No. 83 on the *agenda*."

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE said:—"I have the honour to move the amendments which stand against my name, and I think, Sir, it would be as well to take all these amendments together, so that there might be one speech upon them. I just wish to make one correction."

The Hon'ble THE PRESIDENT said:—"Will the Hon'ble Member explain to the Council which amendments he refers to."

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE said:—"The numbers are 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 92, 93 and 94. I just want to make one correction, with Your Honour's permission. It may be my mistake or the printer's, but there is a mistake. In item 85 we have section 459. There is no such section in the Bill—it ought to be section 459A, and the same correction has to be repeated in item 86."

[The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE'S amendments were as follows:—

No. 83.—That the following words be inserted after the words "The Local Government may," in line 1 of section 26D (*now* 22),* namely:—

"on complaint made."

No. 84.—That after the word "duties" in line 1 of clause (*a*) of section 26E (*now* 23), the following words be inserted:—"relating to matters concerning the public health;" and that the words "inefficient or unsuitable" in line 5 of the same clause be omitted.

No. 85.—That for clause (*a*) of section 26E (*now* 23), the following be substituted:—

"that the provisions of section 23A, clause (*1*), and of sections 24, clause (*c*), 127, 221, 225, 254C, 268, 269, sub-section (*1*), 292G, 327, 328, 453, sub-section (*1*), 459A, sub-section (*1*), 459D and 497 (*now* sections 14, clause (*1*), 15, clause (*c*), 133, 237, 240, 267, 288, 289, sub-section (*1*), 309, 337, 338, 422, sub-section (*1*), 429, sub-section (*1*), 432 and 475 have not been duly carried out or enforced, and the default made is of a serious character."

No. 86.—That for clause (*a*) of section 26E (*now* 23), the following be substituted:—

"that the provisions of section 23A, clause (*1*), and of sections 24, clause (*c*), 127, 221, 225, 254C, 268, 269, sub-section (*1*), 292G, 327, 328, 453, sub-section (*1*), 459A, sub-section (*1*), 459D and 497 (*now* sections 14, clause (*1*), 15, clause (*c*), 133, 237, 240, 267, 288, 289, sub-section (*1*), 309, 337, 338, 422, sub-section (*1*), 429, sub-section (*1*), 432 and 475 have not been duly carried out or enforced."

No. 87.—That the words "in an imperfect, inefficient or unsuitable manner or" in lines 4 and 5 of clause (*a*) of section 26E (*now* 23) be omitted.

No. 88.—That the following amendments be made, namely:—

(*1*) that the words "or unsuitable manner or" in line 5 of clause (*a*) of section 26E (*now* 23) be omitted;

(*2*) that clause (*b*) of section 26E (*now* 23) be omitted;

(*3*) that clause (*ii*) of section 26E (*now* 23) be omitted;

(*4*) that at the end of sub-section (*2*) of section 26E (*now* 23), the following be added:—

"and, upon the receipt of such petition of appeal by the Local Government, no further action shall be taken by the Local Government without the orders of the Government of India;" and

(*5*) that sub-section (*3*) of section 26E (*now* 23) be omitted.

* The sections of the Bill having, under the direction of the Council, been re-numbered, the present number of each section is inserted in brackets, wherever the new numbering differs from the old.

No. 92.—That the lines beginning with the words "and, if necessary, that any one or more of the rates or other taxes" up to the end of clause (*c*) of section 26F (*now* 24), be omitted.

No. 93.—That sub-section (*3*) of section 26F (*now* 24) be omitted.

No. 94.—That sub-section (*4*) of section 26F (*now* 24) be omitted.]

"Well, Sir, in moving these amendments, I desire to guard myself against any misapprehension to which my remarks may give rise. I fully recognise the fact that the Corporation exercises delegated authority; authority derived from the Government, which is the fountain source of all legal authority. The Corporation is an emanation, an off-shoot, of the sovereign power, and the sovereign power has the right to exercise adequate check and control over the proceedings of the Corporation. Sir, nobody disputes that the Government has the right in the abstract to assume those very large powers which it proposes to assume under the provisions of this Bill. But, Sir, as one of the greatest philosophers that ever lived—Edmund Burke, a name honoured and respected throughout the civilised world—observed, the limits of moral competence are not to be confounded with the limits of competence in the abstract. There are a great many things which a Government may do in the exercise of its supreme and sovereign authority, but these things a Government never does, being deterred by the highest considerations of morality and expediency. I am free to admit, therefore, that the Government of Bengal has in the abstract the competence to assume the powers of control which it proposes to assume under the provisions of this Bill; but the question which we have to consider is this: whether, having regard to all the circumstances of the case, it is right and proper and expedient in the highest sense that these drastic—I was going to say dangerous—provisions of the Bill should be enacted into law.

"Sir, the object of these amendments which stand against my name is to place the provisions of the Bill upon the same footing as the provisions of the English Public Health Act, or at any rate those of the Bombay Municipal Act. Sir, let me briefly explain the nature of my amendments. In the first place, I recommend that the intervention of the Government should be confined to matters relating to public health, and to them alone. If this view be not acceptable to the Council, then I suggest that the Bombay model should be followed, and the interference of the Government should be restricted to default committed by the Corporation in respect of specific duties imposed by specific sections of the Act. In regard to both these recommendations, I suggest that in no case should the Government have the power of raising the rates or contracting a loan on behalf of the Corporation. I have no hesitation in saying that the provisions of the Bill are far more stringent and drastic than the provisions of the English Public Health Act, or the Bombay Act, or the Calcutta Municipal Act, or, indeed, the provisions of any Municipal Act with which I am acquainted. Let me for a moment institute a comparison between the provisions of the Bill and the existing law. Under the existing law the Government can only interfere on complaint made. Under the Bill, Government may interfere in any case whether a complaint is made or not. I am glad to be able to say, from information given to me yesterday by the Hon'ble Member in charge of this Bill, that the Government proposes to make a modification in this respect, and the Government has signified its intention not to interfere except upon information given. That is a concession for which we are thankful; but, Sir, the point of difference between the existing law and the Bill is that the provisions of the Bill go very much beyond the present law. Under the existing law, the Government can only interfere when general default, and that of a serious character, is made. Under the Bill the Government may interfere when any default of any kind, general or particular, serious or otherwise, is made. Nor is this all. The intervention of the Government as provided in the Bill extends over the entire domain of municipal administration and even to the manner in which the work is performed, because the Bill lays down that, when work is done imperfectly or in an unsuitable manner, the Government may interfere. Then, Sir, under the present law, if an appeal be preferred to the Supreme Government by the

Corporation against the order of the Local Government, the work must be suspended. Under the Bill the work will proceed. Under the existing law the Government may recover from the Corporation the expenses of any work carried out under its orders in pursuance of these sections. Under the Bill the power of raising the rates or contracting a loan is reserved to the Government. Sir, it has been said more than once—said by hon'ble gentlemen from their places in this Council, said in the public prints—that we have no right to complain. These provisions may be very drastic, very stringent, very rigorous in their character, but they are all based upon the English Public Health Act. Sir, it has been with me a matter of oft-repeated complaint—and I desire to repeat the complaint once again—that while the municipal system of the Empire is laid under requisition to pile one drastic provision upon another, the beneficent provisions of that legislation are completely hidden from our view. You tell us that these provisions are based on the English system, but you deny to us the beneficent provisions of the English system. The Municipal Councillors in England exercise supreme and paramount authority as forming the Corporation. The executive is responsible to the Municipal Councillors. There is no sort of interference with the internal administration of British Corporations. Naturally enough, the measure of control from without is proportionately more rigid. But, Sir, I dispute the proposition altogether that these provisions are drawn from, or are substantially analogous to the provisions of, the Public Health Act. The English Public Health Act restricts the interference of the Government to matters of public health and to matters of public health alone. As for the provisions in the Bill, the interference of the Government may be invoked in respect of any matter relating to the municipal administration of the town, and, as I have already pointed out, the Government may interfere if municipal work has been performed in an unsuitable manner. Then, Sir, under the English Public Health Act, the Local Government Board may recover the expenses from any municipal authority, but the Local Government cannot raise the rates or incur any loan on behalf of any Corporation. Therefore, Sir, the provisions we are now considering go very much beyond the provisions of the Public Health Act on which they are ostensibly based, and they go very much beyond the powers conferred on the Government by the Bombay Municipal Act. Let me recall to the minds of Members of this Council the provisions of section 518 of the Bombay Municipal Act. It is not necessary for me to read the section. Section 518 lays down that the Governor in Council may interfere only when default has been made in respect of duties imposed upon the Corporation by specific provisions of the Act which are mentioned in the section.

"I follow the lines of the Bombay Act, and I say if the provisions of section 23A (*now* 14), clause (*l*), of section 24 (*now* 15), clause (*c*), and of the other sections mentioned in my amendment; if these provisions are not carried out, then the Local Government may interfere. In fact, the sections which I have inserted in my amendment go very much beyond the provisions found in the Bombay section 518. Therefore, Sir, we have it under the Bombay Act that upon complaint made in respect of any default committed, in respect of certain specific duties imposed upon the Corporation by specific sections, the Government may interfere. But the provisions of the Bill go very much beyond that. Therefore, Sir, I am right in my contention that the sections relating to control as provided in this Bill are far more stringent than those to be found in the English Public Health Act; they are far more stringent than those of the Bombay Act, and far more stringent than the present Calcutta law. And, Sir, I am justified in asking the question, what is the excuse, what is the justification, for such stringent and drastic legislation? Have you tried the existing sections, and have you found them to be inadequate? Have you put them to the test, the ordeal of actual experiment? Have you tried them and have you found that they have failed? No, Sir, you have slept over them; the Government of Bengal has been wanting in its duty so far as the carrying out of the sections of control is concerned. These sections were there in the statute-book, giving the Government vast and varied powers. Those powers were never once put into requisition for the benefit of

the Corporation, and then you come forward, and say: 'We want more powers.' I ask, is this a rational or a logical proceeding to adopt? I could understand the proceeding if the powers had been tried and had been found wanting, and if the Government had come forward with a request, as the result of actual experience, that those powers should be enlarged; but the Government never put to the test the powers of control it possessed. We know not what may be the faults of omission or commission on the part of the Corporation, but this I will venture to say with all emphasis, that for their faults of omission and commission the Government of Bengal is directly responsible. It was the business of the Government to have guided, led and controlled the Corporation in its arduous duties. The Government did nothing of the kind. If faults have been committed (and what institution is there in the world which is free from faults?), the Government is responsible. And not only that; the Government has approved of everything contained in the Municipal Administration Reports year after year. And, Sir, I have a lurking suspicion in my own mind that if a Commission of Enquiry was appointed, and if some of us had the opportunity of giving evidence before such a Commission, a case would be made out, if not against the Corporation, at any rate against the Government of these Provinces. I cannot dive into the secrets of Government, but it seems to me that, having regard to the circumstances to which I have adverted, having regard to the duty which was incumbent upon the Government, and to the non-performance of that duty, the Government owed it to itself to appoint a Commission of Enquiry to clear itself of an imputation which men like myself would bring against the Government for laxity in the supervision of the work of the Corporation. Well, Sir, however that may be, there is the fact that these powers were there embodied in the law of the land. These sections gave Government vast and varied powers of control; these sections were a dead letter; they were never enforced; and the Government now ask for more powers. Sir, I venture to say that if ever there was an occasion for the relaxation of the powers of control, that occasion has now arrived. Let me remind the Council of the state of things which existed during the days of the Justices. In the law of 1863 you do not find any powers of control deserving the name. And why not? Because at that time the Municipality formed more or less a department of the Government. The Justices were all the nominees of the Government. The Justices were in many cases the servants of the Government. As Sir Richard Temple said from his place in this Council, that, being the nominees of Government, they were in sympathy with the views of Government; they might be trusted to carry out the wishes and intentions of Government. The Municipality, therefore, being more or less an official bureau, it was not necessary for the Government to reserve powers of control from without. As they were exercising active powers of interference from within, powers of control from without were considered superfluous. And now, Sir, under the Bill that is before us, are we not going back to the days of the Justices? *The Times* newspaper is my authority. *The Times* says that this Bill contemplates 'a partial reversion,' I quote the words, 'to the methods of centralised official control.' We are going to have official control substituted in the place of popular control. We are going to have the Municipality reduced once again to a department of the Government. If so, is it necessary to reserve these stringent powers of control? At any rate, is it necessary to make these powers of control more stringent than they are at present? It is reversing the natural order of things, and that is what this Bill does, not only in this case, but throughout. Let me point out to the Members of this Council that in 1876, for the first time, the powers of control were reserved to the Government. When the Corporation was constituted upon a popular model, such powers of control became necessary. The Government, having given up the right of active interference from within, claimed and asserted their right to control the Municipality from without. Well, Sir, the powers of control being assumed by the Government, provisions were introduced into the Bill of 1876 which were very similar to the provisions we are now considering, and what was the result? There was a strenuous opposition offered to these provisions of the Bill, and a petition was presented to the Government of Bengal. I will read an extract from that petition. I have, however, to point out in the first place that it was a petition not presented merely by the Indian inhabitants of

the town; it was a united representation emanating from both sections of the community—a representation headed by the illustrious leaders of both the European and Indian communities. I will read an extract:—

'That your memorialists would suggest for Your Honour's consideration in Council that in their view the principle of free election contained in the Bill is completely nullified by the absolute power of active interference reserved to the Government; and that, even on the supposition that the power would never be exercised, still so grave a distrust is exhibited of the possible abuse of the franchise proposed to be conferred, that no citizens possessed of self-respect and enlightened views, and commanding the confidence of the public, would consent to act as the members of a Municipality subjected as they would be by the provisions of the Bill to the perpetual threat of the interference of the Government; and your memorialists entertain grave forebodings that the Municipality would in consequence be deprived of the services of the most zealous, conscientious, and upright of the residents in Calcutta.'

"This was a memorial submitted in 1876, and it bore the names of the most distinguished citizens of that time. I will refer only to six names; three from the European community and three from the Indian community. Among the European signatories were Mr. Brooks, at one time the respected President of the Trades Association; Dr. Ewart, a Professor in the Medical College—those were the halcyon days when Government servants retained a much larger measure of independence than they now possess. And then the last of the names to which I shall refer is the honoured name of John Blessington Roberts. The Indian signatories contain the most illustrious names of this generation—I might almost say of this century. Foremost among them were the honoured names of Kristo Dass Pal, and of Rajendralal Mitter and Degumber Mitter. Sir, I have a question to ask of my two hon'ble friends who so worthily represent the interests of the European community in this Council—whether they are prepared to affirm, as their leaders affirmed in 1876, that if these drastic provisions of the Bill are embodied in the law of the land, no self-respecting members of the European community will consent to act as Municipal Commissioners? I know not, Sir, what their answer will be. I have no right to know—I have hardly a right to ask. But, as representing the Hindu community, as a member of that community, I will say this, that we venerate the memories of our great dead; of those men who fought for us in the past; fought valiantly for us in the past; fought, it may be, alas, too often unsuccessfully. We venerate their names, and we once more re-affirm in 1899, as they affirmed in 1876, that if these drastic provisons become the law of the land—if local self-government is reduced to a nullity—no self-respecting member of the great Hindu community will consent to have part or share in the municipal administration which is to be inaugurated on the 1st of April next."

The Hon'ble Mr. Baker said:—"The Hon'ble Member began his exceedingly interesting and eloquent speech by stating that the control powers of the Bill were much more stringent than those of the English Public Health Act or of the Bombay Act, and that the object of his amendments was to place the provisions of the Bill on the same footing as those of the English statute and the Bombay Act. It will be my duty to show that the provisions of the Bill are not one whit more stringent than those of the English Public Health Act, and that, in some important particulars, they are less stringent. The Hon'ble Member, referring to the constitution of 1863, stated that at that time no provision was made for Government control for the reason that under the administration of the Justices the Municipality was a department of the Government. Now he said Government is going to revert to that system; the old system. The Municipality, he said, is going once more to be a department of the Government. Therefore, the time has come when we should withdraw the powers of control hitherto reserved to Government. Sir, I challenge that statement altogether. I deny absolutely that local self-government is being withdrawn from Calcutta. As you, Sir, pointed out in your speech of the 7th August, what we are doing now is merely to change the form of local self-government. The essence and the substance of it will remain as flourishing and vigorous as before. What we do is to withdraw the undue preponderance of power which has hitherto rested in the hands of a single class, and to arrange that it shall be distributed for the future on a more equitable and proportionate basis. As to the memorial of 1876, in which it was stated

that if similar provisions to these were enacted into law, no self-respecting citizens would consent to serve on the Corporation; it is a sufficient reply to say that, under provisions exactly similar to these, self-respecting men of every class and of every rank in life are at this moment, and have been for many years, sitting in Municipal Corporations in England.

"I will now turn to the specific amendments which the Hon'ble Member has moved. These four sections—sections 26C to 26F (*now* 21 to 24)—are among the most important sections in the Bill. They were most carefully considered by the Local Government in detail before they were submitted to the Select Committee. They were approved by the Select Committee almost without modification. They have been singled out by the Government of India for special and hearty approval, and I hope they will commend themselves to this Council without further change. As the Hon'ble Member has said, Sir, it is intended to consent to one small modification to meet his views as expressed in his first amendment. In section 26D (*now* 22) the Hon'ble Member has proposed to insert the words 'on complaint made.' To meet those views you have consented, Sir, to accept the insertion of the words 'on receipt of any information.' I understand that the Hon'ble Member will be satisfied with that alteration."

The Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee:—"There is one observation I will make later on. I cannot say I am satisfied. I have to make the best of what I can get."

The Hon'ble Mr. Baker:—"I understood yesterday that the Hon'ble Member accepted this. However, let that pass. I should like to give a very short sketch of the history of these control sections. It has been one of the weakest parts of the municipal system in the past that neither under the law of 1876 nor under the law of 1888 has there been any effective system of control, and it is my belief that many of the shortcomings which have been noticed in the Calcutta Corporation have been due to that defect. In the Act of 1876 it was provided that if it shall appear to the Local Government that the Commissioners have failed to make adequate and suitable provision for the cleaning and the conservancy of the town to an extent likely to be prejudicial to the inhabitants of the town, or of any part thereof, the Government was empowered, by notification in the Gazette, to appoint a special Commission. One of the members of the Commission was to be the Sanitary Commissioner; another was to be appointed by Government, and the third was to be the representative of the Corporation. The Commission was to make enquiry, and was to report, within a fixed time, whether in its opinion the cleaning and conservancy of the town were deficient to an extent likely to be prejudicial to the health of the inhabitants, and, if so, to specify what further provision should be made. On receipt of their report, the Government was empowered to fix a time within which the default should be made good, and, if that order was not complied with, the Government was empowered to cause the work to be done at the cost of the Corporation. That, Sir, briefly was the system of control adopted in 1876. Now the most obvious defect in this form of control is that it seeks to make the exercise of the Government control subject to the decision of a species of court. The enquiry made by the Commission was a sort of judicial trial in which the Corporation were the defendants. Witnesses had to be called and examined and cross-examined, and the decision had to be based on definite and precise findings on the evidence. Not the least drawback to this arrangement was the irritation which the proceedings caused in the minds of the Commissioners themselves, who found themselves publicly charged and brought to trial almost as if they were criminals. Instead of regarding the orders of Government as the injunctions of a superior authority based on wider experience and fuller knowledge, they were encouraged to dispute the premises and resist the conclusions of Government by all the devices and artifices with which courts of law in this country are only too familiar. A still more serious objection to this system was that it sought to substitute judicial for administrative control. Professor Maltbie, in his standard work on *English Local Government of To-day*, in describing the three forms of central control for self-governing

bodies—legislative, judicial, and administrative control—makes the following remarks :—

'The judicial control aims primarily to protect private rights and to prevent the officers of the Government from exceeding their powers. It is only occasionally and incidentally that other purposes are sought in its exercise. As a form of central control, whose object is administrative efficiency, it is unimportant.'

"No judicial body, whether a special tribunal such as was provided in 1876, nor the ordinary courts of the country, is capable of exercising administrative control efficiently. Any system which seeks to impose that duty upon them is unsound at its root.

"Well, Sir, the system of 1876 was only brought into operation on one occasion—in 1885—on the complaint of the Calcutta Public Health Society. That was the occasion when Mr. Beverley's Commission was appointed. I will not weary the Council by describing the proceedings of that Commission, which were not very edifying. A considerable delay took place before the report was submitted; an immense amount of ill-feeling and irritation was occasioned, and the final results were scarcely commensurate with the trouble which had arisen. That single instance was sufficient to show that the system of 1876 was cumbrous and ineffective. Accordingly, when the law was amended in 1888, the opportunity was taken to revise the system of control, and, on that occasion, the framers of the law had recourse to the English Public Health Act of 1875. The clause, which became law as section 38 of the Act of 1888, runs as follows :—

'Upon complaint made to the Local Government that the Commissioners have made general default in the performance of any of the duties referred to in the last preceding section, the Local Government, if satisfied, after due enquiry, that general default has been made, and that it is of a serious character, may make an order intimating a time, not less than thirty days from the date of the order, for the performance of such duty by the Commissioners; and, if such duty is not performed within the time limited in the order, the Local Government may appoint some person to perform the same, and may direct that a reasonable remuneration to the person so appointed, the amount whereof is to be specified, and also the expenses of performing such duty, shall be paid by the Commissioners out of the moneys levied by them under this Act.

'Any person appointed under this section to perform any duty of the Commissioners shall, in the performance and for the purposes of such duty, be invested with all the powers of the Commissioners.'

"There was also a provision by which the Commissioners might submit an appeal to the Government of India against the orders of the Local Government, and it was provided that no action should be taken in pursuance of the order, pending the decision of the Supreme Government.

"This arrangement avoided the defects of the former system of 1876, but, unfortunately, it included other defects of its own, and these defects have rendered the system of 1888 as inoperative as the system which it superseded. That, Sir, is the explanation why Government has not been able to put this system actually into force. I will specify what these defects were. In the first place, action can only be taken by Government upon complaint made. Well, I do not wish to dwell very much upon this, because after all complaints would no doubt come in quickly enough if it was known that they were desired. But I may mention that the framers of the law of 1888 overlooked the fact that, in the English Public Health Act, there is another provision in section 293 by which the Local Government Board is empowered by means of its travelling inspectors to make an enquiry into any matter within the purview of the Act in any Corporation, and they may take—this is not expressly provided for in the Act, but I am informed that is the practice—they may take action upon the report of one of these inspectors. Then, Sir, under the Act of 1888, action can only be taken where there has been general default by the Corporation in performing its obligatory duties, and also where such default is of a serious character. There is no such limitation or restriction in the Public Health Act. The provisions of the English Public Health Act authorise the Local Government Board to intervene not only in a number of cases specified in section 299 of the statute, but also whenever a local authority has made

default in enforcing any of the provisions of the Act, which it is their duty to enforce. In other words, Sir, the Local Government Board has the power to take action in case of default in respect of every matter covered by the Public Health Act. It is not necessary that the default should be general or that it should be of a serious character. Then, again, the Act of 1888 provides for an appeal by the Corporation to the Government of India, and lays down that all action is to be stayed pending the decision of the appeal. I need hardly say that, under the provisions of the Public Health Act, there is no appeal whatever to a higher authority. The decisions of the Local Government Board are final in every case. It is possible that the Hon'ble Member may say that the Local Government Board is a Board of high dignity; that it is presided over by a cabinet minister, and that it includes among its members all Her Majesty's principal Secretaries of State. If the Hon'ble Member thinks so, I would point out now, by way of anticipation, that the Local Government Board is not in practice constituted in this way. The Local Government Board is a Board of the class which the Hon'ble Member described yesterday in terms of approval; it is a one-man Board. The principal Secretaries of State are only nominally on the Board; the papers are never sent to them; they have nothing whatever to do with the orders issued in its name.

"Now that the present law of 1888 is under amendment, we consider it expedient to recast the sections of control, and to endeavour to eliminate the defects I have described; to assimilate the provisions of our law more closely to those of the English statute, with such modifications as may be necessary to suit the conditions of Calcutta. And I will describe briefly what the provisions are which it is now proposed to enact. In the first place, in section 26C (*now* 21), we take power to Government to call on the Chairman for reports or returns on any matter under the control of any municipal authority. This section is new, as part of the law, but it merely gives effect to the existing practice, and the necessity and the propriety of it are obvious. Secondly, in section 26D (*now* 22), we give Government power to inspect and enquire into any work or department under municipal control. The enquiry is to be carried out by means of officers deputed for the purpose, and we give those officers the necessary powers for carrying out that inspection. This provision is based on section 293 of the English Public Health Act, and it corresponds to the power which is exercised by the Local Government Board through its travelling inspectors. The powers are supplemental to the power of calling for reports from the Chairman, and they are obviously necessary if Government is to obtain the requisite information before taking action. Then, Sir, we provide in section 26E (*now* 23) that, if, as a result of such report or enquiry, the Government is of opinion that any of the duties imposed on any municipal authority under the Act have not been performed or have been performed in an imperfect or inefficient or unsuitable manner, or if financial provision has not been made for the performance of any duty, Government may call upon the municipal authorities to make good the default or to show cause to the contrary. This provision corresponds to section 299 of the English Public Health Act, but there is a significant point of difference. Under the English statute the defaulting party has not the option of showing cause against the order of the Local Government Board. When the Hon'ble Member denounces the stringency of the provisions in the Bill, I hope he will take note of this important difference. Then in section 26F (*now* 24) it is provided that if the municipal authorities fail to show cause, and if they make default in carrying out the order, the Local Government may appoint some person to carry it out at the cost of the Corporation, and may authorise him to increase the rates for that purpose, but not in excess of the legal maximum, and can empower him to raise a loan. The Hon'ble Member stated that under the English Public Health Act there was no power to increase the rates or to raise a loan. The Hon'ble Member has been misinformed. In both these matters we have followed the provisions of the section of the English Public Health Act. If he turns to section 300, taken in conjunction with sections 301 and 302, he will see that both these powers are provided there, with one difference. In the English Public Health Act there is no limit to the rate which may be imposed. In the English statute there is no maximum fixed for the local rate which may be imposed. Under the Bill we expressly provide

that the rates may not be raised above the ordinary legal maximum. That is another point in which the provisions of the Bill are less stringent than the provisions of the English Public Health Act. Lastly, Sir, we propose that an appeal shall lie to the Government of India against the orders of the Local Government, but we provide that action shall not be suspended in the meantime. That provision has been expressly approved by the Government of India, and, as I have already pointed out, there is no provision in the English statute for any appeal whatever. I consider, Sir, that these provisions, to which the greatest amount of thought has been devoted, are as simple and effective as it is possible to make them; and I hope, when they are enacted, that the charge which the Hon'ble Member has brought against the Government that it has slept over its duty in the past will no longer have any justification.

"The Hon'ble Member made it a complaint against these provisions that the Government power of control extends to every part of the work of the Municipality, great or small, important or unimportant, and he said that the English law on the subject applied only to defaults in connexion with public health. He further said that in Bombay the corresponding powers are limited to duties specified in certain sections of the Bombay Act, and he said that the provisions of the Bill go beyond those which are enumerated in section 518 of the Bombay Act. Now, Sir, as regards the Bombay Act, the latter of these statements is literally correct. Section 518 deals with control and enumerates only certain cases in which there is power of intervention. But I would ask the Hon'ble Members to refer to those sections. The first section which is enumerated in section 518 of the Bombay Act is section 61, and section 61 includes the whole of the obligatory duties of the Corporation. Every obligatory duty from first to last, whether connected with the public health or not, every one of those duties is brought *en bloc* under the operation of the Bombay sections relating to control. I do not think, therefore, that the Bombay precedent can help the Hon'ble Member very much. Then, Sir, as regards the English precedent, it is quite true that the Public Health Act confers on the Local Government Board only powers which relate to the public health; and the reason for that is obvious. The statute in question is not a general Municipal Act; it is a Public Health Act. Obviously its provisions and the powers under it can only extend to the purview of the statute itself. There is no single comprehensive municipal law in England such as the Bill we are now discussing. As a matter of fact, the provisions of the English Public Health Act have been extended by other statutes to other matters also. Not very many, but a few. Thus, by Statute 41 & 42 Vict., cap. 77, the provisions of the control sections of the Public Health Act have been extended to all matters connected with highways. By the Statute 56 & 57 Vict., cap. 73, they have been extended to highways in rural areas. And if the Hon'ble Member will refer to section 106 of the Public Health Act itself, he will see that the statute itself empowers the Local Government Board, through the police, to intervene summarily in respect of nuisances. Now, even if it be the case—and I admit it is so—that the duties connected with the public health are more important than all others, let us consider how much of the Bill would be left if we confined the operation of these control sections to matters connected with the public health. I have taken the trouble to draw up a list of the chapters which relate to public health in the Bill. These chapters are those which deal with water-supply, conservancy, drainage (including privies and latrines), hospitals and the treatment of disease, slaughter-houses, markets perhaps, buildings, congested areas, bustees, and the sale of food and drugs. To these I would add roads, because, as I have shown, the provisions of the Public Health Act in England have been extended to highways also. The only material functions which remain are those which relate to the taking of a census, to vital statistics, to lighting, to the naming of streets, and the numbering of houses. There may be possibly a few minor matters besides these, but I think that, of all the matters which do not come under the definition of matters relating to the public health, it will be found that these four matters are the chief, if not the only ones. I would like to read to the Council some remarks which Sir Henry Harrison made on this very subject in 1888. It was then proposed that the scope of the section relating to control should be limited to

matters connected with the public health. Sir Henry Harrison challenged that principle, and he made remarks to the following effect :—

'It is not possible to deny that the maintaining of a system of registration of births and deaths for instance, or the naming of streets and the numbering of houses, are duties of the Municipality. Then, if it is the duty of the Municipality to do these things, ought they to be omitted from the section of the Bill over the operation of which a power of control is given to the Government? I admit that for all practical purposes it will, perhaps, be sufficient if the power of control is confined to matters affecting the public health, because it is essentially in such matters that there will be a probability of difference of opinion. But as a question of principle, why should the other clauses of the section be excluded? The probability is that there will be no likelihood of default in such matters. But suppose the Commissioners were to commit default in respect of such matters? Suppose the Commissioners discontinued the maintenance of a system of registration of births and deaths? There are statistics of births and deaths, extending over a series of years, of extreme value, to which constant reference is needed. Would it not then be necessary that the Government should have power to say to the Commissioners, you shall not discontinue those registers? Take another case. Take the naming of streets and the numbering of houses. Conceive the total confusion which would result from total neglect of this duty. Consider the total prostration of the Postal Department and of all inter-communication in Calcutta. Is there one single duty of the Commissioners regarding the performance of which it would be more incumbent on the Government to interfere than that—supposing it neglected? As a question of principle, I cannot see why we should take away the control of the Government over duties of this kind which, supposing they are not performed, will lead to disastrous results, simply because we think there will be no necessity for such control. The chances are a hundred to one that the Commissioners would not commit default in such matters; if so, no harm would be done, and the section would remain a dead letter. But suppose the Commissioners did commit general default, then there is no single matter amongst the duties of the Corporation, control over which would more meet with the approval of the entire population, than some of the matters which I have instanced.'

"That is what Sir Henry Harrison said in 1888. He gave two instances of matters not connected with the public health in which the power of interference by Government was manifestly desirable. I will add to these two instances more. Next year we shall be taking a census of the whole Indian Empire, probably of the whole British Empire. It is the duty of the Corporation to carry out the census of Calcutta when required. Let us suppose that the Commissioners, either from motives of economy or for any other reason, were to refuse to do so. Is it possible that Government should be compelled to tolerate the scandal of a general census being taken and the capital of the Indian Empire being omitted from that census? Again, let us take the case of lighting the public streets. Lighting is a matter which affects the public safety. Suppose, in consequence of some quarrel with the Gas Company or otherwise, the Commissioners were to decide to discontinue the lighting of the streets of Calcutta with gas. Suppose that they decided to go back to the old system of oil lamps in Chowringhee and Old Court House Street. Can any one say that Government ought not to be permitted to interfere in such a matter as that? I will read one more extract, and one only, from Sir Henry Harrison's most interesting speech on this subject. He said :—

'And now that the law is being amended, I am bound to say that in my opinion the Council will do wrong unless it lays down most distinctly that the authority in all such matters rests with the Government. There is a great deal of difference between the Government interfering in matters concerning the duties of a Municipality and in matters affecting private rights, in which case the decision of a perfectly independent tribunal is necessary. There is a wide difference between such rights and rights and duties which are really part of the work of Government. The Municipality is a body vested with some of the authority of the Government of the country, and it should be properly regarded as a body which is subordinate to the Government of the country, and so it is regarded in every country in the world. In Paris, in Berlin, in London, the Government of the country is vested with the supreme authority and the supreme responsibility of disposing of public duties, but, as it cannot attend to everything itself, it has its subordinate officers, and, where it is possible, local bodies are constituted for local purposes. But who in the long run is responsible to the individuals of each community against gross abuse of authority, but the Government of the country? Therefore, I submit, that as a matter of Government we must have a hierarchy of institutions, and subordinate authorities must be placed under superior authority. The Government ought to make up its mind with the utmost care, prudence, discretion and forbearance; but, when the Government has made up its mind that something is wrong, it is erroneous in principle to say that it should not have power then and there to act, but that authority should be given to some other tribunal to judge between it and the subordinate authority.'

"It seems to me, Sir, that Sir Henry Harrison's arguments are unanswerable. The ultimate responsibility for every branch of the municipal administration rests with Government. It is impossible for Government to divest itself of the ultimate responsibility in any single particular, and Government must therefore retain the power to interfere in every single particular. There is one branch of the municipal administration in which this principle has been fully accepted from the first without objection. I refer to matters connected with the municipal accounts. In connexion with the accounts, the Government appoints independent outside auditors who are in no way under the control of the Corporation. The auditors go through the accounts, and, if they detect any irregularity or find anything wrong, they point out these defects at once to the Corporation, and it is the duty of the Corporation to put them right without hesitation or demur. So far as my acquaintance with the Corporation goes, they have never objected to that principle. Now, Sir, if that principle is sound in the case of what is after all a subordinate though important branch of the municipal administration, why should it be contested in such important matters as water-supply, drainage, lighting of streets, or the registration of vital statistics? I readily admit that Government should not lightly exercise its powers of interference, and I can confidently point to the experience of the past to show that it will not do so in the future. But it must have the power to interfere in all cases of need, and, when it does, the Corporation must be as fully bound to obey the orders of Government without hesitation or demur, as they are in the case of orders passed by the auditors of accounts.

"Then, Sir, the Hon'ble Member has said that Government possesses strong powers of control from within the Corporation, and he considers, therefore, that the time has come when we should abandon our powers of control from without."

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE:—"I said 'relax,' not 'abandon'."

The Hon'ble MR. BAKER:—"But the reasons why Government have always possessed and must continue to possess powers of control from within are special to Calcutta, or rather special to this country. By the power of control from within I take it that the Hon'ble Member means primarily the two powers which Government possesses; the power of appointing the Chairman, and the power of nominating certain of the Commissioners. Those are the principal powers of control which Government possesses from within. Now, Sir, what are the reasons why Government has always reserved those powers in the past, and must continue to retain them now? As regards the power of appointing a certain proportion of the Commissioners, the reason is that Government is bound to provide for the due representation of minorities. English towns contain a comparatively homogeneous population, and the principle of election in English towns gives fairly representative results. We know that in Calcutta, if we left everything to the chances of election, the whole preponderance of power would fall into the hands of one class. Therefore, Government must retain the power to appoint a certain number of the Commissioners in order to provide for the due representation of all interests. Then, as regards the power of appointing the Chairman. Government is bound to retain that power in order that the administration of the Municipality may be carried on upon European and progressive lines. If the essentially British character of the Municipality is to be maintained, it is imperative that the Chairman should be an Englishman, and an officer able to devote his whole time to the duties of his office. He must be a permanent salaried official, and, in selecting an official for the post, Government must be in a far better position to judge as to who should be appointed than the Corporation itself."

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE:—"I did not object to those two powers; I objected to additional powers."

The Hon'ble MR. BAKER:—"The Hon'ble Member objected to Government possessing power of control from within as well as power of control from

without. I have shown to-day that the powers the Government now propose to take are less stringent than those exercised by the Local Government Board in England. That is the justification for their adoption in the new Bill. I do not think I need say anything further now. I am willing to accept the first amendment moved by the Hon'ble Member, with a small modification, but the others, I fear, it is quite impossible for me to agree to."

The Hon'ble MR. APCAR said:—"There is a small amendment of mine, Sir, which I find is in exactly the same terms as that moved by my hon'ble friend. Item 96*, which stands in my name, is identical with item No. 92†, which has been moved by my hon'ble friend. I did not notice this until my hon'ble friend was speaking, when I did not care to intervene.

"I confess I cannot follow the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill when he says that under the Public Health Act there is power given to the officer superseding a defaulting Corporation to raise the rates. I find in section 299 this proviso:—

'Any person appointed under this section to perform the duty of a defaulting local authority shall, in the performance and for the purposes of such duty, be invested with all the powers of such authority other than (save as hereinafter provided) the powers of levying rates.'

"So that he is precluded from raising the rates; and, with regard to section 302, it only gives power to recover as a debt any sum that may have been expended. Now, in the clause to which I have put my amendment, there is a provision that the remuneration to be paid to the officer and the cost of taking action under clauses (*i*) or (*ii*) of section 26E (*now* clause (*i*) of section 23) shall be defrayed out of the municipal funds, and—

The Hon'ble MR. BAKER:—"I beg the Hon'ble Member's pardon. I find I made a misquotation; the clause in the English Public Health Act which I quoted was No. 300."

The Hon'ble MR. APCAR:—"I trust Your Honour will pardon me. I have been rather taken by surprise. With your permission I will read the section:—

'300. Any sum specified in an order of the Local Government Board for payment of the expenses of performing the duty of a defaulting local authority, together with the costs of the proceedings, shall be deemed to be expenses properly incurred by such authority, and to be a debt due from such authority, and payable out of any moneys in the hands of such authority or of their officers, or out of any rate applicable to the payment of any expenses properly incurred by such authority, which rate is in this Part of this Act referred to as "the local rate."

"If the defaulting authority refuses to pay any such sum, with costs, as aforesaid, for a period of fourteen days after demand, the Local Government Board may, by order, empower any person to levy, by and out of the local rate, such sum (the amount to be specified in the order) as may, in the opinion of the Local Government Board, be sufficient to defray the debt so due from the defaulting authority, and all expenses incurred in consequence of the non-payment of such debt.

'Any person or persons so empowered shall have the same powers of levying the local rate, and requiring all officers of the defaulting authority to pay over any moneys in their hands, as the defaulting authority would have in the case of expenses legally payable out of a local rate to be raised by such authority; and the said person or persons, after repaying all sums of money so due in respect of the order, shall pay the surplus, if any (the amount to be ascertained by the Local Government Board), to or to the order of the defaulting authority.'

"That is not authority to raise the rates to any sum at all; it is simply a provision to enable the officer to recover expenses that may have been incurred.

"I feel, Sir, that after the declaration of the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill any discussion becomes academic, because I must look forward to defeat on the amendments. But on principle my sympathies are entirely with my hon'ble friend who has moved the amendment, and it seems to me, Sir, that one point is being lost sight of now. It is that we have now reduced the number of elected Commissioners by 25, and that consequently the power will

* Printed on p. 64, *post*.

† Printed on p. 44, *ante*.

be entirely in the hands of those from whom there will be no fear of any kind of obstruction of the Government. The Bill has been based on the supposition that the numerical predominance of the Hindu Commissioners would be continued under the new law. It seems to me there ought to be some difference now made in regard to the stringent terms of this Bill. And on principle I should support my hon'ble friend, because in practice I have always contended that the Government can get anything done they choose through the Chairman, who is under their authority. My experience is, I repeat, that whenever the Chairman has chosen to appeal to the Corporation he has invariably had his way. Therefore, whatever may be decided here, I feel that the power always rests with the Government to carry such measures as they may desire.

"If there is going to be an acceptance of a small portion of the proposed amendment, I do not understand why there is a change made in the wording of my hon'ble friend's proposal, which was that the words 'on complaint made' should be inserted after the words 'The Local Government may.' The words suggested by my hon'ble friend form a specific expression containing a distinct idea, and they follow the provisions of the Public Health Act of England. But my hon'ble friend the Member in charge does not accept those words, and has varied them to 'on receipt of any information.' I do not understand the reason why he shies at the proposal made by my hon'ble friend, and substitutes the qualification I have just quoted. I did not hear any explanation of it. I suppose there must be some reason why the words used are not to be 'on complaint made,' but I do not understand why, and I confess I should have been better satisfied if there had been some reason given for the change.

"I do not desire to occupy the Council any further with regard to this question, but for myself I desire to say that I am very strongly in favour of powers of intervention on the part of Government; but I do think those powers ought to be limited to matters affecting the public health and that alone. Sir Henry Harrison's opinion has been quoted. Well, Sir, I find that the opinions of Sir Henry Harrison are quoted when they happen to be in favour of some contention, but they are disavowed when they happen to be the other way. In the present Bill the broader principles of the Bombay Act are left out and the more stringent provisions are included. Sir Henry Harrison's opinion was relied upon when the Government desired to press the latter point, but, when his opinion was pressed against them in regard to the former, he was not supposed to be such a weighty authority. That is a peculiar system, and I confess I should have been better pleased if we had had some definite course laid down for us with regard to this Bill. My hon'ble friend the Member in charge of the Bill has relied on the opinion he has quoted to show that it is unwise for Government not to have powers of intervention if the registration of births is not obligatory. But I understand that under the Bill the matter will be in the hands of the executive, so that apparently this provision is required to order the Chairman to do his duty."

The Hon'ble Mr. Baker:—"The provision of funds."

The Hon'ble Mr. Apcar:—"Well, that would be a matter which would come before the Corporation; but the Corporation has never failed, and they never are likely to do so, in this respect. Then, as regards the numbering of houses and the naming of streets, I did not understand that that related to funds. It seems to me to be a matter relating entirely to the executive. It seems impossible to conceive that there should be any kind of obstruction, and, therefore, I cannot say that the arguments which have been used in favour of those powers being given have much force. I have heard the remarks of the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill, but I cannot find that he has made out any ground for the more stringent terms, as it seems to me that the provisions of the Bill are more stringent than in England. As regards an appeal, considering that the Local Government Board is a department of the State over which a Cabinet Minister presides, I do not know—"

The Hon'ble Mr. Baker:—"I said there was no appeal."

The Hon'ble Mr. Apcar:—"Exactly: I was just saying that, looking to the fact that the Local Government Board is a Board of such strength and power, it is quite sufficient that the determination of all questions should be left to its decision without any appeal. It is a department of the Government under the presidency of a Cabinet Minister, and open to the criticism of the House of Commons. I think that there could be no more effective form of control. If we had such a department here, of such weight and authority, and with the same form of control, there would be no necessity for an appeal."

The Hon'ble Mr. Oldham said:—"Sir, there is one argument used by my hon'ble friend who has just spoken with which I cannot agree, and that is that because of the new constitution of the Corporation with 25 nominated and 25 elected Commissioners, there should be less need than now for these provisions. I do not think I am indiscreet in expressing the view that the new Corporation will probably be a more unruly—I mean less docile—body than the existing Corporation in which the Hindus have predominated. And in Select Committee it was a strong reason with me for urging these provisions that the body would be so constituted. That is not merely a problematical and theoretical view. It is founded on reasons which I think are very apposite. These provisions which my hon'ble friend the Member in charge of the Bill has defended have been applied in England, certainly in Ireland in some prominent instances, so that they are not merely speculative provisions, but they have been found to be required in practice. The case I remember giving to the Select Committee was a very prominent case, in which I was almost personally interested. It occurred in February, 1890, when the Corporation of the city of Cork—claiming to be the second city in the kingdom of Ireland—was superseded. Its place was taken by two Commissioners sent down by Government, and the rates were levied by those gentlemen. That is a case in point, and it shows very clearly how essential it is to have these provisions, and it also shows that they have had to be applied even in the United Kingdom.

"While I am on my legs, I should like to remonstrate with my hon'ble friend Babu Surendranath Banerjee for the closing part of his speech. I wish to ask him if he thinks it right to use that gift of eloquence with which he is endowed in blackening—well, that is too strong a word—in detracting from—the characters of his co-religionists who may be members of the Corporation under these provisions of the Bill which is to be passed. My hon'ble friend knows now that these precise measures received the express approval of the Government of India. They are certain to be passed. The Bill will certainly be put into operation, and with it these provisions, and the stigma which he has in anticipation placed upon his fellow members of the Hindu community who may be willing to serve under the Bill and to co-operate with Government, is, I think, much to be regretted, for the time is near and the obloquy has been already cast. I would ask my hon'ble friend whether it is a fair attitude for him to take up. We know what action he and his friends have taken, and we regret their loss. I do not think it is fair to prejudge the members of the new Corporation. They will doubtless do their best. The chief text on which my hon'ble friend founded his remonstrance was that we are going back. We do not deny it. We profess to be going back to that starting place from which we have so widely diverged. I have often heard my hon'ble friend say that we are suffering from a reactionary tide. If that is the case, surely, Sir, that is the result of experience, and who dwells oftener on the lessons of experience than my hon'ble friend? If these restrictive measures have to be admitted, it is because they have been found by experience to be necessary. It is certain also that the most eminent authorities upon municipal administration in England are in favour of a strong measure of Government control. I will only quote one such authority. Sir Henry Fowler—who is admittedly one of the strongest advocates of municipal institutions—speaking on the addresses to Her Majesty the Queen at the opening of Parliament, insisted that they can only carry out successfully the duties they are called upon to discharge, when

it is provided that they should be subject to the fullest measure of Government control."

The Hon'ble Mr. Buckley said:—"Sir, I take it that these four sections of the Bill which deal with control are the most important sections it contains. Indeed, given these four sections, and perhaps 25 or 30 others referring to the water-supply, drainage, and other practical matters of the kind, I think you have the gist of the whole matter of this Bill.

"The Hon'ble Member, Babu Surendranath Banerjee, in speaking of the powers of the Local Government Board under the Public Health Act, seemed to think that the Board only issued orders or gave instructions under that Act. It is true that, with reference to certain matters, they only have powers of control under sections 293 to 305 of the Act, but they issue, I find, a great many orders and instructions under innumerable other Acts under which they have authority. The Hon'ble Mr. Baker mentioned some of these, but I believe they are very numerous, and the powers of the Board are very much greater than the Hon'ble Member appears to think. For instance, I find that, under the Contagious Diseases Act, the Board issued instructions about cowsheds; under the Margarine Act they issued orders about margarine manufactories; under the Local Government Act of 1878 they issued definite instructions about the authorities and duties of medical officers, and in other matters also they appear to take a very prominent part under many Acts of Parliament besides the Public Health Act.

"The Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee and the Hon'ble Mr. Baker have both followed in some little detail the manner in which the power of control of the Government in this country has gradually increased. The hon'ble mover of the amendment referred to the fact that in the time of the Justices there was practically little or no control; in 1876 that was increased; in 1899 it is increased again. Sir, I think that, in this, history is only repeating itself. If you look through the history of the powers of control of the Local Government Board in England, you will find precisely the same thing. In early days, long before local self-government was thought of in this country, local self-government existed in England, mainly in the hands of the Boards of Guardians. They exercised their authority, with more or less efficiency, subject mainly to the control of the Secretary of State and the Privy Council. At that time such powers of control as existed were in the hands of those two authorities. The action of the local authorities was not always satisfactory. I find, some time in the forties, that a critic of the Boards of Guardians wrote as follows:—

'The utter failure of the system of local self-government for sanitary purposes is notorious to all who have taken any pains to enquire into the subject.'

"Between 1840 and 1845 there was a special Commission appointed, which in time resulted in the Act of 1848, which created the General Board of Health. This body exercised a certain amount of control, but still nothing like that which was conferred subsequently on the Local Government Board. Again, in the sixties, the matter attracted public attention, and I find this description of the state of affairs:—

'The Privy Council had aided aspiring localities with much information and advice, and, where there existed an earnest desire for improvement, successful results were obtained. But many other localities which were indifferent, apathetic and careless, were not doing much to better conditions. It was not because ample power could not be easily obtained, but because the sense of duty was not sufficiently strong, and no superior authority existed which could compel the execution of the law. Local self-government pure and simple had proven a failure. * * * public opinion was ready for the insertion of the word *must* in this department of local government as it had been in another. The Act of 1866 was the result.'

"Sir, I take it that public opinion in India has arrived at precisely the same conclusion as it did in England in 1866. So far as there is any public opinion in this town, it says the word 'must' shall be brought into operation in regard to this Municipality. It is supported by eminent authorities: by His Excellency the Viceroy of India, the Secretary of State, the late Lieutenant-Governor, and yourself, Sir. It says that the word 'must' will have to come into this law. Now, Sir, going a little further (I am quoting here

from Professor Maltbie's book, which was mentioned by the Hon'ble Mr. Baker), I find that when in 1871 the Local Government Board was established, and when in 1875 its powers were definitely increased and made similar to those which are now incorporated in this Bill, there was a remarkable and steady decrease in the death-rate in the towns affected. It is certainly remarkable to me to see, Sir, that Professor Maltbie—an American gentleman, and not an Englishman—should argue—and the figures support his opinion—that it was these powers of control which we have in this Bill which actually reduced the death-rate in many of the English towns. I would be prepared to admit that these powers constituted one of the causes, but to say that they were almost the the only cause is to me a very striking assertion. I will not trouble the Council with the figures, but in his book Professor Maltbie gives figures which show conclusively that immediately after these powers of control were brought into force the general death-rate decreased, and particularly the death-rate from those diseases which can be combated by attention to sanitary matters. Here in this town we have not decreased the death-rate. We have one which, certainly for the last ten years, has been steadily increasing. I believe I am right in saying that the increase is mainly in those diseases which are most easily preventible by sanitary measures."

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE:—"It is only in cases of fever there has been an increase; all other diseases show a decrease."

The Hon'ble MR. BUCKLEY:—"I do not say that these powers will immediately produce a reduction, but they will tend in that direction. With reference to the effect produced by these powers, I would ask you to permit me to read a further extract from Professor Maltbie's book:—

'The power of the Board over defaulting authorities is far-reaching and effective. It is necessary that a complaint be filed before an enquiry can be held, but, as any one can make complaint, and as it has been found that if an authority is negligent there will be at least *one* person willing and ready to so report, this provision has not restrained the activity of the Board. * * * * * Although stringent methods are provided in case the local authority refuses to act within the allotted time, it is seldom that it is necessary to go thus far. * * * It is not to be concluded, however, that the power possessed is not far-reaching in its influence. The few cases in which it is exercised are sufficient to convince all that it is not a mere form, but a genuine reality, and that in case of negligence it will be exercised.'

"I am glad, Sir, to learn that the Government of Bengal has been pleased to make the concession notified this morning, that the Government will not enforce these sections of control except on receipt of information, and I think the concession is one we can regard with satisfaction, and one which is most reasonable. But, although stringent measures are provided in case the local authority refuses to act within the allotted time, it is, as I have shown, seldom necessary to go so far. The power of these rules consists in their existence, not in their operation. The mere fact that Government does possess these powers will and does produce that activity in municipal bodies which is necessary for the public health. There must be present in the minds of many gentlemen here instances which show that the similar existence of power is often sufficient to produce great results, although those powers are seldom put into operation. What is it that maintains peace in this country? It is the British army, which I am happy to say has not been used within the boundaries of British India for many years. What is it that enables any little British cockle-shell to float in peace over the waters of the world? It is the existence of the British navy, which has not been in any general engagement since the battle of Trafalgar. It is the fact that the Government will have, when this Bill becomes law, the power to enforce these provisions which will bring about the desired result. But Sir, I must confess that I resent rather strongly the feeling which I see exists in the minds of the Hon'ble Members who are opposing this measure—the feeling that any action of the Local Government under these powers of control must be an unfriendly action. I deny that altogether. I have some little—very little—acquaintance with the Local Government Board at home. I have been there more than once. I know some of the gentlemen who carry out the inspections which have to be made; I have seen several of their reports, and I have read records of their doings. I may say parenthetically that there are some eight or ten of them, and that they spend

something like twenty days in a month making inspections all over the country. Now, the inspections which these gentlemen make are not unfriendly, except in very few cases, and, as a matter of fact, they are not resented by the authorities who are inspected; and I would venture to ask the two hon'ble gentlemen who are leading the opposition to-day whether they cannot recall here in Calcutta within the last few months an inspection—a very informal inspection—which was not altogether dissimilar to the inspections which will be made when these control sections are in force."

The Hon'ble MR. APCAR:—"I may explain that, so far as my opposition is concerned, my objections have no reference to control in connection with the public health. It is only in connection with control in matters beyond the definition of public health that I am opposed to the powers being given."

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE:—"That is my view also. I do not oppose the control sections so far as the public health is concerned."

The Hon'ble MR. BUCKLEY:—"The illustration I wish to give is in connection with a point raised by Mr. Apcar himself; it is in connection with the sewers of the town. I made an inspection similar to those which will be made under this Act. The Engineer to the Corporation went with me, and I submitted a report, which was similar to what will be made in the case of inspections under the Bill."

The Hon'ble MR. APCAR:—"That is what I want done very much. The subject mentioned by my hon'ble friend is distinctly one that affects the public health."

The Hon'ble MR. BUCKLEY:—"It seems to me that here in India we have, as they did in England, granted too free a hand to these youthful municipalities. In England they have been 50, 60, 70 years before they reached this stage of control. Here we have given these children, these inexperienced municipalities, much their own way. Is it astonishing if they have gone a little astray—if they resent the control their parent now seeks to put upon them? Is it astonishing if they sulk a little and say they wont 'play in our yard' any more? I do not blame the child one bit. A petulant child, to my mind, is often quite as attractive as one in its sunniest humour. The child who is now put out, and is sitting sulking in the other yard, will as soon as he hears the hurdy-gurdy strike up in our yard once more, playing all the old tunes with a few new ones thrown in,—he will, I say, soon smile and give way, and will come back to his old friends, and will dance once again to the old tunes and to the new ones also as happily as before, to his own interest and to the good of those about him.

"There is only one point to which I now wish to refer, and that is what was mentioned by the Hon'ble Mr. Apcar. The Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill pointed out that in the English law there is no appeal. I understood the Hon'ble Mr. Apcar to say that this is reasonable, because an order in England which was issued by the Local Government Board was issued by the Secretary of State. Does he mean to imply that an order issued by the Government of Bengal after a proper investigation by its officers, and after submission to yourself, Sir, the Lieutenant-Governor, will not have at least as much justice in it as an order issued by the Secretary of State at home? I feel sure the Hon'ble Member does not mean to imply that, and I feel quite sure also that the orders which may be issued under the control sections of this Act will be taken in the right spirit, as being orders which will tend to perfect the good results which we hope will flow from the operations of the Municipality."

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE, in reply, said:—"In the first place, Sir, I should like to ask my hon'ble friend who has just sat down whether the petulant children he has referred to in his speech are the gentlemen who have resigned their seats in the Corporation. If they are the petulant children

referred to by my hon'ble friend, he will find, if he judges them by the criterion he has himself laid down, that they are not children, but that they are grown-up men who have acted on a difficult occasion with a full sense of the responsibilities of their situation. And what is more—I desire to impress this fact upon the attention of my hon'ble friend—in acting in the way they have done they have had behind them the full, the unanimous support of the enlightened, the educated, and the advanced section of the community to which they belong. My hon'ble friend may treat them as children, but they have acted as responsible persons who were confronted with a grave crisis which they have met in a manner which has received the unstinted approval of their constituents.

"In a very different tone and manner has my hon'ble friend referred to other matters in regard to which I am sorry to have to say that I must also challenge his conclusions. My friend has remarked, with regard to the powers of control exercised by the Local Government Board for the various English municipalities, that these powers have been steadily increased. I should like to ask my hon'ble friend whether along with the increased powers of control assumed by the Government there has been any change in the constitution of the various municipalities. I, for my part, would not have objected to these powers of control if the constitution had been left untouched. But what I object to is this—you mulilate the constitution; you make the constitution an official constitution, and at the same time you greatly extend the powers of control which you already possess, and which, as a matter of fact, you have never exercised. I think the position taken up by my hon'ble friend is a strangely illogical position.

"My hon'ble friend has referred to the increase in the mortality, and he seems to be of opinion that this increase of mortality in Calcutta is due to the negligence of the Municipality and partly to the negligence of the Government in not enforcing the provisions of the municipal law. Here, again, I am sorry I cannot agree with my hon'ble friend. If my hon'ble friend will read the Resolutions of the Government upon the Administration Reports of the Corporation, and especially that particular Resolution of the Government bearing the signature of Mr. Risley in connection with a communication addressed to the Government by the Chamber of Commerce, he will find that the Government completely exonerates the Corporation from being in any way responsible for the increase in the rate of mortality. The Chamber of Commerce complained of the increase in the rate of mortality; they drew special attention to the increase in the rate of mortality in regard to typhoid and enteric fevers; and the Government pointed out that, though there had been an increase in the rate of mortality due to fever, it was due to general causes prevalent over the whole Province. It was part of a universal increase not confined to the City of Calcutta. And, what is more, the Government went out of its way to say that probably the sanitary works of the Corporation served as a protection against a further rise in the mortality.

"There was a remark made by the Hon'ble Mr. Buckley, and I must say that I am surprised that a remark of that kind should have been made by a responsible administrator in the position of my hon'ble friend. What he said in substance was this: no matter whether you enforce the sections relating to control or not; if you have the sections embodied in the law, that is all that is necessary; they will exercise a moral influence over the Municipality. I understand the whole of our complaint at the present moment to be that, these provisions being embodied in the law, they were never enforced—they remained a dead letter, and they failed to exercise even the semblance of anything like moral pressure upon the proceedings of the Corporation; and, with these considerations before him, I am surprised that my friend should have urged a proposition of this kind before this Council.

"I must reciprocate the kindly and sympathetic spirit in which my hon'ble friend Mr. Oldham has addressed to me certain remarks in connection with a certain course of action which my friends and myself have thought fit to take on a recent occasion; but I think my friend is labouring under a misapprehension.

I have not passed by anticipation an adverse judgment upon those who, in March or April next, may think fit to be associated with the municipal administration of Calcutta. Sir, here I am a member of Your Honour's Council, bound by my duties to give faithful, loyal and adequate expression to the sentiments of the public so far as those sentiments can be ascertained by me. When I said that no self-respecting member of the Hindu community will consent to share in the municipal administration of Calcutta that is about to be inaugurated, I not only gave expression to my own opinion, but I expressed the universal feeling of the Hindu community of Calcutta. My hon'ble friends in this Council have no conception of the depth and intensity of the feeling which this Bill has awakened. They do not know the Indian community. It may be their fault or it may be our fault, but there is the fact that they are not acquainted with the deep under-currents of feeling and opinion which at the present moment are stirring the minds of the native community; and the one thought that is uppermost in the community is a sense of the gravest disappointment that the Government of this country should have felt it necessary to pass into law a Bill of this nature; and it is in consequence of that disappointment that we have taken the action to which my friend has referred. I will not, Sir, dilate further upon that subject. It is a controversial matter, and no useful purpose is to be served by referring to it further in this Council.

"I desire, however, to correct one or two mistakes which the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill has made. In the attempt to correct my mistakes, may I be permitted to remind him that he has fallen into one or two mistakes of his own? The Hon'ble Member, I think, has given us to understand that under the English Public Health Act the Local Government is permitted to contract loans on behalf of the corporate bodies, and further to raise the rates. I do not read the sections of the English Public Health Act at all in that way, and I think, after I have stated my case, Members of this Council will come to the conclusion that the English Public Health Act does not confer the power of raising the rates upon the Local Government Board. I will give you the words of section 302, which is as follows:—

'302. Any principal money or interest for the time being due in respect of any loan under this Act made for payment of the expenses incurred or to be incurred in the performance of the duty of a defaulting local authority shall be taken to be a debt due from such authority, and, in addition to any other remedies, may be recovered in the manner in which a debt due from a defaulting authority may be recovered in pursuance of the provisions of this Part of this Act. The surplus (if any) of any such loan, after payment of the expenses aforesaid, shall, on the amount thereof being certified by the Local Government Board, be paid to or to the order of the defaulting authority.

'"Expenses," for the purposes of the provisions of this Part of this Act relating to defaulting local authorities, shall include all sums payable under those provisions by or by the order of the Local Government Board or the person appointed by that Board.'

"My friend has asked me to read this in connection with section 209. Section 209 is as follows:—

'In the district of every urban authority whose expenses under this Act are directed to be defrayed out of the district fund and general district rate, there shall be continued or established a fund called the District Fund. A separate account, called "the District Fund account," of all moneys carried under this Act to the account of that fund shall be kept by the treasurer of the urban authority, and such moneys shall be applied by the urban authority in defraying such of the expenses chargeable thereon under this Act as they may think proper.'

"Sir, if the expenses are not covered by the debt, the rates will have to be raised. I think that is how the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill reads the section. But who raises the rates? Not the Local Government Board. The rates have to be raised by the local body itself."

The Hon'ble Mr. Baker:—"Certainly not. If you look at section 300 of the Public Health Act, you will find it is the person appointed by the Local Government Board. I can assure the Hon'ble Member that what I have said is perfectly correct."

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE :—"You have not got there the power of raising. This is what section 300 says:—

'If the defaulting authority refuses to pay any such sum, with costs as aforesaid, for a period of fourteen days after demand, the Local Government Board may, by order, empower any person to levy by and out of the local rate such sum, etc.'

"That does not mean to raise the rates. 'Levy' means to collect the rates."

The Hon'ble MR. BAKER :—"'Levy' does not mean only to collect. It also means to raise."

The Hon'ble MR. HANDLEY :—"'Levy' certainly means 'to raise.' It is derived from the French *lever*, to raise."

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE :—"These English statutes are so carefully worded that, if the object was to 'raise' or 'increase' the rates, the word 'increase' would appear. There is not the slightest doubt in my mind that if the object was to give the Local Government Board power to increase, the word 'increase' would have been there. 'Levy' means 'to collect,' and I think I have made out my case that power is not given to raise the rates. Will the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill consent to the word 'levy' being substituted in the Bill for the word 'raise'?

The Hon'ble MR. BAKER :—"No. The whole of this section is worded differently. We have expressly provided that the rates may not be raised above the legal maximum. I can assure the Hon'ble Member that what I said was entirely correct. The meaning of the English statute is that the person who is appointed by the Local Government Board may levy a local rate for the purpose of carrying out the work which is in default. That local rate is entirely over and above the ordinary rates levied by the local authority."

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE :—"Would you object to drop the words 'or increase'?"

The Hon'ble MR. BAKER :—"I object altogether to any change in the section."

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE :—"Then I am powerless. Then, Sir, section 26D (*now* 22) of the Bill follows the lines of section 293 of the Public Health Act. I venture again very respectfully, Sir, to point out that the section in the Bill goes much further. I am sorry to have to take up the time of the Council, but it is necessary to show that all the logic and reason is on our side, and that all the weight of authority and power of votes is on the other side. There is a very considerable difference between section 293 of the Public Health Act and section 26D (*now* 22) of the Bill. Section 293 is as follows:—

'The Local Government Board may from time to time cause to be made such enquiries as are directed by this Act, and such enquiries as they see fit in relation to any matters concerning the public health in any place, or any matters with respect to which their sanction, approval or consent is required by this Act.'

"Section 26D (*now* 22) of the Bill is as follows:—

'26D (*now* 22) (*1*) The Local Government may depute any officer or officers to make an inspection or examination of any department, office, service, work or thing under the control of any municipal authority, and to report to it the result of such inspection or examination.

'(*2*) Any officer so deputed may, for the purpose of making such inspection or examination, inspect the condition of any part of Calcutta, and may require the Chairman—

(*a*) to produce any record, correspondence, plan or other document which is in his possession or under his control as Chairman, or which is recorded or filed in his office or in the office of any municipal officer or servant,

(*b*) to furnish any return, plan, estimate, statement, account or statistics, or

(*c*) to furnish a report by himself, or to obtain a report from any head of a department subordinate to him and furnish the same with his own remarks thereon.

'(*3*) Every requisition made under sub-section (*2*) shall be complied with by the Chairman without unreasonable delay.'

"I do not think that the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill can say that the one is based on the other. The section in the Bill goes very much beyond the section in the Public Health Act.

"I have to make some remarks as to section 26E (*now* 23). The Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill was pleased to say that section 26E (*now* 23) is based upon section 299 of the Public Health Act. I will read the section and point out that the provisions of the Bill are much more comprehensive. Section 299 is as follows:—

'Where complaint is made to the Local Government Board that a local authority has made default in providing their district with sufficient sewers or in the maintenance of existing sewers or in providing their district with a supply of water, in cases where danger arises to the health of the inhabitants from the insufficiency or unwholesomeness of the existing supply of water, and a proper supply can be got at a reasonable cost, or that a local authority has made default in enforcing any provisions of this Act which it is their duty to enforce, the Local Government Board, if satisfied, after due enquiry, that the authority has been guilty of the alleged default, shall make an order limiting a time for the performance of their duty in the matter of such complaint.

'If such duty is not performed by the time limited in the order, such order may be enforced by writ of mandamus, or the Local Government Board may appoint some person to perform such duty, and shall, by order, direct that the expenses of performing the same, together with a reasonable remuneration to the person appointed for superintending such performance, and amounting to a sum specified in the order, together with the costs of the proceedings, shall be paid by the authority in default; and any order made for the payment of such expenses and costs may be removed into the Court of Queen's Bench and be enforced in the same manner as if the same were an order of such Court.

'Any person appointed under this section to perform the duty of a defaulting local authority shall, in the performance and for the purposes of such duty, be invested with all the powers of such authority other than (save as hereinafter provided) the powers of levying rates; and the Local Government Board may from time to time by order change any person so appointed.'

"Therefore, I think I am right in maintaining this view: that the provisions of the Bill, notwithstanding the elaborate and the very able explanation of the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill, go very much beyond the provisions of the Public Health Act. My hon'ble friend may shake his head, but here are the facts. Here are the sections. It is a matter in regard to which a difference of opinion is impossible; and, having compared the sections of the Public Health Act with the sections of the Bill, I am constrained to come to the conclusion that the provisions of the Bill are far more drastic than the provisions of the Public Health Act. The Public Health Act deals only with matters relating to public health; the provisions of the Bill deal with all matters relating to municipal administration.

"I do not know that I should be justified in taking up more of your time. We have had an exhaustive discussion upon this most important subject. The name of Sir Henry Harrison has been taken freely in connection with this and other matters relating to this Bill, and he has been cited as an authority. As I have said already, he stands in the unique position of being one who is cited as an authority both by the friends as well as by the opponents of the Bill. I think, Sir, the opponents of the Bill are really in sympathy with his utterances. If Sir Henry Harrison were living now, I know what his feelings and opinions would have been in regard to this Bill. I never knew a stauncher friend of local self-government, and I am perfectly certain that his eloquent words would have been heard the loudest amid the storm and stress of this discussion. If Sir Henry Harrison's authority could really be adduced in support of these stringent provisions of the Bill, does it not stand to reason that, when he legislated in 1888 he would have embodied similar provisions in the Act of 1888? He did nothing of the kind, and, therefore, I think it is hardly fair to the honoured memory of Sir Henry Harrison that his name should be quoted in support of stringent provisions which he himself would have been the first to repudiate.

"Then, as to 'information' upon which action is to be taken, is it to be public information?"

The Hon'ble MR. BAKER:—"Certainly not. It is worded in this way, 'on receipt of any information'."

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE:—"Suppose the Chairman and the Corporation have a fight about certain matters, and the Chairman writes, say, a demi-official letter to the Secretary to the Government, would that be 'information' according to this Bill"?

The Hon'ble MR. BAKER:—"Yes, any information of any kind."

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE:—"In that case I protest. It ought to be public information. I do not think the Government ought to act upon information of a private character."

The Hon'ble MR. BAKER:—"The information is only to enable the Government to institute an enquiry. It may obviously be information of any kind, coming from any source, even an anonymous petition."

The Hon'ble THE PRESIDENT:—"The better plan will be to put to the Council the alternative motions: the one which stands in the name of the Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee and the other one, that of the Hon'ble Mr. Baker, proposed as a substitute."

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE's amendment No. 83* being put, the Council divided as follows:—

Ayes 5.	*Noes 12.*
The Hon'ble Babu Jatra Mohan Sen.	The Hon'ble Mr. Buckley.
The Hon'ble Babu Boikanta Nath Sen.	The Hon'ble Mr. Buckland.
The Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee.	The Hon'ble Mr. Handley.
The Hon'ble Mr. Apcar.	The Hon'ble Rai Durga Gati Banerjea, Bahadur.
The Hon'ble Dr. Asutosh Mukhopadhyaya.	The Hon'ble Mr. Mackenzie.
	The Hon'ble Mr. Spink.
	The Hon'ble Sahibzada Mahomed Bakhtyar Shah.
	The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Maulvi Delawar Hosain Ahmed.
	The Hon'ble Mr. Oldham.
	The Hon'ble Mr. Baker.
	The Hon'ble Mr. Bolton.
	The Hon'ble Mr. Slack.

So the amendment was lost.

The Hon'ble MR. BAKER then moved that the following words be inserted after the words "the Local Government may," in line 1 of section 26D (*now* 22), namely:—

"on receipt of any information."

The amendment was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE's amendments Nos. 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 92, 93 and 94† being severally put, the Council divided in each case as in the case of amendment No. 83.

So the amendments were lost.

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE's amendment No. 92,‡ relating to section 26F (*now* 24), clause (*c*), having been lost, the Hon'ble MR. APCAR, by leave of the Council, withdrew his amendment (No. 96) that in section 26F (now *24*), clause (*c*), the words from "and, if necessary," to the end of the clause be omitted.

The Hon'ble DR. ASUTOSH MUKHOPADHYAYA moved that in section 26E (*now* 23), line 14, for "the municipal authorities, or any of them," be substituted "such municipal authority".

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* Printed on p. 43, *ante*.
† Printed on pp. 43 and 44, *ante*.
‡ Printed on p. 44, *ante*.

He said:—"It requires considerable courage to move any amendment in these control sections after the statement made by the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill that they have been very carefully considered by the Government of Bengal and have received the approval of the Government of India. My amendments, however, do not touch any questions of fundamental principle. They deal with matters of detail, and I am hoping that they may not receive the same amount of crystallised opposition. Section 26E (*now* 23), sub-section (*1*), clause (*a*), provides that 'when any of the duties imposed on any municipal authority by or under this Act has not been performed or has been performed in an imperfect, inefficient or unsuitable manner,' the Local Government may direct the municipal authorities, or *any of them*, to do certain things.

"My amendment is that for the words 'the municipal authorities or any of them' be substituted 'such municipal authority,' so that the section as amended will read 'the Local Government may by written order direct such municipal authority' to do those things. It seems to me that this is the logical consequence of the fundamental principles with which we started: that there are to be three co-ordinate authorities, each of which is to have certain powers which it is to exercise without control and interference by the others. Take a concrete case. Suppose the General Committee have failed to do something which they are by the provisions of this Act required to do. Under section 26E (*now* 23), as it stands at present, it would be open to the Local Government to direct, not necessarily the General Committee, but the Corporation, to do the necessary acts without even giving the General Committee an opportunity of explaining or defending their action. This in fact appears to be inconsistent with what follows. It seems that the Local Government may direct the municipal authorities to do one of three things—either to make arrangements to the satisfaction of the Local Government for the proper performance of the duties, or to make financial provision to the satisfaction of Government for the performance of any such duty, or to show cause why arrangements should not be made. Suppose the Local Government, instead of asking the General Committee, asks the Chairman to show cause why such an arrangement should not be made? The Chairman could very well say 'It is no part of my duty. I am not acquainted with the details.' The General Committee should in such a case be asked, in the first instance, to show cause or to make the necessary provisions. Then section 26F (*now* 24) provides that, if neither cause is shown nor the necessary directions carried out, the authority in default may be superseded; but the supersession comes only if, after warning, no satisfactory explanation is given or the necessary precautions are not taken. Therefore, it seems to me that section 26E (*now* 23) as it stands makes it impossible for any municipal authority in default to be superseded without being given an opportunity of showing cause or of taking the necessary measures. It is a section which ought not to be allowed to stand. I venture to think that it would be logical to say that in the first instance notice is to be served not upon 'any one of the municipal authorities' but upon 'the municipal authority in default.'"

The Hon'ble Mr. Baker said:—"I am sorry I cannot accept this amendment. Many of the duties that have to be performed have to be carried out by the conjoint action of all three municipal authorities or by two of them. Therefore, the order which is to be issued by the Local Government must be directed to all the municipal authorities who may be concerned in carrying it out. For instance, if an order related to the improvement of an unhealthy area, all three municipal authorities would be concerned in giving effect to that order. The Corporation would have to provide the funds, the General Committee would have to prepare the plans, and the Chairman would have to carry out the work. It is impossible to hamper the Government by restricting the order to the individual authority which was originally in default. No doubt the Hon'ble Member will say it is very hard that a municipal authority should be made to suffer because of the default of one of the other municipal authorities. I can only say that it is a law of nature unfortunately that the misdeeds of one person affect other people besides himself. The fact is that the idea which

underlies this amendment is that the ruling principle of the control sections is the idea of punishment. That is entirely incorrect. The ruling principle is not punishment; it is efficiency. The object of Government is to get the work carried out, and for that reason it is necessary that Government should have power to direct its order, not merely to the particular municipal authority who might happen to be in default, but to all others whose co-operation might be necessary for the carrying out of the work."

The motion was put and lost.

The Hon'ble Dr Asutosh Mukhopadhyaya also moved (amendment No. 90) that in section 26E (*now* 23), after line 15, the word "either" be added; that clauses (*i*) and (*ii*) be amalgamated; and that clause (*iii*) be numbered (*ii*).

The Hon'ble Dr. Asutosh Mukhopadhyaya also moved (amendment No. 97) that in section 66F (*now* 24), line 3, the words or "clause (*ii*)" be omitted, and that in line 4 for the words "and cause has not" the words "nor has cause" be substituted.

He said:—"These amendments really relate to a matter of drafting, I have no desire to conceal the fact that I have felt some difficulty in making out the meaning of the section as it stands, but I believe I have succeeded in attaching a meaning to it. Clauses (*i*), (*ii*) and (*iii*) are not, as I understand them, co-ordinate. Clause (*iii*) provides that cause is to be shown to the satisfaction of the Local Government if neither adequate arrangement nor financial provision is made for the proper performance of a function in respect of which any municipal authority is directed by the Government to take action. In other words, the section means that the Local Government may require a municipal authority in default to do one of two things, not one of three things. The Local Government may require that authority either to make arrangements or to make financial provision as the necessity of the case may require; or the Local Government may require such authority to show cause why action should not be taken; that is to say, as I understand it, it is not open to the municipal authority in default to decide whether the arrangement is to be made to the satisfaction of the Government, or whether merely financial provision is to be made and, as an alternative to either of these, to show satisfactory cause. Therefore, I think it would be better if clauses (*i*) and (*ii*) were amalgamated, and clause (*iii*) put as an alternative to the whole. And this brings me to section 26F (*now* 24), sub-section (*1*), which is as follows:—

'If, within the period fixed by any order issued under section 26E (*now* 23), any action directed under clause (*i*) or clause (*ii*) of that section has not been duly taken, and cause has not been shown as aforesaid, the Local Government may,' &c.

"I suggest that the words 'or clause (*ii*)' be omitted, and for the words 'and cause has not' I would substitute 'nor has cause'; because, as I understand it, the showing of cause is an alternative to doing the things provided in clauses (*i*) and (*ii*). It is not required that cause is to be shown in addition to action taken under clauses (*i*) and (*ii*). I had considerable difficulty in making out the meaning of the section, but I believe the interpretation I have put on it is the correct one."

The Hon'ble Mr. Baker said:—"The Hon'ble Member has quite correctly described the meaning of section 26E (*now* 23), and I am bound to say I feel the difficulty which he has described about the arrangement of clauses (*i*), (*ii*) and (*iii*). But it is a pure matter of drafting, as he will recognise, and the Secretary of the Council considered that this arrangement is preferable to the one which was suggested in the amendment. That is the only reason I can give for not assenting to this amendment. As regards the subsequent amendment, No. 97, that falls into two parts. The first is dependent or consequential on amendment 90. The second part—that the words 'nor has cause' should be taken instead of 'and cause has not'—I think is not correct. I think the words 'and cause has not' correctly express the meaning. Both alternatives have to be excluded, and if the words used were 'nor has cause,' that would not be strictly the case.

I think, if the Hon'ble Member will, as regards amendment 90, refer to the Secretary, he will see what the reasons are for which the Secretary considers that the drafting in the Bill is preferable. If you, Sir, have no objection, amendment 90 might stand over. I myself rather share the view of the hon'ble mover of the amendment, but, not being an expert draftsman, I am not in a position to press the point."

The Hon'ble THE PRESIDENT said:—"Let the mover consult the Secretary, and we will take up the amendment again to-morrow."

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE said:—"I want to point out in this connection that it would be as well to make the drafting clearer than what it is. We have, as members of the Corporation, experienced great difficulty in administering the present Act where alternatives of this kind have occurred. For instance, a notice is issued upon a party to excavate or fill up or de-water a tank. Now, who is to decide what course of action is to be taken? Section 315 of the present Act provides—

'When any well, tank or marshy ground, or any waste or stagnant water, whether within any private enclosure or not, appears to the Commissioners to be injurious to health or to be offensive to the neighbourhood, the Commissioners may require, by notice in writing, the owner of the same to cleanse or fill up such well, tank or marshy ground with suitable material, or to drain off or remove such stagnant water; and, if he shall refuse or neglect to comply with such requisition during one month from the service thereof, the Commissioners may enter into the said premises and do all necessary acts for all or any of the purposes aforesaid as they shall think fit;

and the expenses thereby incurred shall be paid by the owner, and until so paid the Commissioners may retain possession of the land or tank or the site of such tank and utilise the same for public purposes.'

"Who is to decide the point? Is the Corporation to decide, or the party on whom the notice is served? I think the matter ought to be made clearer. I think a matter of this kind, if left in doubt, would be attended with considerable administrative inconvenience."

The Hon'ble THE PRESIDENT:—"We will postpone the consideration of these two questions until to-morrow."

The further consideration of amendments Nos. 90 and 97 was accordingly postponed till the next meeting of the Council.

The Hon'ble DR. ASUTOSH MUKHOPADHYAYA moved that in section 26E (*now* 23), sub-section (*3*), after the word "petition" the words "unless the Government of India, upon receipt of the petition, so direct" be added.

He said:—"Sub-section (*3*) as it now stands reads as follows:—

"No action directed by any such order shall be suspended in consequence of the transmission of any such petition."

"This is in accordance with the fundamental principle that the mere preferring of an appeal to a higher tribunal is not necessarily to lead to stay of proceedings; but it is an equally elementary principle recognised by the Courts, not only of this country, but also of England, that if an appeal is preferred, an application for stay may be made to the appellate authority, and if such authority is satisfied that there are good grounds for the appeal, it may stay proceedings. I think no practical inconvenience will be caused if my amendment is carried. In substance, it means that as soon as a petition of appeal is transmitted to the Government of India, application may be made to that Government for an order that proceedings may be stayed, and we may take it that unless the Government of India is satisfied that there are good grounds for the appeal, they will not direct such a stay."

The Hon'ble MR. BAKER:—"I am ready to accept the amendment."

The motion was then put and carried.

The Hon'ble Mr. Apcar moved that in section 26F (*now* 24), sub-section (*1*), line 4, for the word "and" the word "or" be substituted.

He said:—"The preceding section, 26E (*now* 23), is with regard to the power to require a municipal authority to take action as in clauses (*i*) and (*ii*). Clause (*i*) empowers the Local Government to direct the municipal authorities to perform certain duties imposed on them, and clause (*ii*) empowers the Government to direct the said authorities to make financial provision for such performance. Then, as I read it, the alternative of those two clauses is to show cause, and therefore I have suggested that instead of the word 'and' we should have 'or,' because the first two clauses relate to action being taken, while the alternative is cause being shown. That is the reason why I have suggested this verbal amendment, in order that the matter might be better understood."

The Hon'ble Mr. Baker said:—"To use the word 'or' instead of 'and' would have exactly the opposite effect to what the Hon'ble Member intends. The intention is that both these alternatives must have failed before the Local Government can take action. The two alternatives are, first, that the action directed by clauses (*i*) and (*ii*) has not been taken, and, second, that cause has not been shown. The meaning is that the Local Government may only intervene and appoint some one to do the work if both alternatives have failed: if the Corporation have neither carried out the order nor shown cause to the contrary. Therefore, the correct word to use is 'and'. It joins two alternatives together. If the word 'or' were used, the result would be that the Local Government could intervene even if the work had already been carried out, provided cause had not been shown, or it could intervene if cause had been shown and the work had not been carried out."

The Hon'ble Mr. Bolton said:—"I do not see that any alteration is needed in the section. 'And' is the proper word to use."

The amendment was then, by leave of the Council, withdrawn.

The Hon'ble Dr. Asutosh Mukhopadhyaya moved that in section 26F (*now* 24), sub-section (*2*), after the words "municipal authority" the words "so superseded" be added.

He said:—"I need not detain the Council long over this amendment, as it is governed by the same principles as a previous one, upon which an adverse decision has been recorded. The sub-section, as it stands at present, reads:—

'The person appointed under sub-section (*1*) may, for the purpose of taking the action directed as aforesaid, exercise any of the powers conferred on any municipal authority by or under this Act which are specified in this behalf in the order issued under sub-section (*1*).'

"I propose to make the sub-section read:—

'...may...exercise any of the powers conferred on any municipal authority so superseded...'

"I do not think there can be any answer to this, except perhaps the one suggested by the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill that one man ought to suffer for the misdeeds of another."

The Hon'ble Mr. Baker said:—"I cannot agree to this amendment. I did not suggest that one man ought to suffer for the misdeeds of another. I said it was unfortunately a law of nature that frequently one man had to suffer for the misdeeds of another, and this is one of the cases in point. The *rationale* of this amendment is the same as that of the Hon'ble Member's previous amendment. The idea is that there is some notion of punishment running through the whole of this section. That is not the case at all. He thinks Government should only confer on its agent the powers of the particular municipal authority which was in default. That would be perfectly right and proper if the appointment of an agent to carry out the work were intended as an act of punishment; but it is not so. The sole object of Government in exercising these powers under these sections is to promote efficiency and to secure that the work which is in

default shall be carried out. For that reason, it may be necessary to give to the agent more extensive powers than those exercised by the particular authority in default."

The motion was then put and lost.

SECTION 26.

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE said:—"I am going to suggest that the following amendments might be taken together, because they all refer to the Deputy Chairman."

No. 99 (brought forward by the Hon'ble BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE): that section 28B (*now* 26) be omitted;

No. 100 (brought forward by the Hon'ble BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE):—
(*1*) that before the words "Local Government" the words "Corporation with the approval of the" be inserted in line 1 of sub-section (*1*) of section 28B (*now* 26), and
(*2*) that before the words "Local Government" the words "Corporation with the approval of the" be inserted in line 3 of sub-section (*2*) of section 28B (*now* 26);

No. 101 (brought forward by the Hon'ble MR. APCAR): that section 28B (*now* 26) be omitted.

He said:—The object of these amendments is in the first instance to dispense with the necessity of providing for the appointment of a Deputy Chairman in the Bill. I do not consider it is necessary that we should specifically legislate in this behalf. But, Sir, if it should be the opinion of this Council that such a provision should be made, then I say that the appointment should rest with the Corporation. The Corporation should appoint a Deputy Chairman subject to its discretion and subject to the approval of the Local Government. My first contention is that it is not necessary to make any provision for this appointment in the Bill; and here I am fortified by the testimony of recent facts and the arguments which such testimony affords. At the present moment the Corporation does not possess under the law the power to appoint a Deputy Chairman. The present Act makes no provision for such an appointment. But, as a matter of fact, we have been appointing a Deputy Chairman from time to time during the plague. We may call him Deputy Chairman or not; but we have been making appointments of Covenanted Civilians who have acted as Personal Assistants to the Chairman. Therefore, I say that, without a provision of this kind, we have been making appointments of Deputy Chairmen. During the time of the plague, when Mr. Bright was overburdened with work, he suggested that he should have a Personal Assistant, and we gave him one. Therefore, I say, there is absolutely no necessity for making a distinct and specific provision in the Bill for the appointment of a Deputy Chairman. But if the Council has made up its mind that there should be such a provision, then I would invite the Council to follow the Bombay Act, to which we are so largely indebted. Let me read to you section 55 of the Bombay Act:—

'(*1*) Subject to confirmation by the Governor in Council, the Corporation may at any time and from time to time appoint a person to be a Deputy Municipal Commissioner, if it shall appear to it expedient so to do.

(*2*) Every person so appointed shall be subject to the same liabilities, restrictions and conditions to which the Commissioner is subject.'

"And the salary is fixed entirely by the Corporation without reference to Government. Then section 58 of the Bombay Act provides:—

'A Deputy Municipal Commissioner shall receive such monthly salary, not exceeding Rs. 1,500 and not less than Rs. 1,200, as the Corporation shall from time to time determine.'

"I suggest that the provisions of the Bombay Act should be introduced, and in fact I do not even go so far as the provisions of the Bombay law; but I recommend, in the matter of fixing the salary, that the Corporation should

fix it subject to the approval of the Local Government. In Bombay the salary is fixed by the Corporation, without reference to the Governor in Council; therefore, Sir, my amendment does not even go so far as the Bombay Act, and, under the circumstances, it ought to be accepted by the Council. There is a very strong reason why, in a matter of this kind, the Head of the Local Government should make the Corporation rather than the Municipal Secretary his adviser. I think it is a matter of the utmost importance that the Corporation should be permitted to say what it has got to say, and I will refer to a recent instance in illustration of my contention. Your Honour's Government was pleased to recommend the other day to the Corporation the propriety of appointing a Personal Assistant to the Chairman, in view of the disorganised state of the Conservancy Department, and with a view to more satisfactory arrangements being made in connection with that Department. The matter came up before the General Committee. It was carefully considered, and we all came to the conclusion that a Personal Assistant for the supervision of the Conservancy Department was unnecessary. Mr. Bright agreed in that opinion. We felt that what was needed for the Conservancy Department was, not the addition of a supervising officer, but an addition to the menial staff: coolies, carts, bullocks, peons, and so forth. Suppose the Government and the Government alone had the power to make this appointment. The Corporation would not have been consulted, and an officer, upon a high salary, would have been appointed to perform a duty for which no one need have been appointed. Therefore, the intervention of the Corporation in a matter of this kind is likely to prevent mistakes which might otherwise be committed. I think it is a safeguard, and surely the Corporation, which is entrusted with such responsible functions, ought to be taken into confidence in the matter of the appointment of a high officer of the status of the Deputy Chairman."

The Hon'ble Mr. Apcar said:—"My amendment is in identical terms with the first amendment of my hon'ble friend Babu Surendranath Banerjee, and I have no desire to take up the time of the Council in repeating what has been stated by him. The Corporation have now got the power of appointing a Deputy Chairman, and I think they ought to be allowed to judge whether a Deputy Chairman is necessary or not. It may be that Government will be appointing a Deputy Chairman when there is no need for him. The instance referred to by the Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee with regard to the appointment of a conservancy supervisor is in point. The conservancy arrangements depend on getting the proper number of drivers, bullocks, &c., and I do not see how the Deputy Chairman can help in that. So that it is seen at once that the Government are not always in the best position to judge whether a Deputy Chairman should be appointed or not."

The Hon'ble Mr. Apcar also moved (amendment No. 102):—

(*1*) that in section 28B (*now* 26), sub-section (*1*), after the word "The" in line 1, the words "Corporation with the approval of the" be inserted;

(*2*) that in section 28B (*now* 26), sub-section (*1*) and sub-section (*2*), for the word "Deputy" the words "Personal Assistant to the" be substituted; and

(*3*) that in section 28B (*now* 26), sub-section (*2*) after the words fixed by," the words "the Corporation with the approval of" be inserted.

He said:—"It strikes me that a more appropriate term would be 'Personal Assistant to the Chairman.' With regard to the Deputy Chairman, if it had been that he was to be the personal adviser of the Chairman, with regard to engineering questions, &c., as against the spending department, and was to possess qualifications as an architect, I should have had very much less objection to the proposal."

The Hon'ble Mr Baker said:—"The reason why Government considers it essential to have the power of appointing a Deputy Chairman is briefly that

since 1888-89 there has been a very large increase of work in almost every branch of the administration, and it is every year becoming more and more difficult for the Chairman to attend to it properly.

"At the outset it should be pointed out that the Act of 1888 itself made a large addition to the area of Calcutta and to the work of the Chairman. By that Act the suburbs were incorporated in Calcutta, thus increasing the area by 13 square miles and a population of 178,000. It is obvious that this large addition to the Chairman's charge must have involved a great increase of work, and I only refrain from dwelling upon it because it was accompanied by the separation of the office of Commissioner of Police, hitherto held by the Chairman in addition to his own duties. The relief to him was nothing like so great as the addition to his work, because in practice the Calcutta police was administered by the Deputy Commissioner. But I will not lay any stress on the point, and will take for my starting point the first year after the present Act came into force.

"Comparing 1888-89 with 1898-99, therefore, we find that during these ten years the revenue of the Corporation has risen from 43 lakhs to 54¾, or by 27 per cent. The length of roads has risen from 184 miles to 201 miles, or by nearly 10 per cent., while the amount expended on their up-keep has risen from Rs. 1,72,000 to Rs. 2,70,000, or by 57 per cent. The filtered water-supply has risen from 16 million gallons a day to 20½ millions, or by 28 per cent., and the unfiltered supply has been increased from 2¾ million gallons to 4¾ millions, or by 72 per cent. The number of streets supplied with filtered water has risen by 72 per cent., and of those supplied with unfiltered water by 63 per cent. The length of brick sewers has risen by 13 per cent., and that of pipe sewers by 7 per cent., while they are flushed and cleansed twice as often as before in the former case, and 2½ times as often in the latter. Meanwhile the quantity of refuse removed daily from the town has increased by no less than 70 per cent. The correspondence has increased from about 10,000 letters a year to more than 20,000, *i.e.*, it has just about doubled. The number of files submitted to the Chairman has risen from 4,039 to 8,483. Under the Act of 1876, building applications, a very fertile source of work and trouble, were practically unknown. These have developed enormously, there having been only 277 during 1888-89, whereas in 1898-99 there were no less than 4,199. Lastly, during these ten years there has been spent, on account of works charged to capital, no less than 167 lakhs of rupees. This vast sum has been devoted to the extension of the water-supply, both filtered and unfiltered; to the new sewage outfall; to large drainage works both in the town and suburbs; to the reclamation of bustees; and to the Harrison Road. It is manifest that this great outlay, sunk in works of permanent utility and improvement, must have left a huge legacy of work behind it. When a great scheme of drainage or waterworks is carried out, the Chairman's work does not cease when the last contractor's accounts are made up and the final bills are paid.

"Add to all this the fact that year by year a higher standard of efficiency is demanded in every branch of the administration, and it will, I think, be admitted on all hands that the burden of supervision has grown enormously in the past, and is now beyond the power of one man to cope with.

"During the whole of this period no assistance has been given to the Chairman in the superior or personal staff. During the present year, when plague work was heavy, the Corporation sanctioned a Personal Assistant as a temporary measure. But this officer has no legal status, and can exercise none of the Chairman's powers; and can never render assistance in the form in which it is most required.

"It is for these reasons that Government is satisfied that it is no longer safe to leave the Chairman to grapple with his growing burden of work without assistance. It is the Lieutenant-Governor's intention, as soon as the Bill comes into force, to appoint a Deputy Chairman at once for a period of two years. We hope that under the new constitution the Chairman will obtain some relief by no longer being compelled to do his work twice or three times over. If this should turn out to be the case to any considerable extent, it will be possible to dispense with the Deputy Chairman hereafter, and the section is so framed that this course will be open. But I must distinctly explain that this is

a possibility, and not a probability: and I give no pledge whatever that will interfere with the discretion of Government to act as it thinks fit when the time comes.

"Amendments have been moved to the effect that if a Deputy Chairman is to be appointed, this should only be done at the instance of the Corporation, who should select the officer and fix his pay. It has also been proposed by Mr. Apcar to substitute a Personal Assistant for the Deputy Chairman. The only argument in favour of this course seems to be that in Bombay the matter rests with the Corporation. I cannot regard this as a sufficient ground. The Deputy Chairman is the Deputy of the Chairman. The justification for appointing him, if he is appointed, is that without his aid the Chairman will not be able to discharge the duties imposed on him by the Act—duties I would point out in which he is not subject to the control or interference of the Corporation. It seems clear and logical that the Deputy should be appointed by the same authority which appoints the Chairman himself, and that his pay should be fixed by the same authority which fixes the pay of the Chairman.

"The question is not one of principle, but purely one of expediency. Is it expedient to delegate this power to the Corporation, or should it be retained by Government? I hold that it is not. The decision of the question whether a Deputy is required or not turns on the quantity of work which devolves on the Chairman, and the nature and mass of the details with which he has to cope. I cannot admit that the Corporation is well qualified to decide these questions. Even under the present system, when all acts of the Chairman are subject to constant interference, and all proceedings of Committees require confirmation, they are not well informed as to the quantity and importance of the Chairman's work. We have been told that 95 per cent. of the work done by the General Committee is confirmed without discussion. In these circumstances, what degree of acquaintance with the burden of business is likely to be possessed by the bulk of the Corporation? Under the new system, where the Corporation will be confined, and rightly, to the consideration of large issues, they will be still less able to appreciate the burden that devolves on the executive. On the other hand, the Government is only too familiar with applications for increase of establishment, and is thoroughly accustomed to weigh the evidence on which they are based. It is much more probable that Government will be able to judge correctly and impartially of the necessity for the appointment at any particular moment; and I therefore hold that it should rest with the Government and not with the Corporation."

The Hon'ble Mr. Apcar, in reply, said:—"With regard to what the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill said, that the members of the Corporation do not know what work is—I do not know what the newly constituted Corporation may do. I certainly challenge that statement with regard to the Corporation as now constituted. Many of the European members of the Corporation also, I know, study the papers, and among them possibly there is a larger proportion who do not. I do not think, Sir, that the Corporation should have no voice in questions such as these. With regard to the work of the Chairman, I really cannot accept the statement that his work has increased. We have no extra Engineer, nor have we an extra Health Officer. Sir Henry Harrison said they were not required. It was never suggested that we should have an extra Engineer, except a subordinate officer who does local work with regard to the Engineering Department in the suburbs. In these circumstances, I do not think there has been any case made out why there should now be a change. If there is to be a Deputy Chairman, the Corporation can well be trusted to decide when one may be required. I do not think, in a matter such as this, the Government should legislate that this appointment should be made by them."

The Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee, in reply, said:—"I have heard a great deal during the course of this discussion about the enormous quantity of work thrown upon the Chairman. I should like to point out, for the information of the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill, that when the amalgamation took place the Corporation offered Sir Henry Harrison the services of a Personal Assistant, but Sir Henry Harrison declined to accept such help. That Personal

Assistant is now in charge of the Warrant Department, the Printing Department and the Loan Department. That Personal Assistant is a most worthy officer, namely, Mr. Owen. Therefore, if Sir Henry Harrison, who had a larger quantity of work thrown upon him than had ever fallen to the lot of any other Chairman,—because the whole of the new arrangements subsequent to the amalgation had to be made by him, his personal attention being needed in a variety of ways,—had deliberately refused to accept the services of a Personal Assistant, where is the need for the appointment of a Personal Assistant to any of his successors who have been relieved of some of that work which Sir Henry Harrison voluntarily imposed upon himself? Being the author of the new sections relating to assessments, Sir Henry Harrison used to hear appeals against assessments. Who hears the appeals now? The Vice-Chairman;—and they constitute a very important portion of his work. Therefore, the work of the Chairman has been considerably lightened by reason of these appeals being taken up by the Vice-Chairman. Then, Sir, the work has no doubt increased, but adequate agency has been found for that work. What does the Chairman do? I do not wish in the smallest degree to belittle the work of the Chairman, but it is altogether a portentous myth to say that the work thrown upon the Chairman has been so heavy that some of the Chairmen have been obliged to take leave and that even worse consequences have followed. What is the work of the Chairman now-a-days? He supervises, but he does not and need not go into the details of municipal administration. There is the Assessor, the Engineer, the Vice-Chairman, the Secretary and the Health Officer—the Heads of the great Municipal Departments. These departments are fully equipped, and they lay their reports before the Chairman, and he passes orders. Of course the Chairman has to be in touch with every branch of the administration. But that does not involve hard work; it is more a matter of capacity than work. Therefore, it seems to me that what we want is not so much hard-working men as capable men. For these reasons, I beg to join issue with my hon'ble friend in charge of the Bill in the statement that such a quantity of work has been thrown upon the Chairman since the amalgamation that it is necessary to have a Deputy Chairman. At any rate, the Corporation ought to have the power to decide when a Deputy Chairman is required.

"I must say that I was somewhat taken by surprise at another statement made by the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill. He said that the authority that appoints the Chairman ought also to be the authority that should appoint the Deputy Chairman. If that argument is carried to its logical conclusion, the Vice-Chairman should also be appointed by the Government, for the Bill places the Vice-Chairman and the Deputy Chairman exactly upon the same footing; but, as a matter of fact, the Vice-Chairman is not appointed by Government. He is appointed by the Corporation, and it is right and proper that the Corporation should retain this right.

"Now, Sir, I must say one word about the work of the Corporation being done two or three times over. I must demur to any such statement, and I think my hon'ble friend knows that the work is better done, by being done in this way, and he ought to know that it is better done. Fifty to sixty items of business, sometimes more, which have been decided by the Committees, come up before the Corporation; and sometimes at a meeting of not more than three-quarters of an hour all these items are disposed of. And the amount of talk! How many talk! How few speeches are made! The meetings of the Corporation, unless there is any contentious matter, are more or less formal meetings, because every item has been carefully gone into at the meetings of the Committees. These Committee meetings have been objected to, but I venture to say that the system of working by Committees is the best, the most efficient, and the most acceptable feature in the administration of the Corporation. It is this system of working by Committees that makes it possible for the Chairman to discharge the various duties that he has to discharge, and it ensures the harmonious working of the Corporation. I venture therefore to say that it is an error and an antiquated delusion to say that business is brought up two and three times and time is wasted. The items of business are merely brought up for formal confirmation. No speeches are made, no time is spent, and I think it is a distinct advantage that

they should be brought up in that way for confirmation before the Corporation, because if mistakes are committed there is an opportunity of rectifying them at the meetings of the Corporation.

"I really must deplore the attitude of the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill in connection with this amendment. We have been moving amendments—I do not know how many. Amendments after amendments have all been vetoed. What is the legitimate conclusion to which we are driven? It is this: that this Council is not open to conviction by public discussion or debate, that the Council has definitely made up its mind with regard to this Bill. It seems to me under the circumstances to be a mere waste of time to move these amendments. Here is a most rational amendment, based upon the Bombay system, based upon considerations of convenience and administrative experience, but I am certain it will be lost. What is the good of arguing? If the Council has made up its mind, I think the best course is to tell us so. We should in that case retire; I say so with some little earnestness, because we feel very strongly about the matter. We have been devoting our time to this work in the hope that we might be able to convince the Council by the arguments we bring forward that our amendments are based upon reason and sound sense; but we find argument, reason, remonstrance all wasted. What is the good of our persevering in this hopeless task? I am perfectly certain Your Honour will sympathise with the feeling which underlies the expression of opinion to which I have felt it my duty to give utterance."

The Hon'ble THE PRESIDENT said:—"I do not think the Hon'ble Member will deny that the Council has listened with the most perfect patience to all the arguments brought forward in support of his motion, and if the decision of the Council after hearing the arguments *pro* and *con* on various amendments happen, to be against the Hon'ble Mover, he is not justified in saying that the Council is irrational in not given effect to his views."

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE'S amendments being severally put, the Council divided in each case as follows:—

Ayes 5.	*Noes 12.*
The Hon'ble Babu Jatra Mohan Sen.	The Hon'ble Mr. Buckley.
The Hon'ble Babu Boikanta Nath Sen.	The Hon'ble Mr. Buckland.
The Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee.	The Hon'ble Mr. Handley.
The Hon'ble Mr. Apcar.	The Hon'ble Rai Durga Gati Banerjee, Bahadur.
The Hon'ble Dr. Asutosh Mukhopadhyaya.	The Hon'ble Mr. Mackenzie.
	The Hon'ble Mr. Spink.
	The Hon'ble Sahibzada Mahomed Bakhtyar Shah.
	The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Maulvi Delawar Hosain Ahmed.
	The Hon'ble Mr. Oldham.
	The Hon'ble Mr. Baker.
	The Hon'ble Mr. Bolton.
	The Hon'ble Mr. Slack.

So the amendments were lost.

The last-mentioned amendments having been lost, the Hon'ble MR. APCAR'S motion that section 28B (*now* 26) be omitted was not put, and he, by leave of the Council, withdrew his other amendments of this section.

SECTION 27.

The Hon'ble DR. ASUTOSH MUKHOPADHYAYA moved that in section 28C (*now* 27), sub-section (*1*), after the word "employer" be inserted "or employé".

He said:—"This, Sir, seems so reasonable on the face of it, that I trust it is not necessary to advance any lengthy arguments to support it. I had originally suggested that the word 'employé' might be substituted for the

word 'employer,' but the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill has been good enough to point out to me that it would be safer not to omit the word 'employer'."

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE, with the permission of the President, moved that in section 28C (*now* 27), sub-section (*1*), the words "or any relative" be omitted, and that before the word "interest" the word "pecuniary" be inserted.

He said:—"I have already spoken to the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill about this amendment. It is an amendment which has become necessary in view of certain changes which I shall presently lay before the Council. The section, with my amendments, would run as follows:—

'No person shall be eligible for the office of Chairman, Vice-Chairman or Deputy Chairman if he has, directly or indirectly, by himself or his partner or employer, any share or pecuniary interest in any contract or employment with, by or on behalf of, the Corporation.'

The Hon'ble THE PRESIDENT:—"I do not quite understand this. The Hon'ble Dr. Asutosh Mukhopadhyaya's amendment was that for the word 'employer' be substituted 'employé'."

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE:—"If this provision in the Bill were to pass into law, the Corporation would lose the services of one or other at least of its most trusted servants, against whom there does not exist the shadow of a suspicion, *viz.*, the Vice-Chairman, or the License Officer, Babu Romani Mohan Chatterjee. One of these officers must go. I think that would be a distinct loss to the Corporation, and we ought not to insert a provision the effect of which would be to produce such a result. Therefore, having regard to this particular instance and other instances of the same kind, it seems to me that my amendment is one which ought to be accepted by this Council, and I have the assurance of the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill that he considers it to be a proper amendment."

The Hon'ble MR. BAKER said:—"I have considered this matter in communication with the Chairman, and I sent the Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee the letter I have received from Mr. Bright on the subject. I think the amendment ought to be accepted, namely, to omit the words 'or any relative'. I am also prepared to accept the amendment of the Hon'ble Dr. Ashutosh Mukhopadhyaya, and also the further amendment by the Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee to insert the word 'pecuniary' before the word 'interest'."

The Hon'ble THE PRESIDENT:—"Then the section will run thus:—

'No person shall be eligible for the office of Chairman, Vice-Chairman or Deputy Chairman if he has, directly or indirectly, by himself or his partner or employer or employé, any share or pecuniary interest in any contract or employment with, by, or on behalf of the Corporation.'"

The Hon'ble BABU BOIKANTA NATH SEN moved that the words "or any relative" and the words "or employment" in section 28C (*now* 27), sub-section (*1*), be omitted.

The Hon'ble MR. BAKER said:—"The Hon'ble Babu Boikanta Nath Sen sent in a list of amendments on Sunday, the 10th instant. Under the rules he is bound to give three days' clear notice of any amendments he wishes to move. As that period has not elapsed, I submit his amendments are out of order and cannot be considered."

The Hon'ble BABU BOIKANTA NATH SEN:—"It is in Your Honour's power to suspend the rules. I suggest that the word 'pecuniary' be inserted before 'interest' and 'any relative' be omitted, also that 'or employment' be omitted."

The Hon'ble THE PRESIDENT:—"I think the Hon'ble Member's object is met by the amendments which the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill has intimated his readiness to accept."

The Hon'ble BABU BOIKANTA NATH SEN:—"Partly, but not as regards the words 'or employment'."

The Hon'ble MR. BAKER:—"I submit, Sir, having regard to the enormous number of amendments, that it would be well not to consider anything which does not conform to the rules."

The Hon'ble THE PRESIDENT said:—"As a pure matter of grace, I shall admit the Hon'ble Babu Boikanta Nath Sen's amendment, but I hope Hon'ble Members will take notice of the objection which the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill has taken, and consult as far as possible the convenience of the Council by adhering to the ordinary rule of giving proper notice of any amendments they wish to bring forward.

"At the present moment the proposal of the Hon'ble Dr. Asutosh Mukhopadhyaya, I understand, is to be withdrawn in favour of the motion which the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill has brought forward."

The Hon'ble DR. ASUTOSH MUKHOPADHYAYA:—"I have modified my motion in accordance with that suggestion."

The Hon'ble THE PRESIDENT:—"The motion is that in section 28C (*now* 27), sub-section (*1*), for the words 'or employer or any relative, any share or interest in any contract or employment with, by, or on behalf of, the Corporation' the following be substituted—"or employer or employé, any share or pecuniary interest in any contract or employment with, by, or on behalf of the Corporation'."

The Hon'ble MR. BOLTON said:—"If the words 'or employment' are omitted, the words 'or any relative' should be retained. It is desired to omit the words 'any relative' because they refer to 'employment'. The omission of 'employment' would render the retention of 'relative' unobjectionable."

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE:—"I would rather omit the word 'relative'."

The Hon'ble MR. BOLTON:—"The motion of the Hon'ble Babu Boikanta Nath Sen as regards the omission of 'or employment' should be voted on first. The retention or omission of 'or any relative' is dependent on that vote."

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE:—"There is considerable force in the argument of the Hon'ble Mr. Bolton."

The Hon'ble THE PRESIDENT:—"Now we come to the substantive proposal of Dr. Asutosh Mukhopadhyaya, which I have twice read out to the Council."

The Hon'ble DR. ASUTOSH MUKHOPADHYAYA'S motion was then put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE'S motion was also put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble BABU BOIKANTA NATH SEN'S motion that the words "or employment" be omitted was put and lost.

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE'S motion that "pecuniary" be inserted before "interest" in section 28C (*now* 27), sub-section (*1*), having been carried, the Hon'ble BABU BOIKANTA NATH SEN, by leave of the Council, withdrew the similar motion standing in his name.

The Hon'ble THE PRESIDENT announced that section 28C (*now* 27), sub-section (*1*), as amended in Council, ran as follows:—

"(*1*) No person shall be eligible for the office of Chairman, Vice-Chairman or Deputy Chairman if he has, directly or indirectly, by himself or his partner or employer or employé, any share or pecuniary interest in any contract or employment with, by, or on behalf of, the Corporation."

SECTION 28.

The Hon'ble DR. ASUTOSH MUKHOPADHYAYA moved that in section 28D (*now* 28), sub-section (*1*), for the words "seriously indebted to any person" be substituted "an uncertificated bankrupt or an undischarged insolvent."

He said:—"My object in moving this amendment is to bring this section into conformity with section 31 (*now* 39), clause (*c*). Section 31 (*now* 39) deals with disqualifications for being a Commissioner, and clause (*c*) lays down that a person shall be disqualified if he is an uncertificated bankrupt or an undischarged insolvent. That seems to me to be more specific than the language used in the present section, namely, 'seriously indebted to any person.' I would point out to the Council that the language of section 31 (*now* 39), clause (*c*), is taken from the English Municipal Act, 45 & 46 Vict., chapter 50, section 39. That section says:—

'(*1*) If the mayor or an alderman or councillor—

(*a*) is declared bankrupt or compounds by deed with his creditors, or makes an arrangement or composition with his creditors, under the Bankruptcy Act, 1869, by deed or otherwise, or

(*b*) is (except in case of illness), continuously absent from the borough, being mayor, for more than two months,, or, being alderman or councillor, for more than six months,

he shall thereupon immediately become disqualified and shall cease to hold the office.

(*2*) In any such event the Council shall forthwith declare the office to be vacant, and signify the same by notice signed by three members of the Council, and countersigned by the town clerk, and fixed on the town hall, and the office shall thereupon become vacant.

(*3*) Where a person become so disqualified by being declared bankrupt or compounding or making an arrangement or composition as aforesaid, the disqualification, as regards subsequent elections, shall, in case of bankruptcy, cease on his obtaining his order of discharge, and shall, in case of a compounding or composition as aforesaid, cease on payment of his debts in full, and shall, in case of an arrangement as aforesaid, cease on his obtaining his certificate of discharge.

(*4*) Where a person becomes so disqualified by absence, he shall be liable to the same fine as for non-acceptance of office recoverable summarily, but the disqualification shall, as regards subsequent elections, cease on his return.'

"That is practically the same as the language used in section 31 (*now* 39), clause (*c*). I have not been able to understand why in section 28D (*now* 28) the somewhat vague expression 'seriously indebted to any person' is put in. What amount of indebtedness would be called 'serious', and who is to decide it? Suppose, again, a man is indebted to a person in Delhi or Agra. Would he be disqualified from becoming a Vice-Chairman? I think the proper test is whether the man is bankrupt or not. He may have debts, and at the same time he may be a perfectly solvent man. Indeed, if I may say so without impropriety, the language used in this section is so vague that, though it may satisfy lay minds, it would not be tolerated for a moment by any lawyer accustomed to accurate habits of thought."

The Hon'ble MR. BAKER said:—"I do not agree to this amendment. The Hon'ble Member has omitted to notice that this section deals with the disqualification of the Chairman, Vice-Chairman or Deputy Chairman, who are the executive officers of the Corporation. Section 31 (*now* 39) relates only to the disqualification for Commissioners. Now, Commissioners are not part of the executive. It may be quite right that a person should not be disqualified from being a Commissioner unless he is an uncertificated bankrupt, but a very much less degree of indebtedness would be sufficient to disqualify a man from occupying the responsible executive position of Chairman, Vice-Chairman or Deputy Chairman. The Hon'ble Member referred to the English Statute, and he said that the terms used there in respect of the mayor, alderman and councillors

were 'uncertificated bankrupt' and 'undischarged insolvent'; but the mayor, alderman and councillors of an English Corporation are not executive officers; they simply correspond to the Commissioners in Calcutta, and therefore section 31 (*now* 39) has been framed so as to use the same terms. He said also that the term 'seriously indebted' is vague, and he wished to know whether, if one of these officers was seriously indebted to a person in Delhi, he would be disqualified from holding office in Calcutta. The answer is, yes, he would, and that was inserted deliberately by the Select Committee. In the original Bill the words were 'seriously indebted to any person in Calcutta,' and that was struck out by the Select Committee, I think on the motion of the Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee, because he considered it improper—and we all considered it improper—that the Vice-Chairman or Deputy Chairman should hold office if they were seriously indebted to anybody any where. I hope this amendment will not be accepted."

The Hon'ble MR. APCAR said:—"My difficulty is the construction to be placed upon the term 'seriously indebted.' Who is going to decide whether a person is seriously indebted? The wording is so vague that it leaves the question in a very unsettled position. It will depend on one person thinking he is seriously indebted when another person would think that, although he is indebted, he is not seriously indebted. So that, since it is a disqualification, it is too vague, as it is now drafted, for me to accept the section. If I could only see my way to accepting any section which would preclude any one who is in a position of indebtedness from being elected to a responsible position such as those referred to in this section, I would certainly give my support to it; but I find a very great difficulty in this section: it is undefined what is 'seriously indebted,' and I do not know who is to decide that question."

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE said:—"I am partly responsible for this provision in the Bill. As my hon'ble friend in charge of the Bill has observed, originally the section was as he described it to be: 'seriously indebted to any person in Calcutta,' and then at my suggestion it was put in its present form. There is a good deal of force in the arguments of my hon'ble friends Dr. Asutosh Mukhopadhyaya and Mr. Apcar, that 'seriously indebted' is an expression which is somewhat vague; but it seems to me that in actual practice there will not be much difference of opinion as to what is meant by 'serious indebtedness.' A great many things appear vague when they are down on paper, but when we come to deal with them, we find they are not really so, and we are able to arrive at a satisfactory conclusion. I do not think there will be any serious difficulty in deciding as to whether a particular case is a case of serious indebtedness or not; and, inasmuch as we are all interested in maintaining and preserving the purity of the highest executive officers of the Corporation, it is a matter of importance that we should legislate in such a way as to ensure that purity of administration is a supreme consideration."

The amendment was put and lost.

The last amendment having been put and lost, the Hon'ble DR. ASUTOSH MUKHOPADHYAYA, by leave of the Council, withdrew the motion standing in his name that in section 28D (*now* 28), sub-section (*2*), for the words "so indebted" be substituted "an uncertificated bankrupt or an undischarged insolvent".

SECTION 29.

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE moved that section 28DD (*now* 29) be omitted.

He said:—"This section provides that when a servant of the Government is appointed to be Chairman, Vice-Chairman or Deputy Chairman, the Corporation may pay, in addition to his salary and house-allowance (if any), any contribution which may, for the time being, be levied by the Government in respect of his pension or leave-allowances. Such contributions have never been paid by the Corporation. This section is put in a permissive form, but

I regret to say that there is a tendency to interpret the word 'may' to mean 'shall,' and therefore it is necessary to guard against the provision becoming compulsory in actual practice. The Corporation have never made such payments, and I am afraid that the discretion here vested in them is likely to operate in a manner prejudicial to the interests of the Corporation. Things should be left as they are: there is no reason for a change. A mere desire for change ought not to be a sufficient reason for enacting a provision of this kind."

The Hon'ble Mr. Apcar said:—"I agree with the hon'ble mover of the amendment that as a rule in construing the Municipal Acts the word 'may' will always be read as if it was 'shall,' and the result would be that, instead of there being really an option left to the Corporation, it will become a compulsory provision. The next point in connection with this section is this: my hon'ble friend in charge of the Bill told the Council that under the Civil Service Regulations the Chairman of the Corporation has not to pay any contribution towards pension or leave-allowances; so that, as far as the Chairman is concerned, the expression may, for all practical purposes, be dropped from this section, but if it is left there, changes might be made which are not anticipated now, and it is not right that there should be an opportunity for that to be possible. The Vice-Chairman at present pays his contribution to the funds of the Municipality, and I don't see why he should cease to do so. Then, with regard to the Deputy Chairman, I cannot understand, when the Corporation pays his salary, why they should also have to contribute towards his pension and leave-allowances. There is, moreover, this little difficulty, that the payment here referred to is in addition to salary and house-allowance. There is no specific provision for the Vice-Chairman being allowed house-allowance, and no provision either with regard to the Deputy Chairman being given house-allowance. But this section applies to the Vice-Chairman and the Deputy Chairman as well as to the Chairman as being officers to be allowed house-allowance. That brings in a complication in the situation which I should be glad to see avoided. The result is this, that the Chairman, as a matter of fact, is not called upon to contribute towards pension and leave-allowances; so that his name may be eliminated from the section. The Deputy Chairman will get a certain salary, and the Corporation should not be forced to contribute towards his pension and leave-allowances as well. And the Vice-Chairman does now contribute towards his pension. This section does not apply to any one, unless he happens to be a Government servant. I have strong reasons for not wishing the Vice-Chairman to be a Government servant. He may be a Government servant when he offers himself for election, but he should not continue to be a Government servant after he has been appointed Vice Chairman. I desire to see in the position of the Vice-Chairman one who would look to his position there as his future career; not one who would come to the Corporation for a short time and then go back to the service of the Government. We want one who will be able to turn to good use the benefit of his experience in the Municipality; the longer the better, so that his experience may be of use when he is called upon to give advice with regard to the administration of the affairs of the Corporation. If, however, there is going to be house-allowance in any form, it should be made definite and clear, because under this Bill the payment of house-allowance refers to the Chairman alone, or it should be made clear that the Vice-Chairman and the Deputy Chairman shall not be allowed house-allowance; but at present no such provisions appear in the Bill.

"Then I have a further amendment which follows immediately after, and which it may be convenient to mention now, namely, that the words 'Vice-Chairman or Deputy Chairman' be omitted from this section 28DD (*now* 29). The amendment brings my objections to a point. These officers are not permitted house-allowance, and their names, therefore, should not appear in this section; otherwise it might be taken to imply that house-allowance is to be given to them."

The Hon'ble Dr. Asutosh Mukhopadhyaya asked permission to take up an amendment of which he had given notice and which covered the same ground, namely, that in section 28DD (*now* 29), line 3, for the word "may" be substituted "shall not".

He said:—"It was my intention, in placing this amendment on the agenda, to avoid the possibility of the word 'may' being taken to mean 'shall'; therefore I suggest that 'shall not' be substituted for 'may'. My reasons are shortly these: as far as the Chairman is concerned, we have already decided in dealing with section 11 (*now* 12) that the Local Government is to fix his initial pay and annual increments at any amount which the Government thinks proper; and, if so, it is unnecessary to have any provision such as this, because the Government is entitled to fix the salary at a figure sufficient to cover both his pension and leave-allowances. As far as the Vice-Chairman and Deputy Chairman are concerned, no case has been made out why house-allowance, which has never been given before, should be given now."

The Hon'ble Mr. Baker said:—"There seems to be some misapprehension regarding the provisions of this section. It seems to be supposed that it imposes some novel and additional kind of expenditure upon the Corporation. That is not the case. It merely states what is the Government rule in regard to officers of Government whose services are lent to a Municipality. When the services of a Government officer are lent for a period not exceeding six months, it is unnecessary under the rules of the Civil Service Regulations for any contribution to be made towards pension and leave-allowances. All that this section does is to give legal effect to the rule as to the payment of contribution when the period of service exceeds six months. A single exception, as I mentioned the other day, has been allowed by the Government of India in favour of the Chairman. In his case no contribution is levied, and I should not have mentioned it but for the fact that the question has been raised. It is also my duty now to say that the reason assigned in the Government regulations for exempting the Chairman is the fact that that officer was also the Commissioner of Police. That reason has ceased to operate ten years ago, and when the attention of the Government of India is called to that fact, that rule may possibly be changed, though I hope they will not make any alteration in the present arrangements. If the services of a Government officer are employed in any of these appointments, the Corporation must accept whatever terms the Government chooses to exact, otherwise they will not get the services of that officer. Moreover, the payment will cost the Corporation nothing; because, if the contributions are not paid by the Corporation, the officer so transferred will have to pay them himself and a higher salary would in that case have to be assigned to him. It can make no possible difference to the Corporation whether they pay the contribution towards pension and leave-allowances to Government or to the officer for payment to Government. The amount of contribution is calculated on actuarial principles on the actual pay, so as to exactly cover the pension and leave-allowances. It is not very likely that the Vice-Chairman will ever be a Government officer. I am very much in agreement with the Hon'ble Mr. Apcar in considering it undesirable that the Vice-Chairman should be a Government servant. But we do not know what the Corporation may wish to do. Why should we make it impossible for the Corporation to secure the services of a Government officer in that capacity if they desire it?"

The Hon'ble Mr. Apcar said:—"With regard to this question of contribution for pension and leave-allowances, I am a little taken by surprise, because, when I mentioned that there might be an addition to the salary of the Chairman in the shape of these contributions, I was met by the statement that the Chairman of the Corporation is specially exempted from such contributions. Now I find that there is a prospect that the present rule granting such exemption may be annulled. The Government has absolute discretion to give any salary it likes to the Chairman. Why then force the Corporation under another guise to contribute to the Chairman's salary? The Government can direct that a salary of Rs. 5,000 a month should be given to the Chairman; then why should the Corporation be saddled with additional expenditure on account of contribution?"

The Hon'ble Mr. Baker:—"The Corporation is not saddled with any additional expenditure."

The Hon'ble Mr. Apcar:—"If an officer of the Corporation seeks to get a pension out of our pension fund, he has to pay contribution to that pension fund; so that, as I understand this section of the Bill, we shall have to pay something additional; but if the payment on account of contribution for pension and leave-allowance is to come out of what the Chairman receives as salary, let it be in some clear form, so that the public may know what the Corporation has to pay, not that he shall receive a certain sum under the name of salary, and that he shall also benefit from the rate-payers' funds under a form they would not appreciate. Then, with regard to the Deputy Chairman, if he comes for a short period, the amount would have to be contributed for him, and after he leaves the Corporation will have no further interest in him. Then, with regard to the Vice-Chairman, he may be a Government servant, but it will be very mischievous if there is any possibility of the Vice-Chairman not severing his connection with any other service whatever. And as to the proposed house-allowance to the Vice-Chairman and the Deputy Chairman, the objection to that proposal has not been met. The payment of house-allowance to the Vice-Chairman and the Deputy Chairman has not been provided for in specific terms, but it is brought in in this way, and I fear that it may be made use of as an indication that they may be paid house-allowance. For these reasons I object, first, to this section being left in the Bill, and I move accordingly that the section be omitted; and, secondly, if it is to be left in the Bill, I contend that the words 'Vice-Chairman or Deputy Vice-Chairman' should be omitted."

The Hon'ble Mr. Baker:—"I forgot to say anything with regard to the remarks which fell from the Hon'ble Mr. Apcar on the question of the inclusion of the Vice-Chairman and Deputy Vice-Chairman in this section. This section gives no authority for the payment of house-allowance to the Vice-Chairman or the Deputy Chairman."

The Hon'ble Mr. Buckley said:—"I do not consider this matter to be of any great importance one way or the other. There is another section (section 61C—*now* 69) which applies to contributions to be paid on account of officers of the Municipality. In a particular case which I have in mind, an Engineer in the service of the Government was appointed to be Engineer to the Corporation; his salary was arranged at so much, and the Corporation did agree to pay his contribution or rather, speaking more correctly, the Engineer's salary was fixed so as to cover his contribution to Government. It so happened that two or three years after that Engineer ceased to pay contribution to the Government, and the Corporation found it very difficult to reduce his pay and, as a matter of fact, they did not do so, and he continued to obtain the advantage of receiving an addition of some Rs. 200 or Rs. 300 to his pay, which he was not, strictly speaking, entitled to at the time."

His Honour the President said:—"The effect of keeping in this section as it stands will be that, as the Vice-Chairman may either be an official or a non-official, the existence of this clause may possibly turn the scale in favour of a non-official."

The motion of the Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee and the Hon'ble Mr. Apcar's motion that section 28DD (*now* 29) be omitted was then put and lost.

The Hon'ble Mr. Apcar's motion that in section 28DD (*now* 29) the words "Vice-Chairman or Deputy Chairman" be omitted was also put and lost.

The Hon'ble Dr. Asutosh Mukhopadhyaya's amendment of section 28DD (*now* 29) was also put and lost.

The Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee moved that the following proviso be added to section 28DD (*now* 29):—

"Provided that no contribution under this section shall be paid, except by a resolution of the Corporation in favour of which not less than two-thirds of the Commissioners voting have voted."

He said—"In this motion I follow the analogy of section 65 (*now* 73) of the Bill. If you turn to that section you will find that, as far as the pension rules are concerned, they cannot be adopted by the Corporation except by a resolution in favour of which two-thirds of those voting have voted. This is found to be a very necessary safeguard, because the section deals with a question of money; and inasmuch as the Council has not adopted the motion which I have just moved, I think it would be as well to have this safeguard, namely, that when a contribution is paid it shall be paid by a vote of two-thirds of the Commissioners voting. It is a very simple matter."

The Hon'ble Mr. Baker said :—"There is no sort of analogy between this section and section 65 (*now* 73) of this Bill. If the Corporation choose to avail themselves of the services of a Government officer who comes under the rules of the Civil Service Regulations, they have to pay this contribution, for the Government will not lend the services of such an officer except on payment of the contribution. The Corporation do not require a vote of two-thirds to appoint the officer; then why should they require a vote of two-thirds for the formal act of paying his contribution for pension and leave-allowances? It is immaterial whether the Corporation pay the contribution directly to the officer in the shape of an addition to his salary, or whether they contribute towards his pension and leave-allowances to the Government."

The Hon'ble Mr. Apcar said :—"Then, as I understand the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill, the word 'may' in this section means 'shall'; for, from what the Hon'ble Member has said, the Government will not lend the services of their officer unless the Corporation are prepared to pay the contribution. Then what is the use of this option? Why not say directly that the Corporation 'shall pay', instead of leaving the section in this way?"

The motion was then put and lost.

Section 30.

The Hon'ble Mr. Baker moved that the following section be inserted after section 28DD (*now* 29), namely—

Grant of pension or gratuity to Vice-Chairman.

"28EE (*now* 30). When the Vice-Chairman is not a servant of the Government, the Corporation may, with the sanction of the Local Government, grant him a pension or gratuity on retirement, or grant a compassionate allowance to his family on his death."

He said—"It was assumed, when the sections were drafted authorising the Corporation to grant pensions to their officers, that the Vice-Chairman was a municipal officer, but we overlooked the fact that the Select Committee decided that neither the Vice-Chairman nor the Deputy Chairman was technically a municipal officer. They occupy an intermediate status between the Chairman and the officers of the Corporation. Therefore, the provisions of section 65 (*now* 73), which regulate the pensions payable to municipal officers, are not applicable to the case of the Vice-Chairman, and there therefore remains no power in the Corporation to grant a pension to the Vice-Chairman. This oversight was brought to my attention about a month ago, and I then arranged to give notice of the introduction of these words. I have, however, since ascertained that under the present rules the Vice-Chairman contributes towards his pension, and that he will receive his pension when he becomes entitled to it, and that in the event of his death before retirement on pension a compassionate allowance will be allowed to his family, the particular members of which who are so entitled being specified in the rules, such as wife, son, &c. It is intended not only that we should empower the Corporation to grant a pension to the Vice-Chairman, but also to give his family some compassionate allowance, such as is provided for under the present pension rules. In all cases the sanction of the Government will be required to the particular amount to be paid as compassionate allowance, but I have no doubt that whatever reasonable amount may be proposed will be sanctioned by the Government."

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE said:—"I will support this motion, and I may say that my gratification is all the keener because it is one of the very few amendments which the Hon'ble Member has proposed that I have been able to support."

The motion was put and agreed to.

SECTION 31.

The Hon'ble MR. APCAR moved that in section 28E (*now* 31), proviso (*a*), the words "Vice-Chairman or Deputy Chairman" be omitted.

He said:—"I have already indicated the reasons for this amendment. I do not want to see either the Vice-Chairman or the Deputy Chairman a Government officer, because I wish to secure their services on a permanent footing. It is to the interest of the Corporation that these officers should not be changed every few years."

The Hon'ble MR. BAKER said:—"The effect of this amendment will be to make it impossible to appoint a Government officer to be either Vice-Chairman or Deputy Chairman of the Corporation. As regards the Vice-Chairman, it is not of very great consequence, because he is not likely ever to be a Government officer. But even in his case, if the Corporation desire to select a Government officer, I do not see why permission should be refused. They might be willing to choose a senior Deputy Magistrate within a year or two of his retirement and one who would retire from Government service thereafter. In such a case, by including him in this section he could complete his service for pension without reverting to the active service of the Government. But with regard to the Deputy Chairman, the objection is much stronger, because it is intended that either a Civilian or an Engineer in the service of the Government should be so employed. He would be an understudy to the Chairman; and it is undesirable to incorporate in the Bill any provision which would make it impossible to employ such an officer in that position."

The Hon'ble MR. APCAR, in reply, said:—"A Government officer will always be eligible for appointment; but when he is elected he should be made to choose between the service of the Corporation and that of the Government. With regard to the appointment of a Deputy Magistrate within a year or two of his retirement, I am not prepared at the moment to say what the effect of such an appointment will be. I strongly deprecate the idea that we should have a Government servant in an office in which it is very necessary that the incumbent should be a permanent officer, and that he should not make a convenience of the service of the Corporation."

The motion was put and lost.

The Hon'ble DR. ASUTOSH MUKHOPADHYAYA moved that in section 28E (*now* 31), proviso (*b*), sub-clause (*ii*), the words "an additional member of the Council of the Governor General of India for making laws and regulations or" be added.

He said:—"This amendment, Sir, I may fairly claim, is absolutely harmless. If the Chairman can be allowed to be a member of this Council, there is no reason why he should not be allowed to be a member of the Supreme Council, if the Government of India so appoint him."

The Hon'ble MR. BAKER said:—"I am ready to accept this amendment."

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE said:—"I strongly object to this amendment. It is not harmless; it is positively mischievous. The Chairman deals with local matters, and it is only right and proper that he should be allowed to be a member of the local Council, but not a member of the Imperial Legislative Council. Has the Chairman of the Corporation anything to do with

matters which are dealt with in the higher Council? I am not aware of any Chairman of the Corporation having been a member of the Imperial Legislative Council. You have it in the Bill that the Chairman and the Vice-Chairman shall devote their whole time to the duties of their office. If the Chairman or the Vice-Chairman or the Deputy Chairman is to be a member of the Imperial Legislative Council, it will be taking them away from their duties to which by law they are obliged to devote their whole time and attention. Is my hon'ble friend, the mover of the amendment, really serious when he suggests that the Deputy Chairman, who is likely to be a member of the Indian Civil Service, say of seven or eight years' standing, should be a member of the Imperial Legislative Council? I do not think he could have suggested this amendment in seriousness, or that the Council will, for a moment, think of acting in accordance with his suggestion. This amendment is not, as the Hon'ble Member says, harmless. It is mischievous. The question we have to decide is not whether it is harmless, but whether it is useful. To say that it is harmless is a very negative sort of qualification."

The Hon'ble Mr. Apcar said:—"I cannot understand the object of this amendment, and I think the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill is inconsistent in agreeing to it if he thinks that the Chairman is or will be overwhelmed with work and will require the assistance of a Deputy Chairman."

The Hon'ble Mr. Oldham said:—"I, too, oppose this amendment. Hon'ble Members have more than once said that the suggestion of any possible situation in the Bill must ultimately have the effect of making that possibility a reality. If this is true, we should see the Deputy Chairman, possibly a civil servant of two or three years' standing, forced into becoming a member of the Imperial Council!"

The motion being put, the Council divided as follows:—

Ayes 7.	*Noes 9.*
The Hon'ble Mr. Buckley.	The Hon'ble Babu Jatra Mohan Sen.
The Hon'ble Mr. Buckland.	The Hon'ble Babu Boikanta Nath Sen.
The Hon'ble Mr. Handley.	The Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee.
The Hon'ble Rai Durga Gati Banerjea, Bahadur.	The Hon'ble Mr. Apcar.
The Hon'ble Dr. Asutosh Mukhopadhyaya.	The Hon'ble Mr. Mackenzie.
The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Moulvi Delawar Hossain Ahmed.	The Hon'ble Mr. Spink.
The Hon'ble Mr. Baker.	The Hon'ble Sahibzada Mahomed Bakhtyar Shah.
	The Hon'ble Mr. Oldham.
	The Hon'ble Mr. Bolton.

So the motion was lost.

SECTION 33.

The Hon'ble Dr. Asutosh Mukhopadhyaya moved that in section 28G (*now* 33), line 1, for the first "or" be substituted a comma, and for the second "or" be substituted "and".

He said:—"I must confess that I do not understand the intention of section 28G (*now* 33). It says—

'The Chairman or the Vice-Chairman or the Deputy Chairman shall, except upon such holidays as are allowed by the Government, and unless prevented by sickness or other reasonable cause, attend daily at the municipal office for the transaction of business connected with or arising under this Act.'

"The object of my amendment is to make it obligatory for the Chairman, the Vice-Chairman and the Deputy Chairman to attend daily at the municipal office. I do not understand how the absence of one of these gentlemen is atoned for by the presence of the others."

The Hon'ble Mr. Baker said:—"I see no objection to this amendment."

The motion was put and agreed to.

SECTION 34.

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE's motion that section 28B (*now* 26) be omitted having been lost, the Hon'ble MR. APCAR, by leave of the Council, withdrew the motion, standing in his name, that in section 28H (*now* 34), sub-section (*1*), the words "and the Deputy Chairman" be omitted.

The Hon'ble MR. APCAR moved that in section 28H (*now* 34), sub-section (*1*), after the words "same authority" the words "and shall exercise the same powers" be inserted.

He said:—"I wish to bring the provisions of this section into conformity with the law as it now is. Under the present Act the Vice-Chairman has the same powers as the Chairman, but subject to the Chairman's authority, and subject also to the exercise of any particular powers being taken from the Vice-Chairman by the Chairman. That has been a very useful provision. The power remains in the Chairman to allow such powers only to be exercised by the Vice-Chairman as he thinks fit. Many matters may arise in which the Vice-Chairman may be of great use. We have seen that his services have been of the most beneficial character. Many questions might not occur to the Chairman in which the Vice-Chairman may be of use. I will give one instance. There was a comparison made with regard to certain quantities between the tender and the sanctioned estimates, and the result of that comparison was stated by the Engineer to be a loss of Rs. 15,000. The Vice-Chairman, when the bills came before him, went personally into the matter to see how the matter stood, and he was able to show that there was a difference, not of Rs. 15,000, but of a lakh of rupees, and also after personal inspection of certain works found that there had been many charges made which ought not to have been made. All this was in the interest of the rate-payers. It did not require the authority of the Chairman for him to scrutinise the bills or to personally inspect the works. It is one thing for the Vice-Chairman to have full powers conferred upon him and any to be taken away, and another thing for the Chairman to choose the powers which should be given to the Vice-Chairman. That I think should be deprecated, and for the benefit of the rate-payers full powers should be conferred upon the Vice-Chairman."

The Hon'ble MR. BAKER said:—"As the amendment is worded, I think it makes nonsense of the section. I think that what the hon'ble mover of the amendment really means is that the last three and-a-half lines of clause (*1*) of section 28H (*now* 34) should be omitted also; clearly the latter part of the clause is inconsistent with the first. I think probably that the Hon'ble Member intends that the last three-and-a-half lines of clause (1) of this section should be omitted. [The Hon'ble MR. APCAR:—"Yes, I do."] I entirely object to this proposal, for the effect of it will be to make the Vice-Chairman and the Deputy Chairman in some undefined and not very intelligible way independent of the Chairman, which, I submit, is an absolutely impossible position. The Vice-Chairman and the Deputy Chairman will not be Commissioners; they are simply the Chairman's assistants, and it is a quite impossible position to recognize them as deriving their authority in some way or other from the Corporation. They must be solely responsible and subordinate to the head of the executive. Any other arrangement would lead to friction and all manner of confusion. You cannot split up the powers of the Chairman between the Vice-Chairman and the Deputy Chairman. In drafting the section we intended to make it clear that the Vice-Chairman and the Deputy Chairman, who are the lieutenants of the Chairman, should have full authority to exercise all the legal powers of the Chairman, but should only exercise such powers as the Chairman may delegate to them from time to time and within such spheres as he may prescribe for each of them. That is the only intelligible position."

The Hon'ble MR. BOLTON said:—"I read the section as the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill reads it. The section is inconsistent. If the Vice-Chairman and the Deputy Chairman are vested with all the powers of the Chairman, it would manifestly be inconsistent to say that they shall exercise only such powers as the Chairman may make over to them. They might claim to exercise

all powers independently of any delegation, and that would be entirely at variance with their position as assistants to the Chairman. The work of the Corporation might seriously suffer if this amendment were carried."

The Hon'ble BABU BOIKANTA NATH SEN said:—"The amendment is to the effect that the words from 'and shall exercise' to 'respectively' in section 28H (*now* 34), sub-section (*1*), be omitted. I submit that they are quite redundant and unnecessary. Sub-section (*4*) of section 28H (*now* 34) provides that all acts and things performed and done by the Vice-Chairman or the Deputy Chairman during his tenure of office and in virtue thereof shall for all purposes be deemed to have been performed and done by the Chairman. The first portion of sub-section (*1*) of section 28H (*now* 34) makes the duties of these two officers complete; then the delegation under the subsequent portion of that sub-section must at times bring about great confusion. If it is provided that all acts performed by the Vice-Chairman and the Deputy Chairman will be as valid as if they were performed by the Chairman, then in the case of delegation there must arise some confusion. There is the direct provision that they are to act under the general direction and control of the Chairman, and therefore, instead of delegation, the Chairman may supervise and keep their proceedings under control. I submit that the latter portion of sub-section (*1*) of section 28H (*now* 34) is redundant and unnecessary, as it would lead to confusion."

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE said:—"I think I raised this very point in the Select Committee, but the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill would not accept my amendment, though he made a certain modification in the section. The object of the Hon'ble Mr. Apcar's amendment, as far as I understand it, whatever may be the phraseology, is to restore the law to its present position. Under section 61 of the present Act you will find that the Vice-Chairman may exercise on behalf of the Commissioners the same authority as the Chairman, subject to his general direction and control. The authority of the Vice-Chairman is co-extensive with the authority of the Chairman, but he is subordinate to the Chairman. The object of the amendment is to vest in the Vice-Chairman the same authority which is now exercised by him, and to place him, as under the present law, in a position of subordination to the Chairman. The Vice-Chairman will not be independent of the Chairman. My friend's amendment will not militate against the principle of co-ordinate authorities which has been accepted by the Council; and, having regard to the instances alluded to by the Hon'ble Mr. Apcar, it is undeniable that the exercise of such powers he now possesses by the present Vice-Chairman of the Corporation, Babu Nilamber Mukerjee, has been attended with substantial benefit to the rate-payers. Suppose a Chairman, who had this power of general control and direction, did not delegate his power to the Vice-Chairman, then it would have been impossible for the Vice-Chairman to have undertaken that extensive and thorough enquiry into the working of the Warrant Department which has been attended with such admirable results. Suppose the Chairman did not delegate these powers to the Vice-Chairman, it would have been impossible for him to have undertaken the scrutiny which he exercised in connection with the large drainage works now under construction. If you have a good man as Vice-Chairman, it would be well to trust him wholly. The Corporation may be trusted to appoint the best man they could get as their Vice-Chairman; and, if you have a good man, it would not be wise to place him in a position of subordination such as is provided in the Bill. There may, perhaps, be a risk in making him independent of the Chairman, but that is avoided when he is to exercise his powers subject to the general control and direction of the Chairman. But serious inconvenience might in some cases arise in the absence of delegated authority."

The Hon'ble MR. APCAR, in reply, said:—"What I wish to bring about is that the law should be allowed to remain as it is. I do not wish to put the Vice-Chairman on the same plane as the Chairman. It would be impossible to carry on the administration of the municipality if that was so. The section under consideration provides that the Vice-Chairman shall be subordinate to the Chairman. But suppose power was delegated to the Vice-Chairman to check the

Engineer's bills and he said to the Chairman 'I have great suspicions about certain matters; give me power and authority to see whether certain works have been carried out in a proper manner,' it would throw an invidious duty upon the Chairman to give him that sanction. If matters were left as they now are, then the Vice-Chairman, although delegated to do certain works, might usefully employ himself in certain other work if he were to see an opportunity of usefulness. The power now vested in the Vice-Chairman has been found useful in practice and has not been found embarrassing, nor has there been any suspicion on insubordination. I say let the whole section remain as it is in the present Act and according to the amendment I have submitted. Evidently it is intended that the Deputy Chairman should have certain powers and the Vice-Chairman certain other powers, but at the same time there seems to be an intention of depriving them of the independent powers conferred upon the Chairman by this Bill."

The motion was then put and lost.

The Hon'ble Mr. Apcar's last amendment having been lost, he, by leave of the Council, withdrew the motion, standing in his name, that section 28H (*now* 34), sub-section (*2*), be omitted.

For the same reason the Hon'ble Babu Boikanta Nath Sen, by leave of the Council, withdrew the motion, standing in his name, that the words "and shall exercise such of the powers . . . . respectively" in section 28H (*now* 34), sub-section (*1*), be omitted.

The Hon'ble Babu Jatra Mohan Sen moved that in sub-section (*2*) of section 28H (*now* 34) the words "and the General Committee" be inserted after "Corporation."

The motion was put and agreed to.

Section 35.

The Hon'ble Mr. Apcar, by leave of the Council, withdrew the motion, standing in his name, that in section 28J (*now* 35), sub-section (*2*), proviso, the word "Vice-Chairman" be omitted.

The Hon'ble Mr. Apcar moved that in section 28J (*now* 35), sub-section (*2*), proviso, after the word "class" the words "and shall be paid by the Government, except when the Chairman or the Deputy Chairman is on privilege leave" be added.

He said:—"I believe that, at present, when the Chairman goes on privilege leave, the Corporation pay his salary, but when he goes on furlough or on sick leave or leave on private affairs, the Corporation do not pay. We have had instances when a Chairman has gone on furlough and has not returned to the service of the Corporation. It may be that the views of the Government in regard to the gentleman who is Chairman have changed, or it may be that the views of the Chairman himself have changed, and he has not desired to come back as Chairman. I say it will not be fair to saddle the Corporation with furlough and leave-allowances under such circumstances, and, as a matter of fact, they don't pay such allowances now, and I see no reason why there should be any increase of such charges upon the rate-payers."

The Hon'ble Mr. Baker said:—"There is the same misapprehension here to which I drew attention in reference to a previous amendment. The Civil Service Regulations lay down equitable rules regarding the leave-allowances of Government officers whose services have been lent on foreign service. The Government will only lend the services of their officers on certain specified terms; and, if the Corporation desire to have the services of a Government officer, they will have to pay such allowances, otherwise they will not get the services of a Government officer. If you go into a shop and want to buy a hat, you will have to pay the price of that hat; otherwise you will not get the hat.

If the Corporation want the services of a Government officer, either as Chairman, Vice-Chairman or Deputy Chairman, they will have to pay whatever is necessary on account of the furlough and leave allowances of such officer, and I hold that the Bill ought not to make that impossible."

The Hon'ble Mr. Apcar said that he understood that the Corporation were not paying the price of the hat now.

The Hon'ble Mr. Baker:—"The Corporation get their hat for nothing now, and unless the rules are changed they will not have to pay for their hat in future."

The motion was put and lost.

The Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee moved that the words "or Deputy Chairman" in line 2, and the words "or Deputy Chairman, as the case may be," in line 4, of sub-section (*3*) of section 28J (*now* 35), be omitted.

He said:—"I cannot persuade myself that either of these amendments has the smallest chance of being carried. They are practically a corollary of an amendment which has already been rejected. But, since I have a duty to perform, I shall do it. To some extent these amendments are consequential upon those which have gone before."

The Hon'ble Mr. Baker said:—"These amendments are entirely consequential. They follow upon the amendment moved by the Hon'ble Babu urendranath Banerjee that section 28B (*now* 26) be omitted."

The Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee:—"Except this, that, as the Government makes the substantive appointment, the Corporation might be permitted to make the acting appointments."

The Hon'ble Mr. Baker:—"That is not what the amendment provides. The amendment is that the words 'Deputy Chairman' be struck out."

The motion was put and lost.

The Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee also moved that the words "and the salary of any person acting as Deputy Chairman under this section," in lines 3 and 4 of sub-section (*4*) of section 28J (*now* 35), be omitted.

The motion was put and lost.

The Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee also moved that the following be added at the end of sub-section (*4*) of section 28J (*now* 35)—"and the salary of any person acting as Deputy Chairman shall be fixed by the Corporation."

He said:—"As regards salary and house-allowance, there is just one point I wish to lay before the Council. The Council decided that the Government should fix the pay of the Deputy Chairman. But the pay of an acting Deputy Chairman may be fixed by the Corperation. That is a concession which the Council may make to the Corporation, and it is in that hope that I move the amendment that, although the principle has been accepted that the salary of the Deputy Chairman is to be fixed by the Government, the salary of an acting Deputy Chairman may be fixed by the Corporation."

The Hon'ble Mr. Baker said:—"The acceptance of such a principle is quite impossible."

The motion was put and lost.

SECTIONS 37, 38 AND 51.

The Hon'ble DR. ASUTOSH MUKHOPADHYAYA moved—

(*1*) that in section 29 (*now* 37), sub-section (*1*) and sub-section (*3*), after the word "company" the words "body corporate" be added;

(*2*) that in section 30 (*now* 38), proviso, after the word "company" the words "body corporate" be added; and

(*3*) that in section 42 (*now* 51), clause (*a*), after the word "company" the words "body corporate" be added.

He said:—"This amendment is a purely verbal one. What I have in view is the body I have the honour to represent in this Council, which will not come under any part of the description 'a person, or a company, firm, or other association of individuals'; therefore, I venture to suggest that the words 'body corporate' be added."

The Hon'ble MR. BAKER said:—"I have been advised that this amendment is unnecessary, because in the term 'association of individuals' every thing of the kind the hon'ble mover of the amendment contemplates is included."

The Hon'ble DR. ASUTOSH MUKHOPADHYAYA:—"An association of individuals will mean a voluntary association of individuals, and will not apply to a Corporation created by statute, like the University of Calcutta; therefore it will be safer to adopt this amendment. It will clear up any possible misapprehension."

The Hon'ble MR. HANDLEY said:—"I think the contention of the Hon'ble Member for the University is a sound one, as the words 'association of individuals' might mean a voluntary association of individuals; whereas, as the Hon'ble Member has explained, the University will be included in the term 'body corporate'."

The Hon'ble MR. BAKER:—"The words proposed to be added will not only include the University but other bodies corporate, such as the Port Trust; but I do not see any harm in doing so."

The Hon'ble MR. APCAR said:—"I am not able to say at the moment that the words of the section would include a body of persons such as the University. If the Government are willing to give votes to such a body of persons—and I see no reason why they should not do so—it seems to me that it would be better to add the words proposed by the hon'ble mover."

The Hon'ble MR. BAKER:—"In view of what has fallen from the hon'ble the Legal Remembrancer, I have no objection to accept these three amendments."

The motions were then put and agreed to.

The Council adjourned to Wednesday, the 13th September, 1899.

CALCUTTA;
The 16th January, 1900.

F. G. WIGLEY,
Assistant Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal,
Legislative Department.

Abstract of the Proceedings of the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal assembled under the provisions of the Indian Councils Acts, 1861 and 1892.

The Council met at the Council Chamber on Wednesday, the 13th September, 1899.

Present:

The Hon'ble SIR JOHN WOODBURN, K.C.S.I., Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, *presiding.*

The Hon'ble MR. W. B. OLDHAM, C.I.E.

The Hon'ble MR. R. B. BUCKLEY.

The Hon'ble MR. C. W. BOLTON, C.S.I.

The Hon'ble MR. E. N. BAKER.

The Hon'ble RAI DURGA GATI BANERJEA, BAHADUR, C.I.E.

The Hon'ble MR. C. E. BUCKLAND, C.I.E.

The Hon'ble MR. F. F. HANDLEY.

The Hon'ble MR. F. A. SLACK.

The Hon'ble KHAN BAHADUR MAULVI DELAWAR HOSAIN AHMED.

The Hon'ble BABU JATRA MOHAN SEN.

The Hon'ble MR. T. W. SPINK.

The Hon'ble RAJA RANAJIT SINHA BAHADUR, OF NASHIPUR.

The Hon'ble SAHIBZADA MAHOMED BAKHTY[illegible]SHAH, C.I.E.

The Hon'ble MR. D. F. MACKENZIE.

The Hon'ble MR. J. G. APCAR.

The Hon'ble DR. ASUTOSH MUKHOPADHYAYA, M.A., D.L., F.R.A.S., F.R.S.E.

The Hon'ble BABU BOIKANTA NATH SEN.

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE.

THE CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL BILL.

SECTIONS 23 AND 24.

The Hon'ble DR. ASUTOSH MUKHOPADHYAYA moved, in substitution for his former motions to the same effect for the amendment of section 26E (*now* 23), sub-section (*1*), that clauses (*i*) and (*ii*) of section 26E (*now* 23) be amalgamated so as to run thus:—

> "(*i*) to make arrangements to its satisfaction for the proper performance of the duties referred to in clause (*a*), or to make financial provision to its satisfaction for the performance of any such duty, as the case may be, or",

and that the present clause (*iii*) be numbered (*ii*).

The Hon'ble DR. ASUTOSH MUKHOPADHYAYA also moved, in substitution for his former motion for the amendment of section 26F (*now* 24), sub-section (*1*), that in section 26F (*now* 24), line 3, the words "or clause (*ii*)" be omitted.

The Hon'ble MR. BAKER said:—"I considered this yesterday with the Hon'ble Member and the Secretary. We came to the conclusion that this was the best arrangement, and I therefore recommend that the Council accept the amendments as now put."

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE said:—"I suppose, Sir, it is merely a question of verbal arrangement."

The Hon'ble MR. BAKER:—"Entirely."

The motions were severally put and agreed to.

SECTION 39.

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE moved that the words "or employment" in lines 3 and 4 of clause (*f*) of section 31 (*now* 39) be omitted.

He said:—"Section 31 (*now* 39) lays down the conditions disqualifying persons from being elected or appointed as Municipal Commissioners. Clause (*f*) says that a person is disqualified if he has directly or indirectly, by himself or by his partner or employer, any share or interest in any contract or employment with, by or on behalf of, the Corporation. I move that the words 'or employment' be omitted, and then the clause will read as follows:—

> '(*f*) has, directly or indirectly, by himself or by his partner or employer, any share or interest in any contract with, by or on behalf of the Corporation.'

"I must say I cannot understand what is meant by interest in any employment. That seems to me to be a difficulty, and it is a difficulty not only with me, but with several friends whom I have consulted. I think I may mention the name of one of them, whom the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill knows very well, *viz.*, Babu Kali Nath Mitter; this amendment was in fact suggested by him. I had an opportunity of talking the matter over with him, and he did not understand what was meant by interest in any employment. I beg to move as an amendment that the words 'or employment' be omitted."

The Hon'ble MR. BAKER said:—"I have given some consideration to this amendment, and I am sorry I have not had an opportunity of discussing it with the Hon'ble Member, because it seems to me that the effect of it might be rather unfortunate. I will give him an illustration, in order to make my meaning clear. Take the case of the well-known firm of solicitors, Sanderson and Company. Sanderson and Company are the standing Solicitors to the Corporation, and are in their employment. The effect of striking out these words 'or employment' would be that a partner in the firm of Sanderson and Company or one of their salaried assistants would be eligible to hold the office of Commissioner. There is no other provision in the Bill that I can find which would prevent them from being so. Now, Sir, it seems to me doubtful whether it is desirable that a member of a firm or an assistant in a firm which is in the employment of the Corporation should be eligible to be a Commissioner. I think the Hon'ble Member will probably agree with that view. If so, I think,

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The sections of the Bill having, under the direction of the Council, been re-numbered, the present number of each section is inserted in brackets, wherever the new numbering differs from the old.

he will be willing to withdraw this amendment. I have no other objection than that. I might mention that the words occur in the Bombay Act."

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE:—"I certainly do not wish that any gentleman connected with any firm which does work for the Corporation should be a member of the Corporation. I do not think it is desirable, and I certainly would not suggest anything the effect of which would be to introduce such persons as members of the Corporation. But it strikes me, even after the explanation that has been given, as being doubtful if these words cover the case. Of course it is a matter of drafting, and I am not an expert. But even after the explanation which my hon'ble friend has given, with the spirit of which I am in complete accord, it does not seem to me that the wording is as clear as it ought to be."

The Hon'ble MR. BAKER:—"Might I explain further, Sir, that a member of the firm of Sanderson and Company, taking them as an illustration, would unquestionably, being interested in an employment under the Corporation, be excluded from being a member of the Corporation, if these words are allowed to remain. There is no other provision in the Bill under which he would be excluded."

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE:—"Suppose, Sir, a barrister is a member of the Corporation, would he be excluded from employment by the Corporation? Suppose the Advocate-General, or a barrister of equal eminence—Mr. Pugh, say—was a member of the Corporation, and it became necessary to employ him in connexion with the work of the Corporation, would he be disqualified, if he took up that work?"

The Hon'ble MR. BAKER:—"If he were employed on a standing salary, I think he probably would be; but if he only took up a single case, I understand that, as a matter of law, he is not disqualified. The same question has arisen in connexion with mufassal municipalities. The learned Legal Remembrancer will probably be able to state what the result was."

The Hon'ble MR. HANDLEY:—Yes; you have stated it correctly."

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE:—"After that explanation I will withdraw the amendment."

The amendment was then, by leave of the Council, withdrawn.

The Hon'ble DR. ASUTOSH MUKHOPADHYAYA moved that in section 31 (*now* 39), clause (*f*) and proviso, after the word "employer" be added "or any employé or relation".

He said:—"The object of this amendment is to bring this section into harmony with section 28C (*now* 27), where a similar amendment has been made."

The Hon'ble MR. BAKER said:—"I strongly object to the insertion of the words 'or relation'. It would absolutely disqualify any man who has any relation employed in the Corporation from being a Commissioner."

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE said:—"Who is a relation? Can anybody define the term? I do not believe the word 'relation' is capable of definition. I am entirely in sympathy with the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill."

The Hon'ble MR. BAKER:—"I accept the words 'or any employé'."

The Hon'ble DR. ASUTOSH MUKHOPADHYAYA then proposed the omission of the words "or relation" from his amendment.

The motion was then put in the amended form and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. APCAR moved that clause (*iv*) of section 31 (*now* 39) be omitted.

He said:—"Sir, I have placed this amendment on the paper after having given very considerable attention to the subject, and I think that the only effectual way of meeting the difficulty that is involved in the question is to place all those who may have a share in any incorporated company contracting with the Corporation on precisely the same footing as the members of a private firm. I desire, in fact, to place all those who have shares in incorporated companies exactly on the same footing as is provided for persons who are included under clause (vi) of sub-section (*l*) of this section. Clause (vi) is for the purpose of declaring persons disqualified from being Commissioners."

The Hon'ble Mr. Baker:—"There is no clause (vi)."

The Hon'ble Mr. Apcar:—"I beg your pardon; clause (*f*), I mean. It reads:—

(Any person who) 'has, directly or indirectly, by himself or by his partner or employer, any share or interest in any contract or employment with, by or on behalf of, the Corporation.'

"Any such person is disqualified from being a Commissioner. The clause the omission of which I now move runs as follows:—

(A person shall not be disqualified only by reason of his having a share or interest in) 'any incorporated company which contracts with, or is employed by, the Chairman on behalf of the Corporation.'

"Now, Sir, my attention was drawn to this section by the circumstance that in the present day there is a strong tendency to convert private firms into limited liability companies. At present, therefore, a person who may be disqualified to-day from being a Commissioner on the ground of his being a member of a private firm will next year, if his firm has been converted into a limited liability company, be qualified to be a Commissioner, with the sole reservation that he will be disqualified from taking part in any discussion relating to any matter in which he is interested. Well, under these circumstances, the mischief is very great, because we do not know who may be shareholders in these companies, and, therefore, we should have persons who are interested in any particular question perhaps taking part in the discussion of it—interested pecuniarily perhaps—so that they would not be able to come to the consideration of the question free from all influence. I do not know how we are able to defend ourselves under the circumstances. The day after I had sent these amendments on the paper to the Secretary of the Council, we had an instance which brings the point out very clearly. Perfectly innocently, without knowledge of the law as it stands in the present Act, and as it is laid down in the Bill; taking it, I repeat, as being perfectly innocently done; nevertheless we had at the last meeting of the Corporation an example of the danger of this section as it is here drafted. We had not merely a shareholder, but a director of a limited liability company, getting up to speak with regard to a contract with that company, involving a large sum of money. Well, Sir, it was not an ordinary person; it was no less a person than the Vice-President of the Chamber of Commerce. When this can occur innocently, and pass at the time without observation, lesser lights of the commercial community may fall into the same error and remain undiscovered. It was by a chance of the most fortuitous character that I was subsequently informed that the speaker on that occasion was one who was interested in that company. Under these circumstances I think that the only method by which we can avoid this mischief is by disqualifying such persons from being Commissioners at all. It is not a new principle, because I only seek to place shareholders in incorporated limited liability companies on the same footing as those who are interested in private firms. A person may be holding a very large share as a member of a private firm and still continue to hold as large a share after the incorporation of that firm into a limited liability company. It is easy to know if a person belonging to a private firm has any interest in any business or contract before the Corporation; but when it comes to a company it is not so easy to know who are the shareholders, particularly if a company is registered in England. So in these circumstances, if we are to give any effect to the principle which underlies this section, it has occurred to me that the only method by which we can really secure that effect is by putting any person, whether a shareholder in a limited company, or one who holds a share in a

private firm which does business with the Corporation, on exactly the same footing."

The Hon'ble Mr. Mackenzie said:—"To omit section 31 (*iv*) would be to effectually bar any business man, and I might say any official, from being a Commissioner; for seeing that there are in Calcutta about five hundred limited companies registered, it is more than probable that in some way or other some of those who would otherwise offer themselves for service would be connected in an indirect way, either as directors or shareholders of these companies, in supplying the wants and requirements of the Municipality, and would therefore be 'interested'.

"With reference to what fell from the Hon'ble Mr. Apcar in his remarks relating to his amendment as to omission of clause (*iv*) of section 31, I crave Your Honour's indulgence, and that of the Council, to enable me to make a personal explanation.

"I am, as Your Honour is no doubt aware, a nominated Commissioner—nominated by the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, of which body I have the honour of being Vice-President.

"At the time of my nomination I was pressed by the Committee to stand, it being considered that under the new Bill it would be incumbent on the mercantile community to have a strong representation, and I accepted on the express condition (which is embodied in the minutes of the Chamber) that I would not serve under the present Act.

"I was appointed a Commissioner in April and never attended a meeting of Commissioners until Wednesday last, the 6th instant. My attendance on that date was due to the receipt by me the previous evening (5th instant) of the following letter from Mr. Bright, the Chairman:—

'Owing to 28 of the Ward Commissioners having resigned their office as Municipal Commissioners, it is very important that the nominated Commissioners and those appointed by the Chamber of Commerce, by the Port Commissioners, and by the Trades Association, should make a point of attending the general meetings of the Commissioners and the meetings of the Committees of which they may be members.

'Yesterday afternoon a meeting of the Water-supply Committee was convened, but out of nine members only two were present, and it is evident that if members do not attend the meetings, and there is a succession of "No quorum," public business will be at a standstill. I trust, therefore, that you will make a special effort to attend.'

"Having no desire to see 'public business at a standstill,' I attended the meeting. On the *agenda* of business were the following items:—

to confirm generally the proceedings of the 16th meeting of the General Committee held on the 25th July, 1899 (pages 191-96) (copy herewith);

to confirm the following Resolutions of the 18th meeting of the General Committee held on the 4th August, 1899:—

that Messrs. Burn and Company be informed that the Corporation (page 207, paragraph 2) decline to admit their claim to the payment of Rs. 28,890-3 on account of the loss sustained by them by the cutting of the bund across Tolly's Nala by the Port Commissioners.

"And regarding these the Chairman, on page 192, made the following remarks. He stated that—

'the Government gave sanction to bund the nala for a certain time for the purpose of syphoning the nala in connection with the sewerage works in the added area; the work was commenced under a contract to complete it within the sanctioned time, but during that period the Vice-Chairman of the Port Commissioners found that, the water of the nala having been embanked was not flowing into the Docks, and unless the bund was cut there was every chance of the vessels in the Docks being stranded. He, therefore, asked the Chief Engineer to the Government to order the bund to be cut. The Chairman went to the office and protested, but was told that it was extremely urgent and that nothing else could be done. Then Messrs. Burn and Company pressed for the damages they had sustained, and they were referred to the Government and the Port Commissioners; and now after a year the Government said they were not liable to pay damages.'

"On the first item being called on I spoke as follows:—

'With regard to item No. 2 and item No. 6 on the *agenda*, I regret I cannot see my way to voting in support of the resolution now proposed; for, with all due deference to the

opinion of the learned counsel that is referred to in the proceedings in question, I feel strongly that the attitude proposed to be taken by the Commissioners is not one they should assume towards Messrs. Burn and Company. There can be, I consider, no doubt that, when Messrs. Burn and Company entered into this contract, they did so in the full faith and reliance on the Commissioners doing all they could do assist them in the performance of their contract, and that they were entitled to conclude that, when the Commissioners undertook to obtain the sanction of the Government to the canal being bunded, they could look upon that undertaking as an assurance that the canal would be closed, and kept closed, until they had completed the work they had contracted to do. Messrs. Burn and Company are, I consider, entitled to better treatment at the hands of the Commissioners than a mere denial of liability. I consider that under the circumstances they are fairly entitled to all the support the Commissioners can give them. The Government gave the sanction to the Commissioners to have the canal bunded for the purpose of having the work comprised in Messrs. Burn and Company's contract carried out, and then the Government, before the work could be completed, accord their sanction to the Port Commissioners to break the bund. Apart from any question of the Commissioners being liable to Messrs. Burn and Company direct, I am inclined to think that Government are, in common fairness, liable to some one—be it the Commissioners or them (Burn and Company)—for the result of their action with regard to this canal, and I should therefore suggest that, instead of carrying out the resolution minuted on these proceedings, the Commissioners should again approach Government on the subject with the view of getting some fair adjustment made of Messrs. Burn and Company's very reasonable and proper claim.'

"On the 7th instant I received from the Secretary to the Corporation the following letter:—

'I am directed by the Chairman to forward the enclosed copy of a letter from the Hon'ble Mr. J. G. Apcar, with a request that you will be good enough to state whether the hon'ble gentleman's information as stated in his letter is correct. Section 32 of the Municipal Act deals with the question of when a Commissioner cannot vote or take any part in the proceedings of a meeting.'

"The enclosure is as follows:—

'I have the honour to bring to your notice, with reference to the advocacy by the Hon'ble Mr. D. F. Mackenzie of the claim of Messrs. Burn and Company, Limited, against the Corporation, that Mr. Mackenzie is a *Director* of that Company—a fact which he did not disclose in his written speech by which he supported his contention; and I leave it to you to bring the matter to the notice of the General Committee without any delay, if you find that my information is correct.'

"I would invite Your Honour's attention to the term 'advocacy' made use of by the Hon'ble Member.

"To this I replied on the 8th instant as follows:—

"I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter No. 4223 of 7th instant, forwarding copy of one from the Hon'ble Mr. J. G. Apcar with a request that I will state whether the hon'ble gentleman's information as stated in his letter is correct. That I am a Director of Burn and Company, Limited, is quite correct. At the same time, although a Director of Burn and Company, Limited, as a reference to my remarks will show, I spoke as a representative of the interests of the rate-payers; and, so far from asking that the money should be paid, I merely moved that, in order to avoid, if possible, the expenses of a law suit, the matter should be again referred to Government, who, in my opinion, are the proper persons to pay.

'I may mention that, when I was being pressed to frame the exact wording of my amendment, it was suggested to me by a fellow-Commissioner that I should move "that the money be paid," but this I declined to do.

'If under the circumstances the Commissioners consider my action improper, I can only express my extreme regret, and ask that the Chairman will consider any action taken by me at the meeting in connection with the subject as withdrawn and cancelled. I was not acquainted with the provisions of section 32 of the Municipal Act quoted by you, and no one drew my attention to them.'

"I may mention, Sir, that my action, so far from being that of a delegate from Burn and Company, was entirely spontaneous, and prompted entirely by the statement of the Chairman which I have quoted. The matter has never yet been before us as Director of Burn and Company, Limited.

"This, then, Sir, is the plain, unvarnished account of the incident referred to by the Hon'ble Member.

That I erred in ignorance of the law I frankly admit; that the interests of the rate-payers were in the slightest degree imperilled by my action I absolutely deny; and I consider that it would have been more in keeping with the principles of honour among gentlemen, if the Hon'ble Member himself, if he were at the time aware of the fact of my being a Director of Burn and Company, Limited, and, if not, other Commissioners present at the meeting

who I know were aware of the fact, and who are no doubt better acquainted with the law governing the procedure in such matters, had there and then challenged my action, instead of adopting the tactics they have. That the Hon'ble Member was aware of the existence of my letter of 8th instant to the Secretary before he made his remarks to-day and before he submitted his amendment is, to my knowlege, a fact.

"I thank you, Sir, for the opportunity afforded me of making this explanation, and I leave it to you and the Council to decide whether my action in the matter is deserving of the insinuations made."

The Hon'ble Mr. Oldham said:—"I trust I shall not give offence, not excessive offence at all events, to the Hon'ble Mr. Apcar if I congratulate him on the extreme moderation with which he has referred to this incident Bearing that in mind, I must say that I rather regret the closing words of the explanation which has been given by the Hon'ble Member who has just sat down. But, Sir, the incident was even more ludicrous than the description of it that has been given in the speeches of my two hon'ble friends would make it appear to the Council. And in this I would even correct my hon'ble friend Mr. Mackenzie in his description of it, for he really made no motion. He stood up and read out what I understood was a general protest, or a sort of personal statement, against the line proposed to be taken. I myself was not in the least aware that he was connected with Burn and Company at the time I replied. I did not understand that a motion had been made, and I proposed as a substantive motion that the proceedings of the General Committee should be confirmed. My hon'ble friend Mr. Apcar was in exactly the same position. I believe I am right when I say he is our chief authority in the Corporation on points of order, and he pointed out that there had been no motion in my hon'ble friend's speech. Finally, the Chairman, in his desire to befriend a new member, fished out and formulated for Mr. Mackenzie a motion from his speech, and he was carried away by the exertions of his own friends in the vortex, and broke the law. Otherwise, he would not have done so, I think. At all events, the incident was so absolutely ludicrous and so trivial that I do not think any amendment of the law could possibly be based upon it."

The Hon'ble Mr. Baker said:—"I wish to say just one word with reference to the substantive amendment which has been moved by the Hon'ble Mr. Apcar. I need not say more than two or three words, because the opening words of the Hon'ble Mr. Mackenzie's speech showed that the effect of the amendment, if it were adopted, would be to disqualify every person who holds shares in any Incorporated Company with which the Corporation has dealings. It is one of the objects of this Bill to introduce a larger proportion of the business element into the Corporation, and it seems to me inconsistent with that object that we should strike out of the law a provision which would enable business men to sit on the Municipal Board. Every gentleman who holds shares in Jessop and Company, Burn and Company, or John King and Company, or in any of the numerous Coal Companies, would be disqualified under the operation of this amendment from sitting on the Municipal Board. I think, Sir, that is quite sufficient to show that the amendment is an impossible one. The Hon'ble Member made no allusion to the proviso to the section. The proviso to the section lays down that no Commissioner who has a share or interest in any matter shall vote or take part in any proceeding relating to that matter."

The Hon'ble Mr. Apcar:—"I think the Hon'ble Member is mistaken there. Perhaps he did not hear, but I laid stress on the circumstance that the Commissioner was not allowed to speak or vote. The existing law will be unaltered by the Bill."

The Hon'ble Mr. Baker:—"I apologise, but the effect of the proviso is to disqualify any Commissioner who is a shareholder in the manner I have described from taking any part in proceedings relating to the affairs of the Company of which he is a shareholder or from voting in such proceedings. That rule, if strictly carried out, is quite sufficient to protect the interests of the Corporation in all respects. I am not going to refer to the incident which

Mr. Apcar made the justification for his amendment beyond saying that the Hon'ble Member (Mr. Mackenzie) was admittedly a new member of the Corporation, and that he was unaware of the existence of this rule, and it was not brought to his notice at the time by any other Commissioner or by the Chairman. If that rule is enforced in the future, as I have no doubt it will be, there will be none of the risks to which the hon'ble mover of the amendment has alluded."

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE said:—"I desire for one moment, Sir, to refer to the personal explanation which my hon'ble friend has given. Sir, the conduct of the Hon'ble Member has been challenged in several newspapers, and I think it is as well that Your Honour has permitted him to enter into that full explanation of his personal conduct which he has made here to-day. Sir, having listened carefully and attentively to that explanation, I am bound to say that it completely absolves him from any blame whatever in the part he took. He was a new member of the Corporation. He did not know the rules, but thought he was entitled to make a motion or to speak in support of a particular matter in which he happened to be interested. The mistake he committed was not brought to his notice, and in these circumstances I do not think it can be said that he did something which ought to expose him to public blame or censure. The explanation is satisfactory, and I am certain that the public will regard it as satisfactory. However that may be, I think that, with a view to guard against the possibility of mistakes of this kind occurring in the future, it is necessary to amend the law on the lines suggested by my hon'ble friend. The most important objection which has been brought forward by the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill is that if this amendment is accepted a large number of business men will be excluded from taking part in the municipal affairs of the town, a result which the Government would deplore, and which the Indian public would also deplore, because in our view the Corporation is the Corporation not only of the Indian community, but also of the European community, though I do think that the Indian community ought to have a preponderating voice in the Corporation. I should be very sorry indeed, Sir, if my friend's amendment would have that effect, but I do not think it would. My friend has mentioned four or five firms which do business with the Corporation, and has referred to certain coal companies which are in the same situation. I do not know that these coal companies are incorporated companies, with the exception of the Equitable."

The Hon'ble MR. MACKENZIE:—"Almost all of the coal companies are limited companies."

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE:—"With the exception of the coal companies and the firms to which my friend has referred, the gentlemen connected with other firms would not be excluded from being members of the Corporation, and it strikes me that it is desirable that perfectly independent men should be associated with the Corporation in the responsible work of the Corporation. It is a move in the right direction. The object of my friend's amendment is the absolute elimination of all personal interest in the deliberations of the Corporation. Nobody having any personal interest, or even the semblance of personal interest, in the Corporation ought to be a member. I think Your Honour's Government must agree to accept an amendment which proposes to raise to a higher level the purity of the Corporation. I strongly support this amendment, and I cannot think it is one which it is undesirable for the Council to accept."

The Hon'ble DR. ASUTOSH MUKHOPADHYAYA said:—"Looking into the English Municipal Corporations Act of 1882, 45 & 46 Vict., cap. 50, section 12, I find that section 31 (*now* 39) of the present Bill as drafted practically reproduces the provisions of the former section as limited by section 22, clause (*3*). I think it would be an advantage to know, if any Member of this Council is in a position to give us the information, whether these provisions have worked well in London, and, if they have worked well, whether there is any reason why we should have a different law here."

The Hon'ble Mr. Apcar, in reply, said:—"With regard to the grounds on which my amendment is objected to, I think if we are to have only persons discussing questions in the Corporation who are disinterested, it would be advisable to have this particular clause, for which I seek elimination, omitted, because I do not think it is advisable that parties who are personally interested in a pecuniary way should speak or vote on these questions. I gave what I mentioned as an illustration of how it may be possible for what I consider to be the mischief in retaining this clause, to happen. I stated facts and nothing more, but unfortunately that statement of fact, although not denied, has been taken as a personal attack upon an individual. I for my part am not so much concerned whether there is a law bearing on the point or not, but if we find one in the position of the Hon'ble Member voluntarily taking part in these discussions without disclosing his connection with the business, the danger is great that we may have discussions in the future of the same character in which the persons who are interested will also take part. I, on my part, here disclaim any idea of fixing any motive in the sense that it was with the knowledge of what the law was that the law was being broken. I said here is an illustration where innocently the law may be contravened, and it is on that ground I put my contention so strongly, because persons may so easily contravene the law without being conscious that there is such a law. I am sorry that there should have been such a long discussion in regard to what happened at the Corporation meeting. I avoided any such description as has been given. I am glad of the opportunity to say that, so far from taking offence from what was said by the Hon'ble Mr. Oldham, I would rather thank him for his reference to what happened, when the reference is made in the spirit in which it has been made. So far as I am concerned, I certainly am not open to the charge of having kept back any knowledge that I might have had at the time. I must take it that the Hon'ble Member, having come prepared with a written speech, has omitted to alter a statement that was already prepared, to meet my statement that my present amendment was sent in before the meeting of the Corporation where the incident I have referred to occurred, and that I had no idea of the Hon'ble Member's connection with the company until after the meeting of the Corporation. I have not now, nor had I at any time, the slightest suspicion that the Hon'ble Member would take part in the discussion of a matter in which he was interested in the hope that the fact of his interest might not be disclosed. I repeat that at the time I was wholly and absolutely ignorant of the circumstance, and it was by the merest chance that I learned the fact which has led me to quote the instance as an illustration. With regard to what happened at the meeting of the Corporation, I confess that it was extraordinary, and I have myself never seen in any proceedings there anything of the kind occur, because the standing orders and the laws of the Corporation were contravened in a greater degree, at that one meeting, than I remember as having happened in a whole year's proceedings. When it is made such a point of that I wrote that there had been 'advocacy' of the claim of Burn and Company, why, the speech that the Hon'ble Member has read out has indicated how it was that I was led to make use of such a term. It has been mentioned and relied upon by the Hon'ble Member here that he desired that Burn and Company, 'Limited', should be 'admitted to better treatment,' and that the Company were 'entitled to all the support' that could be given to them. And when it came to the point that an amendment had to be formulated, why the first amendment that was put forward by the Hon'ble Member was, as the Hon'ble Mr. Oldham will remember, to the effect that the resolution of the General Committee that the Corporation declined to admit the claim of Burn and Company, should not be confirmed. That was the original amendment, and it was not put in the form that it was cast, as the Hon'ble Mr. Oldham will remember, because I pointed out that it only negatived the resolution of the General Committee, and, therefore, was not an amendment at all. I think I am right, therefore, so far as I am concerned, in having said that the Hon'ble Member was supporting the claim of the company. I have no wish or desire to make any personal attack or to go any further into this incident. I have put what I had to put only on general grounds; and this particular amendment was drawn long before the incident occurred, and was sent in to the Secretary to the Council before the meeting of the Corporation, so that it cannot be suggested that it was in consequence

of anything that happened there that I have brought forward my amendment. I have merely quoted what happened as strong support to my contention in this particular question. I have proceeded on the basis that the Hon'ble Member erred in innocence. He was a new member in the sense that he had never attended a meeting before, and he had not made himself acquainted with the standing orders. Now, Sir, my whole argument has proceeded on the footing that I say honourable men may make a mistake on such a point. That is the danger, and on that very ground—it is one of my strongest grounds—I maintain that the omission of this clause is necessary. I gave the illustration, because, when I can quote an actual example which has really happened, it has much greater weight than if I spoke in general and vague terms. My point is that whatever occurred was done in ignorance of the law. But the fact remains that there was interest on the part of a member of the Corporation in the question under discussion. That fact, however, did not deter him from intervening in the discussion. Those were the grounds of my argument, and I confess that I cannot think it right that now, when we have so many private firms converting themselves into limited liability companies, the members of those firms when their liability was unlimited should be disqualified for membership of the Corporation, and the very same men, when their liability becomes limited, should be eligible for membership. I cannot myself recognise that they become qualified any more than they were before because their liabilities have become limited."

The motion was then put and lost.

SECTION 41.

The Hon'ble DR. ASUTOSH MUKHOPADHYAYA moved that in section 33 (*now* 41), line 9, for the words "the Chief Judge of the Court of Small Causes of Calcutta" be substituted "a Judge of the High Court exercising original jurisdiction."

He said:—This question, Sir, is one of some importance; and, although I have had an opportunity of talking it over with the Hon'ble the Legal Remembrancer, I regret to say that my difficulties have not been removed, and I am obliged to press the matter before the Council. The question is one of law, but I undertake, if Hon'ble Members will follow the discussion, to make it intelligible even to lay minds. Section 31 (*now* 39) specifies the circumstances which disqualify a person for being a Commissioner, that is to say, for being elected or appointed, as well as for continuing, a Commissioner. One of the circumstances so specified in clause (*f*) is the acquisition of an interest in any contract or employment with the Corporation. Section 32 (*now* 40) then proceeds to lay down that a person so disqualified ceases to be a Commissioner, and section 33 (*now* 41) follows with a provision regarding the Court which is to decide such question of disqualification. The section then relates to a case in which a question of disqualification is raised when a person has been appointed and continues to hold office as a Commissioner. Now, let us turn to section 50 (*now* 56). That deals with a case in which, among other things, a similar objection may be taken just at the time of appointment or election of a Commissioner. You will remember that the same set of circumstances which disqualify a man from being elected also disqualify him from continuing to be a Commissioner. Now, section 50 (*now* 56) deals with a case at the time of election, and provides that, in a case of disputed validity, the trial is to be by the High Court. It is manifest, therefore, that if, as soon as a person is returned a Commissioner, somebody comes forward and says that he cannot be returned for the reason that he has an interest in some contracts with the Corporation, the matter has to be fought out before a Judge of the High Court exercising original jurisdiction. If, on the other hand, a man is appointed a Commissioner, and subsequently, say a month afterwards, he places himself in such a position that he has interest in some contract with the Corporation, then, under section 33 (*now* 41), the application has to be made to the Chief Judge of the Court of Small Causes. Now, I really cannot see the distinction between the two cases. The object of both the proceedings is to unseat the Commissioner. The object of the proceeding under section 50 (*now* 56) is to unseat a man who has been elected but has not yet entered into office. The object of the proceeding under section 33 (*now* 41) is to unseat a man who has been elected a Commissioner and has been holding office as

such. I venture to think that it would be reasonable to place the two on the same footing. The disqualification of a person as a Commissioner, whether such objection is taken at the time of election or subsequently, is a serious matter, and, if cases of the one class are tried by a Judge of the High Court exercising original jurisdiction, I fail to see why cases of the other class should not also be so tried. This is my first reason, but there is a stronger reason. By section 33 (*now* 41) you confer jurisdiction upon the Chief Judge of the Court of Small Causes of Calcutta, but you cannot take away the jurisdiction the High Court possesses under the charter. My hon'ble friend to my left will bear me out when I say that, if section 33 (*now* 41) had not been in the Act at all, it would have been quite open to any person to make an application to a Judge of the High Court exercising original jurisdiction, asking him to deal with such a matter as this upon proceedings in the nature of a *quo warranto*. Simply because you put in section 33 (*now* 41) here, you cannot take away the jurisdiction which is vested in the High Court under its charter. I say, therefore, that section 33 (*now* 41) is unnecessary. It will only give a Judge of the Court of Small Causes a co-ordinate jurisdiction, but it will still be possible for any person to make an application to the High Court."

The Hon'ble Mr. Baker:—"I might mention to the Hon'ble Member that there is a section in the Bombay Act,* section 33, which gives jurisdiction to the Chief Judge of the Bombay Small Cause Court."

The Hon'ble Dr. Asutosh Mukhopadhyaya continued:—"I am very much obliged to my hon'ble friend for the reference, because it materially strengthens my argument. In Bombay they are consistent. In Bombay they authorise the Chief Judge of the Small Cause Court to decide both classes of cases. I say that in section 50 (*now* 56) you provide that the matters specified therein are to be disposed of by a Judge of the High Court exercising original jurisdiction; you should lay down the same rule in the case of section 33 (*now* 41). There is no reason why the two should be placed on different footings.

"Then in the third place I desire to point out that this is just one of those cases which are taken out of the jurisdiction of the Court of Small Causes by the Act relating to that Court. If you turn to the Presidency Small Cause Courts Act,† section 19, clause (*i*), you will find that the Small Cause Court has no jurisdiction over suits to obtain an injunction, and if the Act which created the Small Cause Court says that the Small Cause Court shall have no jurisdiction in certain things it is not desirable, I think, that this Council should authorise the Chief Judge of that Court to do those things.

"Fourthly, suppose you authorise the Chief Judge to do these things, there would be no finality. You cannot take away the power which is vested in the High Court—the power of supervising the proceedings of lower Courts. Therefore, although you say that the decision of the Small Cause Court Judge shall be final, the High Court will still be entitled to interfere. On the whole, therefore, it would be more satisfactory if section 33 (*now* 41) and section 50 (*now* 56) were placed on the same footing."

The Hon'ble Babu Boikanta Nath Sen said:—"I regret, Sir, that I cannot give support to this amendment which has been proposed by the Hon'ble Member. In the first place, he observes that he does not see any distinction between the provisions of section 33 (*now* 41) and section 50 (*now* 56). Section 33 (*now* 41) contemplates the existence of an occasion for adjudication after one is in office. Section 50 (*now* 56) contemplates a different state of things. It contemplates a state of things when a person is obtaining a seat in the Corporation. So that there is this distinction. Then I do not think that the Specific Relief Act, which was evidently in the mind of my hon'ble friend, gives to the High Court jurisdiction for trying cases contemplated under section 33 (*now* 41) of this Bill. It can issue a *mandamus* under certain circumstances, but those circumstances are not covered by this section 33 (*now* 41). Reference has also been made to the Presidency Small Cause Courts Act, under which no injunction can be issued. This is not a case of an injunction; it would require an adjudication upon other grounds."

* Bombay Act III of 1888.
† Act XV of 1882.

The Hon'ble Mr. Baker said:—"I do not wish to discuss the question as a matter of law at all, Sir, but I should like to explain the circumstances under which there is a difference between section 33 (*now* 41) and section 50 (*now* 56). In the original Bill the reference was to be made in both cases to the Chief Judge of the Small Cause Court; but, when we came to discuss the matter in the Select Committee, the members who represented the Corporation, and who, I may say, were more interested in the matter of elections than any other member of the Committee, considered that the decision of election petitions had better be referred to a Judge of the High Court rather than to the Chief Judge of the Small Cause Court."

The Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee:—"That is so."

The Hon'ble Mr. Baker:—"But they both agreed that in the case of Commissioners who had already obtained their seats it was sufficient to follow the Bombay practice, and make the reference to the Judge of the Small Cause Court only. As a matter of expediency, and not at all as a matter of law, it seems to me desirable that the reference should be confined to the Small Cause Court, and that we should not trouble the High Court in matters of this kind unless we are obliged to do so."

The Hon'ble Mr. Handley said:—"Mr. President and gentlemen, I only wish to make a few remarks upon this question, which has somewhat of a legal aspect. I do not follow the objection of the Hon'ble Member for the University as to the necessity for bringing the two sections into union. To my mind there is, as the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill has already indicated, a very distinct question of principle between the two sections. As probably most of the Council are aware, in former days election petitions used to be tried by Committees of the House of Commons, and, as that was not satisfactory, the work was transferred to a judicial tribunal—that is, one of the Judges of the Queen's Bench. Similarly, I presume that is the reason why the Hon'ble Member requests that these election petitions should be tried only by a Judge of the High Court who is absolutely independent of the Government of Bengal, or the Government of India, or the Secretary of State, as he holds his commission direct from the Queen herself. And I presume that is the reason why a Judge of the High Court was substituted in section 50 (*now* 56). That is a concession rather beyond what the Bombay Act provides for. As I understand the Bombay Act, the elections are tried by the Chief Judge, who is really an officer under the orders of the Local Government. Therefore, in that respect, the Bill goes beyond what the Bombay Act is, and is a concession beyond what the Hon'ble Member requires It is exactly as the Hon'ble Babu Boikanto Nath Sen states in one case; it is the purity of elections which is in question, and that has to be decided by a Judge of the High Court. Section 33 (*now* 41 refers only to the disqualifications of a Commissioner when elected. If any one will take the trouble to read the section detailing the disqualifications, surely he will admit that a decision in reference to them will not require abilities of a very high order. They are that the person disqualified—

'(*a*) is of the female sex; or

(*b*) has been sentenced by any Court to transportation, imprisonment or whipping for any non-bailable offence, such sentence not having been subsequently reversed or quashed, and such person's disqualification on account of such sentence not having been removed by an order which the Local Government is hereby empowered to make, if it thinks fit, in this behalf; or

(*c*) is an uncertificated bankrupt or an undischarged insolvent; or

(*d*) is the Chairman or Vice-Chairman or Deputy Chairman or a municipal officer or servant or a plumber licensed under this Act; or

(*e*) is a Judge of a Court of Small Causes, or a Municipal Magistrate, or is acting in either of those capacities; or

(*f*) has directly or indirectly, by himself or by his partner or employer, any share or interest in any contract or employment with, by or on behalf of, the Corporation.'

"The only clause likely to give rise to much discussion is the last one, with regard to a share or interest in contracts. But, as section 33 (*now* 41) runs, the enquiry will only go on when the Commissioner does not admit the allegation, or when he is himself in doubt about it. If he admits the allegation, the enquiry is at an end at once. It is only if he denies or is in doubt that it proceeds, and I

must say that does not strike me as being a very difficult matter for the Chief Judge of the Small Cause Court to decide upon, and I do not think any better arrangement could be made. I am not quite sure about the force of the legal argument the Hon'ble Member has advanced, because a Judge of the High Court sitting in original jurisdiction has only jurisdiction in the town proper. Suppose one of these cases referred to a Commissioner for a ward outside the town. I do not quite see how the Judge sitting on the Original Side would have jurisdiction to entertain an application in a case like that. It might possibly be done by a reference to a Bench for a *mandamus*, but it is a difficulty I have not yet seen disposed of. In my opinion the principles underlying the two sections can be clearly distinguished: the one where it is a question of purity of elections, which is reserved for the High Court; the other, a simple matter concerning a Commissioner personally, is one which can well be disposed of by the Chief Judge of the Small Cause Court."

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE said:—"I am happy to say that in this matter I am entirely in accord with the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill. It is, more or less, a lawyer's argument, but, behind the arguments which lawyers bring forward, there are important considerations of expediency. Sir, it is only natural that High Court Pleaders and Advocates should be very anxious to have cases tried by the tribunals before which they practice. But it is not always convenient to suitors to be brought to the High Court, and to go through all the expensive forms of litigation which are incidental to cases being tried by that Court. I think it was that consideration, more than anything else, which determined the Select Committee to accept the section which confers jurisdiction on the Chief Judge of the Small Cause Court. I do not know what the fees in the High Court are, but they are considerable, and a person appearing before that Court has to pay those fees If he has to go before the Small Cause Court, he pays fees on a lower scale, and, therefore, I think it is a distinct advantage that the tribunal before which he has to appear should be the Small Cause Court. Let me not be misunderstood. I have the greatest respect for the High Court, and I do not for one moment wish to say anything which might tend to lessen the respect in which the High Court is held as the protector of popular rights and liberties. But all the same I think the Small Cause Court is in matters of this kind, a better tribunal than the High Court. I have not been altogether content to rely upon my own judgment in regard to this question, and I have had an opportunity of consulting friends on whose judgment I am in the habit of placing reliance in matters connected with the Municipality, and they are distinctly of opinion that the section should remain as it is"

The Hon'ble MR. APCAR said:—"With reference to the appeal rather pointedly made to me by the hon'ble mover of this amendment, I beg to say that I am not here as the legal adviser of the Council, and I am perfectly sure that any legal opinion differing from that given by the Hon'ble Member who represents the legal views of the Government will be treated as superfluous. There is another point also with respect which I have to make a disclaimer, and that is that I was not the representative of the Corporation when this particular section was agreed to in Select Committee. With regard to what has fallen from my hon'ble friend who has just sat down, I think he is a little in error if he thinks that the proceedings of the Small Cause Court will be of a less expensive character than the proceedings of the High Court, because we may take it that any question of this kind which has to go before a legal tribunal will be fought out very seriously, as persons of the standing of the Commissioners of the Corporation would be concerned. As a matter of fact, it would be infinitely better for the advocates of the High Court that the cases should be tried in the Small Cause Court, because, naturally, their fees will be much higher when they go to a tribunal before which they do not ordinarily practise, than in the Courts in which they do ordinarily practise. With regard to procedure, with all deference to those who have spoken, I think that the procedure, if the question is left to the High Court, would be more expeditious, and would be less costly, than if the cases went before the Small Cause Court; because, if I may venture to give an opinion at variance with that of the Hon'ble the Legal Remembrancer, the proceedings, if they came before the High Court, would be heard on affidavits and heard very expeditiously on a motion

day, and the whole matter would be decided in a very short time. If the proceedings come before the Small Cause Court, they will take the form of a *vivâ voce* examination of the parties; so that the procedure would altogether be of a different character and would be more prolonged. I had myself intended to notice these sections, but in the crowd of business they escaped my notice."

The Hon'ble DR. ASUTOSH MUKHOPADHYAYA, in reply, said:—"Sir, I do not wish in reply to repeat the arguments I have already advanced, but there is one point which I must notice. My hon'ble friend Babu Surendranath Banerjee may have his own reasons for seeking to restrict the jurisdiction of the High Court, but he ought to have known that, if the procedure embodied in section 33 (*now* 41), of the Bill stands, it will be to the benefit of my branch of the profession, because we are shut out from the Original Side of the High Court; therefore, it was from no personal feelings that I brought forward this motion."

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE said:—"I beg to disclaim any aspersion of that sort. I did not think my hon'ble friend would take it in the earnest fashion in which he has taken it. It was merely a good-humoured joke, and I think the profession to which he belongs is strong enough to bear a joke of that description."

The motion was then put and lost.

The Hon'ble DR. ASUTOSH MUKHOPADHYAYA moved that in section 33 (*now* 41), the following words be added after the word "and" in the last line, namely:—

"subject to the provisions of section 6 of the Presidency Small Cause Courts, Act, 1882."

He said:—"This is, I believe, what is intended by section 33 (*now* 41), because I have been assured by the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill that there is no intention whatever of restricting the powers of revision which the High Court possesses under its charter. Section 6 of the Presidency Small Cause Courts Act simply provides that the High Court can supervise the proceedings of the Small Cause Court under the powers which it possesses under 24 & 25 Vict., cap. 104, section 15, over all Courts of inferior jurisdiction. In other words, the finality which is mentioned in section 33 (*now* 41), is only a qualified finality, that is, finality subject to the supervision of the High Court. If my amendment be adopted, it cannot subsequently be argued that by section 33 (*now* 41), the jurisdiction of the High Court has been ousted or that there was any intention to interfere with the powers the High Court possesses under its charter."

The Hon'ble MR. BAKER said:—"It seems to me that the amendment is superfluous if the Hon'ble Member is correct in saying that we cannot interfere with the jurisdiction of the High Court under its charter, and I believe that to be entirely correct. That being so, whether we insert these words or whether we leave them out, the jurisdiction of the High Court remains the same."

The Hon'ble BABU JATRA MOHAN SEN said:—"Sir, if the object of this section is to leave the jurisdiction of the High Court untouched, I should think the matter might be made clear by the insertion of the words moved by the Hon'ble Member who proposed the amendment."

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE said:—"Is it competent to this Council to pass any law which will interfere with the powers of the High Court?"

The Hon'ble MR. HANDLEY said:—"I think the Hon'ble Member for the University is quite right in his contention that any settlement in this section must be subject to the general law laid down in section 6 of the Presidency Small Cause Courts Act. But why draw attention to the fact? It will only encourage many people to appeal who might otherwise not be aware of the section in the Presidency Small Cause Courts Act. The intention of this Council is, as far as it can, to make this section final and to discourage appeals as much as possible. If attention is drawn to the fact that it is possible to appeal, is there anybody who knows Bengal who does not believe that advantage will be taken of it? This Council expresses its wish

that this should be final; but this addition would stultify the Council's desire expressed for finality. If there is a possibility of getting it revised, no doubt the legal profession will find it out, but I do not see the necessity of drawing attention to means whereby that finality should be set aside."

The Hon'ble MR. APCAR said:—"I am sorry that the Hon'ble the Legal Adviser of the Government thinks it is a right policy to adopt to keep covered up the rights individuals may have. If they have got the right of appeal, I think it is only fair that they should be informed of that fact. I cannot agree that it is right to pursue a policy which would deliberately keep that important circumstance hidden from persons interested, and to refuse this amendment because it would bring pointedly to their attention that they have the right of appeal."

The Hon'ble DR. ASUTOSH MUKHOPADHYAYA, in reply, said:—"I am bound to say that the argument which has been advanced against my motion has taken me by surprise. I thought it was our duty to make the provisions of this Act absolutely clear. It has been said that I correctly stated that this Council has no authority to limit the powers of the High Court, and although we expressly say in section 33 (*now* 41), that the decision of the Chief Judge of the Small Cause Court shall be final, we mean only qualified finality. Surely, this is not a very straightforward way of putting things."

The Hon'ble MR. BAKER:—"Does the Hon'ble Member refer to what I said? I said that we had no power to interfere with the jurisdiction of the High Court under its charter."

The Hon'ble DR. ASUTOSH MUKHOPADHYAYA continued:—"Not many years ago the question was raised whether the Supreme Council is competent to interfere with the jurisdiction which the High Court possesses under its charter. There was a hopeless difference of opinion among the Judges of the High Court, and on an appeal to the Privy Council the decision of the majority of the Judges was reversed. Therefore, I say, that to prevent any possibility of a similar question being argued as to whether finality under this section is absolute or qualified, the words I have suggested should be put in. If it is the intention of the Council not to interfere with the jurisdiction of the High Court, why not say so plainly?"

The motion was then put and lost.

The Hon'ble DR. ASUTOSH MUKHOPADYAYA also moved that in section 33 (*now* 41), line 11, for the words "making such inquiry as he deems necessary" be substituted the words "taking such evidence as may be adduced before him".

He said:—"Sir, this is really a matter of drafting. I want to have it made clear that the inquiry is to be a judicial one; that it is not to be in the nature of an executive inquiry, which it would practically be if the Small Cause Court Judge were in a position to say 'I have made sufficient inquiry, and I make an order disqualifying the Commissioner.' My contention is that there should be what is called a judicial inquiry, and that the evidence which may be adduced may be taken in a judicial manner. I have been looking into the corresponding sections of the English Act, and I find elaborate provisions of a similar description."

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE said:—"I think there ought distinctly to be a judicial inquiry. I hope my hon'ble friend will not object to this amendment. It is really carrying out the spirit of the section. Being a judicial inquiry, the evidence ought to be recorded in a judicial manner."

The Hon'ble MR. BAKER said:—"There is every intention that the inquiry shall be a judicial inquiry. It seems to me that the words used by the hon'ble mover of the amendment would make the scope of the inquiry narrower than the words which now stand in the section. The words he proposes are—'taking such evidence as may be adduced before him'. On the face of it those words would preclude the Chief Judge from calling for evidence of his own motion. It might be the case that the evidence adduced by the parties

before him might be insufficient. Surely it is not the intention to prevent the Judge from calling for such evidence as he may consider necessary."

The Hon'ble DR. ASUTOSH MUKHOPADHYAYA :—"That is not my intention. I think the words I propose are wide enough."

The Hon'ble MR. BAKER:—"You say he can only have such evidence as may be adduced before him, which practically means that he cannot call for evidence."

The Hon'ble DR. ASUTOSH MUKHOPADHYAYA :—"That is included."

The Hon'ble MR. BAKER then proposed that the words to be substituted should be—

"making such inquiry and taking such evidence as he deems necessary."

The Hon'ble DR. ASUTOSH MUKHOPADHYAYA:—"This will, to some extent, meet the object I have in view."

The Hon'ble MR. BOLTON said:—"I object to any change in the section. The inquiry obviously implies the taking of evidence, if evidence is needed. The amendment, as put by the Hon'ble Member, restricts the Chief Judge to the evidence which may be adduced by the parties. That evidence may be insufficient for the inquiry, or it may be needlessly long and unnecessary, causing much waste of time. The Chief Judge should not be fettered by any provision as to the taking of evidence. I should, for my part, be glad to see the election petitions also made over to the Chief Judge of the Small Cause Court instead of being reserved for an elaborate hearing before a Judge of the High Court exercising original jurisdiction."

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE said :—"Possibly ten years hence election petitions will be taken up by the Small Cause Court, but we have not got to that stage of perfection yet. I cannot advise my hon'ble friend to accept the words now given, because in that case the Judge would be at liberty to shut out evidence. I do not think he ought to be allowed to do that."

The Hon'ble MR. BOLTON:—"My contention is that there should be no restriction at all. Leave it to the Judge to accept or reject evidence. The Judge to whom this power is committed should be trusted."

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE:—"We trust the Judges certainly, but at the same time we trust them subject to certain conditions, and I think we ought to make the conditions as clear and as stringent as possible. I do not think it is necessary to allow an unlimited power of discretion to Judges, and therefore I consider it would be as well if we legislate so that it should be obligatory upon the Judge to take such evidence as may be adduced. He ought to go thoroughly into the evidence. I would not give him any discretion to act otherwise."

The Hon'ble DR. ASUTOSH MUKHOPADHYAYA:—"In spite of what has fallen from my hon'ble friend, I will accept the amended words proposed by the Hon'ble Member in charge, as he is apparently not prepared to make any further concession."

The Hon'ble BABU JATRA MOHAN SEN said:—"I would suggest 'due inquiry'."

The Hon'ble MR. BAKER:—"If the hon'ble mover of the amendment has accepted the amended form I proposed, it will be unnecessary to discuss the matter further."

The Hon'ble MR. HANDLEY said:—"I do not know what reason my hon'ble friends have for supposing that the Chief Judge will not do his obvious duty, that is to say, he will make an inquiry, and, in order to come to a right decision, he will call for such evidence as he may consider necessary. He has to come to a

legal decision on a question of law and fact as it may be, and I don't see what possible reason there can be for supposing that he will not do what is his plain and obvious duty. I should think that the amendment accepted by the Hon'ble Member in charge would specify everything that is necessary that is to empower him to make such inquiry and to take such evidence as he may deem necessary."

The Hon'ble MR. APCAR said:—"I conclude that it is intended that whatever matter may come before the Small Cause Court will be tried under the ordinary procedure of that Court. I do not know if it is intended that there should be any difference. That has not been made quite clear to me, because I take it that, if the cases are tried according to the procedure of the Court under the law governing that Court, such evidence will be included as the Judge in his discretion thinks is relevant, and the ordinary procedure will take its course."

The motion was then put in the form proposed by the Hon'ble Mr. Baker, and was agreed to.

SECTION 43.

The Hon'ble DR. ASUTOSH MUKHOPADHYAYA moved that in section 34 (*now* 43), sub-section (*4*), for the words "or may distribute them amongst the candidates in such manner as he thinks fit" be substituted "but no voter shall be entitled to vote for more than one candidate".

He said:—"As only one Commissioner is to be returned by each ward, it seems to me that the change proposed is necessary. Suppose there are half a dozen candidates, and a man has ten votes, I do not see the logic of his voting for three of them; only one Commissioner is to be returned; and, if he votes for three, it seems to me that he does not exercise his choice at all. I find on looking into the English Municipal Act that every person entitled to vote may vote for any number of candidates not exceeding the number of vacancies. I think a provision of the same sort is required here. There is only one person to be returned, and, if a man votes for two or three candidates for the one vacancy, I do not consider that he votes at all. To make the absurdity of the position manifest, you have only to consider the case in which the electorate consists of only one voter."

The Hon'ble MR. BAKER said:—"This is an oversight on the part of the Select Committee. We overlooked the fact that there would no longer be more than one seat for each ward, but instead of putting the amendment quite in the way the Hon'ble Member has proposed, I think it would be simpler if we left out the last two lines, viz., 'or may distribute them among the candidates in such manner as he thinks fit'."

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE:—"Am I to understand that the effect of this amendment would be to prevent voters from distributing their votes"?

The Hon'ble MR. BAKER:—"Yes, that is it exactly."

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE:—"Then I strongly object to it. I am most distinctly in favour of the continuance of the present system, although only one candidate is to be returned for each ward. In the first place, it is a question of principle. I do not think it right that any restriction should be placed on the voter as to the way in which he should exercise his power of voting or give away his votes. The voter ought to be left the fullest discretion as to how he will distribute his votes if he has more than one. In the second place, I object to the proposal because it would in many cases mean the return of inferior candidates. Take my own ward, for example, which is a mixed ward consisting of Hindus and Muhammadans Now, supposing there is an inferior Muhammadan candidate—I am not referring to my colleague, who is an able and a thoroughly respected man—but suppose he retires, and an inferior Muhammadan candidate, who does not enjoy the confidence of the electors, comes forward. Now, Sir, in such a case the procedure many a voter will adopt would be somewhat as follows. He will give one or two votes to his co-religionist, not because he wants him to be returned, but because he belongs to the same faith, and he will transfer the

balance of the votes to the superior candidate. If this amendment be accepted, he will not be able to do this. Suppose there are two candidates, as there would be in my ward, myself being one, and a Muhammadan gentleman—not my colleague at the present moment—being the other. There is a large number of Muhammadan voters, and they will feel it their duty to give one vote to their co-religionist, and if you compel them to confine their votes to only one candidate, the other will not get any votes at all, though he may be the superior candidate. The same thing might be repeated in other wards, and I think, Sir, in a matter like this we ought not to be guided by abstract principles, but rather proceed upon the basis of actual experience. This is the point which I desire to submit for the consideration of my hon'ble friend in charge of the Bill, and I should like to know how he proposes to deal with it. Cases of this kind will occur, and in a number of wards having a mixed population, such as wards 9, 13, 14 and others, serious difficulties will arise, and you will not get the best candidates. The course proposed by the Hon'ble Member would, I admit, be perfectly logical, but we are not governed by logic, but rather by common-sense. Leaving, therefore, the barren ground of logic, I take my stand on the fertile soil of common-sense and past experience. Here we have experience, and I ask Hon'ble Members whether they have had the experience in these electioneering contests that I have had. I have passed through eight contests, and I can say positively that the certain result of this proposal would be that, in the mixed wards I have referred to, you would create difficulties in the way of the return of the better candidates. Is that a difficulty which the Government wants to create? I feel sure it does not."

The Hon'ble Mr. Baker:—"It certainly had never struck me until the Hon'ble Member mentioned it that any elector would be so irrational as to give part of his votes to his co-religionist as a matter of duty or a matter of sentiment."

The Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee:—"They do it systematically."

The Hon'ble Mr. Baker:—"The Hon'ble Member is perfectly right in saying that he has greater experience of elections than probably any other member of this Council; and, if he assures us that that will be the actual result, I should greatly hesitate before asking the Council to accept any proposal which will have that result. If he assures us that it will have the effect of keeping out good candidates, I would recommend that the Council should not accept the amendment."

The Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee:—"It would be so. I would not make such a statement in Council unless I felt that it would be so."

The Hon'ble Mr. Bolton said:—"I entirely agree with the Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee. I understand that section 34 (*now* 43), as now drafted, is the existing law, which provides that a voter may distribute his votes among the candidates as he thinks fit. The principle of distribution of votes exists in elections under the Regulations for this Council. It has happened that a District Board or Municipality which has several votes commissions its representative to give one vote to one candidate, two to another, and so on. If that prevails in Council elections, I see no reason why it should not also be the rule in the municipal elections. Votes may also be distributed in the Parliamentary elections at home. The Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee has well illustrated the utility of the present system in Calcutta, and no necessity for a change has been advanced."

The Hon'ble Babu Boikanta Nath Sen said:—"I beg to say that in the mufassal municipalities they have a power of distribution, and I feel that practical difficulties would arise if voters were enjoined to give one cumulative vote and were to be deprived of the right of distribution. The difficulties which would follow any legislation of that description would be very much greater than any which could arise if the section be allowed to remain as it is."

The Hon'ble Mr. Apcar said:—"Mr. President, I support my hon'ble friend, not because of any ground on which he has put his contention, but on

grounds of my own. Supposing there are three candidates, whether they are Hindus, Muhammadans, or whoever they may be, only one can get in. I wish A to be returned, but I may prefer B to C, and I may wish therefore, while giving a majority of my votes to A, to give some to B, in order that he may have a better chance than C. That is the reason why I think it is advisable that there should be this distribution."

The motion was then put and lost.

The Hon'ble THE PRESIDENT ruled the following motion, standing in the name of the Hon'ble Mr. Apcar, to be out of order:—

that to section 34 (*now* 43), sub-section (*5*), the following be added, that is to say:—

"Provided that the electors of Wards 1, 3, 4, 6, 8, 9 and 22 may each elect two Commissioners."

SECTION 46.

The Hon'ble MR. APCAR, by leave of the Council, withdrew the following motion, standing in his name,—

that in sub-section (*2*) of section 37 (*now* 46), for the figures "600, 1,000, 1,500, 2,000, 2,500, 3,000, 3,500, 4,000, 4,500 and 5,000," the figures "1,000, 2,000, 3,000, 4,000, 5,000, 6,000, 7,000, 8,000, 9,000, 10,000," respectively, be substituted.

SECTION 47.

The Hon'ble MR. APCAR also, by leave of the Council, withdrew the following motion, standing in his name,—

that in sub-section (*2*) of section 37 (*now* 47), for the figures "600, 1,000, 1,500, 2,000, 2,500, 3,000, 3,500, 4,000, 4,500 and 5,000," the figures "1,000, 2,000, 3,000, 4,000, 5,000, 6,000, 7,000, 8,000, 9,000, 10,000," respectively, be substituted.

SECTION 52.

The Hon'ble DR. ASUTOSH MUKHOPADHYAYA moved that in section 42A (*now* 52), for the word "Government" be substituted "Secretary of State for India in Council, the Government of India, or the Local Government as owner and occupier of any house or land".

He said:—"This amendment was put in for the purpose of enabling me to make an inquiry. I find that section 42A (*now* 52) corresponds to section 26 of the existing law, and I have not been able to make out why the phraseology has been altered. The existing section provides—

'No vote shall be given by the Secretary of State for India in Council, the Government of India or the Local Government as owner or occupier of any house or land.'

"If there is no valid reason for making a change, I would suggest that the existing language may be retained."

The Hon'ble MR. BAKER said:—"The reason for the change is that, since the Act of 1888 was passed, the Bengal General Clauses Act of 1899 has come into force. Under the General Clauses Act, the expression 'Government' includes both the Government of India and the Local Government, so that those two out of the three functionaries mentioned in this amendment are covered already by the word used in the section. The Secretary of State for India in Council is not covered, but it is not conceivable how the Secretary of State for India in Council could give a vote, except through the Local Government or the Government of India. Therefore, I think this amendment is unnecessary."

The amendment was then, by leave of the Council, withdrawn.

SECTION 58.

The Hon'ble DR. ASUTOSH MUKHOPADHYAYA'S motion for the amendment of section 7, sub-section (*1a*) [*now* section 8, sub-section (*2*)] having been lost, he, by leave of the Council, withdrew the following two motions standing in his name:—

(1) that in section 52A (*now* 58), sub-section (*1*), line 3, the word "and" be omitted; that in line 4, after "Calcutta" the words "and the Senate of the University of Calcutta" be added; and that in lines 6 and 9, after the word "Commissioners" the words "or the Senate" be added;

(2) that in section 52A (*now* 58), sub-section (*2*), line 2, after the word "Commissioners" the words "and the Registrar of the University, respectively," be added.

The Hon'ble BABU JATRA MOHAN SEN's motion for the amendment of section 7, sub-section (*1a*) [*now* section 8, sub-section (*2*)] having been lost, he: by leave of the Council, withdrew the following motions standing in his name,—

(1) that sub-section (*1*) of section 52A (*now* 58) be altered to run thus:—

"Appointments of Commissioners by the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, the Calcutta Trades Association, the Bengal National Chamber of Commerce, the Central National Muhammadan Association, the Muhammadan Literary Society, the University of Calcutta and the Commissioners for the Port of Calcutta shall be made according to rules framed under section 7 [*now* section 8], sub-section (*5*) P";

(2) that sub-section (*2*) of section 52A (*now* 58) be omitted.

SECTION 61.

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE moved that the following section be added:—

"The Corporation may, if they think fit, but only after due inquiry, in which the Commissioner concerned shall have the right to be heard, remove any Commissioner elected or appointed under this Act, if such Commissioner has been guilty of misconduct in the discharge of his duties or of any disgraceful conduct."

He said:—"With the permission of the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill, I would like to make a slight alteration in the amendment. I should like to say insert the words: 'The Corporation with the sanction of the Local Government,' or 'The Local Government at the instance of the Corporation'."

The Hon'ble MR. BAKER said:—"I have no objection to the words 'The Local Government may, if it thinks fit, on the recommendation of the Corporation made after due inquiry' being used."

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE:—"I will accept those words. The section will then read—

'The Local Government may, if it thinks fit, on the recommendation of the Corporation, made after due inquiry,' &c.

"I find that this was really an omission in the Calcutta Municipal Act, because a section of that kind has been the law in the mufassal municipalities ever since we have had mufassal municipalities. I will read out to the Council section 19 of the Bengal Municipal Act,* upon which this section is practically based. Section 19 is as follows:—

'The Local Government may, if it thinks fit, on the recommendation of the Commissioners at a meeting, remove any Commissioner appointed or elected under this Act if such Commissioner shall have been guilty of misconduct in the discharge of his duties, or of any disgraceful conduct.'

"I do not know that it is necessary for me to say much to recommend this amendment to the acceptance of the Council. We are all interested, apart from the controversies of a recent date, in maintaining the purity of the Corporation, and I am perfectly certain that this Council will sympathise with any desire on the part of any Hon'ble Member of this Council to ensure the purity of the Corporation by any legislative measure which might be found necessary. I do not know that I need say much more than this, except perhaps one word with reference to the phrase 'disgraceful conduct'. It might be said that this is somewhat vague. What is meant by disgraceful conduct? With reference to it, I will quote the observations of the Advocate-General when the Mufassal Municipal Bill was being considered by this Council. The Hon'ble the Advocate-General thought that the term 'disgraceful conduct' was not 'in any way vague or indefinite. It was conduct unbecoming the position of a Commissioner.' I am sure there will be no difficulty whatsoever in determining in practice what is 'disgraceful conduct.' If, Sir, you look up the archives of your office, you will find that there have been one or two cases. There is one case within my own personal knowledge. There have been other cases in which Municipal Commissioners in the mufassal have felt it their duty to remove Commissioners for disgraceful conduct, and it is as well that a law

* Bengal Act III of 1884.

of this kind should form part of the Calcutta Municipal Law. With these remarks I venture to recommend this amendment to the acceptance of the Council."

The Hon'ble MR. BUCKLAND said:—"Is it intended that the Commissioner in this case should have the right of being heard by counsel?"

The Hon'ble MR. BAKER said:—"Throughout the whole course of the Select Committee's proceedings the Select Committee carefully avoided inserting any words in the Bill which would imply that any person had the right to be heard by counsel before the Corporation, the General Committee or the Chairman."

The Hon'ble MR. APCAR said:—"Is not a Commissioner who may be placed in such a grave position entitled to the best help that he can get? I am in no way concerned to uphold the possibility of employment of the profession to which I have the honour to belong, but I look at it entirely from the point of view of one who is placed in a very difficult position. It would not be fair to any one placed in a difficult position if he is going to be deprived of the best assistance that he can afford and that is available. Here there is to be apparently an inquiry. What sort of an inquiry we know not, and then it is to be expressly here stated that the intention is that it shall not be allowed him to have such assistance as he may in his own defence and in his own discretion think best. I think it is placing him in a position of disadvantage, and the idea has not my sympathy."

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE:—"I do not think he should be entitled as a matter of right to be heard by counsel; but, if the Corporation in its discretion think that a particular case is a case in which the person concerned may be allowed to be heard by counsel, I do not think there is the smallest idea on our part to restrict or fetter in any way the discretion of the Corporation. The other day there was a case in point in the Corporation. The New Market people had a grievance, and they wanted to be heard by counsel. The General Committee discussed the matter, and my hon'ble friend Mr. Oldham and others came to the conclusion that the General Committee were quite competent to come to a decision independent of any advice which might be tendered by counsel. But I also remember another market case in which counsel was employed. There was a fight between two great owners of markets. I think it was in 1881, in the time of Sir Henry Harrison. Anath Nath Dey had started a new market and Rajendro Lall Mullick wanted that the market should not be permitted to be opened. There was a fight, and they wanted to be heard by counsel, and I remember very distinctly that Mr. W. C. Bonerjee appeared as counsel on behalf of one of the parties. I think the whole matter might be left to the discretion of the Corporation as to whether in any particular case the party should have the right to be heard by counsel or not. I think we ought to depend upon the judgment of the Corporation and depend upon that judgment without any hesitation."

The Hon'ble MR. BAKER:—"That is exactly what the Select Committee unanimously decided. The Select Committee felt quite sure that the matter should be left to the discretion of the Corporation or the General Committee, as the case might be, and that it would not do to give a statutory right to anybody under the Bill to be heard by counsel."

The Hon'ble MR. BOLTON said:—"If the section specifically provided that the party concerned shall have the right of being heard by counsel, it is probable that counsel would be invariably engaged, although their advocacy might be absolutely superfluous. It should be left to the Corporation to decide in each case, according to the circumstances, whether the employment of counsel should be allowed or not."

The Hon'ble BABU JATRA MOHAN SEN said:—"In the mufassal, as I am aware, both in cases before the District Board and also in cases before the Municipal Commissioners, the members in their discretion allow counsel and pleaders to be heard in private cases. Of course the discretion rests with the Commissioners, and once, as I am aware, a vote was taken as to whether counsel should be heard or not, and as a matter of fact the consent was given that counsel should be heard. I think, therefore, it is a very wise provision that the discretion should be left to the Commissioners to hear counsel."

The Hon'ble BABU BOIKANTA NATH SEN said:—"I fear that this amendment introduces a certain amount of risk and uncertainty in the position of a Commissioner; especially, I take exception to the expression 'guilty of misconduct,' as understood in legal phraseology. If I mistake not, when a case is referred to arbitration, and the arbitrator's award is sought to be set aside on account of misconduct, that misconduct has been construed to mean, not simply misconduct, looking at it from a moral aspect, but if there are two or more arbitrators, and if they do not attend regularly, that amounts to misconduct. So that this expression 'misconduct' rather seems to me to be vague, and ought to be clearly defined. There ought to be definite charges or grounds on which the Commissioner would be liable."

The Hon'ble MR. APCAR said:—"With reference to what fell from the Hon'ble Mr. Bolton, I say that, when a right is given, it is not compulsory on the person to exercise that right. It is optional. I do not mean to compel any person to use this right, but he ought to have a discretion in the matter. I think some of the mischief that I thought existed is removed by the disclaimer that it is not intended to preclude any one from having counsel to represent them. I think there is a great deal of force in what the Hon'ble Babu Boikanto Nath Sen has said; but I have not dwelt so much upon it, because, if there is any injustice done, I look to another procedure to set matters right, which will be altogether independent of the General Committee or the Corporation."

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE, in reply, said:—"I should like to say one word in reply. 'Misconduct' is a word used in the Mufassal Municipal Act; and, whatever vagueness the term may imply, when we come to adminster the law a good deal of that vagueness disappears. The difficulties which are anticipated by cautious administrators are oftentimes difficulties which really do not meet one in the actual work of administration. I am not an administrator, but I have my own little business. I have found that difficulties anticipated as likely to accrue do not as a matter of fact occur in actual practice. No difficulty has arisen in the administration of this section in the Bengal Municipal Act. I do not suppose that my hon'ble friend in charge of the Municipal Department will be able to say that any difficulty has arisen. That being so, I think we may rely upon the experience we have gathered from the administration of a similar section in the Bengal Municipal Act; and I hope, Sir, that this amendment will be accepted."

The motion was then put in the amended form and agreed to.

SECTIONS 63 AND 64.

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE also moved that in lines 7, 8, 9 and 10 in clause (*a*) of section 57 (*now* 63), for the words "more than one thousand rupees *per mensem*, which the Local Government may authorise the Corporation to fill," the words "five hundred rupees *per mensem* and upwards" be substituted.

He said:—"This is rather an important matter, and I was going to suggest to my hon'ble friend in charge of the Bill whether we might not take up this amendment along with amendments 147, 148, 149 and 150. They all refer to these superior appointments of the Corporation."

The Hon'ble MR. BAKER said:—"That would be very convenient."

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE then moved—

No. 147: that for the words "General Committee," in line 1 of section 57A (*now* 64), the word "Chairman" be substituted, and that for the word "they," in line 2 of clause (*a*) of the same section, the word "he" be substituted;

No. 148: that the word "two" be substituted for the word "three" in line 4 of clause (*a*) of section 57A (*now* 64), and that the words "and are not mentioned or referred to in section 57 (*now* 63)," in lines 5 and 6 of clause (*a*) of the same section, be omitted;

No. 149: that the following proviso be added at the end of section 57A (*now* 64):—

"Provided that no person shall be appointed to, or removed from, any office the monthly salary of which exceeds two hundred rupees without the sanction of the Corporation. And the Corporation may authorise the Chairman to nominate not more than three of the candidates for any such appointment as is referred to in this proviso, and the Corporation shall, upon such nomination being made, appoint one of the persons so nominated and no other."

No. 150: that clause (*b*) of section 57A (*now* 64) be omitted.

He said:—"Sir, I feel so strongly about the justice of my case that I am sure if I had the pleading of it before a Court of Justice the verdict would be on my side, and I can only express an earnest hope that the Council will approach the consideration of this matter in a spirit perfectly free from bias as regards the points raised in these amendments. The object of these amendments is to restore to the Corporation the power which it now possesses of making superior appointments. I will briefly explain the present law and indicate the changes which have been proposed in the Bill; but before I do so I think it is right and proper that I should express my gratitude to my hon'ble friend in charge of the Bill for the concessions which he made in this respect at an early stage of the discussion when the Bill was before the Select Committee. The Bill as originally introduced—Mr. Risley's Bill—deprived the Corporation completely of the power of making the superior appointments, and it was after my earnest appeals to my hon'ble friend in charge of the Bill that Your Honour's Government was pleased to make certain concessions. These concessions are embodied in the Bill. I am thankful for them, but, Sir, I do not think they go far enough. It seems to me that the Corporation ought not to be deprived in any way of the power which it now possesses of making the superior appointments. Under the existing law all appointments carrying salaries of Rs. 200 a month and under are made by the Chairman. All appointments carrying salaries of above Rs 200 a month are made by the Corporation, subject to this important condition, that, in respect of appointments carrying salaries of above Rs. 200 and under Rs. 500 a month, the Chairman has to submit three names to the Commissioners, and the Commissioners elect one from among the persons thus nominated. Therefore, Sir, you will see that in respect of this class of appointments the initiative has to be taken by the Chairman. The power of veto lies with the Corporation. Subject to this reservation, the power of making the superior appointments carrying salaries of Rs. 200 a month and upwards is vested under the present law in the Corporation. Under the Bill, Sir, you propose to withdraw from the Corporation the power of making the superior appointments with the exception of those referred to in the section to which my amendment relates, and subject to the further provision that the Government may at its discretion invite the Corporation to make appointments carrying salaries of Rs. 1,000 a month and upwards. The power of making these superior appointments is thus withdrawn from the Corporation, and the spoils of war, if I may be permitted to use that expression, are divided between the Chairman and the General Committee. The Chairman is invested with the power of making appointments up to Rs. 300 a month, and the result is that twenty new appointments of very great importance will now be made by the Chairman, which appointments formerly used to be made by the Corporation,

subject to the nomination of the Chairman. Let me state what these appointments are:—

		Rs.
1.	Inspector of Jute Warehouses	200—300
2-3.	Two Assistant Assessors	200—300
4-6.	Three Superintendents of Conservancy	200—300
7.	Superintendent of Stores	250—300
8.	Treasurer	200—300
9.	Inspector of Carts	250
10.	Superintendent of Gowkhanas	250—300
11.	Superintendent, Halliday Street Pumping Station ...	270
12.	Superintendent, Wellington Square Pumping Station ...	250
13.	Superintendent, Bhowanipur Pumping Station ...	250
14.	Superintendent, Watgunge Pumping Station ...	260
15.	Superintendent, Entally Workshop	300
16.	Superintendent, New Drainage	270
17.	Superintendent, New Drainage	200—250
18.	Analyst	150—300
19.	Deputy Superintendent of Vaccination	250
20.	Pipelayer	*200—250

"Now, Sir, I do not know what the status of the Chairman would be in official estimation, but I should like to ask whether a Magistrate of the District or a Commissioner of Division or, for the matter of that, even the Chief Secretary to the Government of Bengal, is permitted to make appointments carrying such high salaries without Your Honour's sanction? I do not think so. You therefore practically place the Chairman of the Corporation in respect to the making of these appointments upon a completely independent footing—upon a footing far more independent than what officers of a higher status in the same service occupy. The Chairman under the Bill makes all appointments carrying salaries of Rs. 300 a month and under. All other higher appointments are made by the General Committee. What is the justification for the withdrawal of this power from the Corporation? If the Corporation had used their powers in this respect in an unsatisfactory way, or had misused those powers, I could understand the *raison d'être* for the change; but, Sir, the records of the Government and the records of the Corporation bear testimony which point to an opposite conclusion. From 1876 to 1899 numerous appointments have been made by the Corporation, all subject to the approval of the Government, and these appointments were all confirmed by the Government with one exception, and that was the case of Mr. Wyman, who was nominated to be Secretary to the Corporation. Therefore, Sir, it comes to this, that from 1876 to 1899, in the making of these higher appointments, subject to the approval of Government, the Corporation has so acted as to merit the approbation and the confidence of the higher authorities. Why then, Sir, do you propose to take away this power? The power has not been abused. The power has been satisfactorily used; it has been used in such a way as to meet with the approval of Government. What then, Sir, I venture to ask, is the justification for the withdrawal of these appointments from the Corporation, and especially now when the Corporation is to be constituted upon what I venture to submit is an official basis? In the Statement of Objects and Reasons nothing is said in justification of this change; but Mr. Risley was pleased to quote the authority of Sir Henry Harrison in one of his speeches. Sir Henry Harrison is reported to have said that 'the Municipality failed most conspicuously in personal questions when each Commissioner is subject to private solicitation and unwholesome pressure and gives his vote under the influence of motives, very few of which are consistent with the well-being of the city.' This was what Sir Henry Harrison is reported to have said; but did he take any active steps to withdraw this power from the Corporation? It was in his power to have done so. He was in charge of the Calcutta Municipal Bill at one time. If he felt that this was a weak point of the Corporation; if he felt that the power was abused; if he felt that the Corporation with regard to these appointments did not do what he conceived it to be their duty,—it was open to him in 1888 to have changed the law in this respect. On the other hand, I could quote instance after instance to show the abounding confidence which Sir Henry Harrison felt in the Corporation. He said that questions which had been decided adverse to him by Committees were brought up before the

Corporation, and his own views were often supported by the Corporation. Therefore, Sir, even if it were the case—and undoubtedly it was the case—that Sir Henry Harrison made these remarks, the fact remains that he did nothing to change the present law or to deprive the Corporation of the power of making these appointments. Is it conceivable that 50 persons acting in the full blaze of publicity, acting under a solemn sense of responsibility, are more likely to go wrong than 12 persons acting in secret— acting no doubt under a sense of responsibility? One person, however able or eminent he might be, is more exposed to personal pressure than a number of individuals. We have a saying in our own language which embodies the wisdom of our ancestors in this matter. They say that 'where five persons are gathered together for a public purpose there the Divine presence is felt;' therein lies the secret of our faith in their judgment. Where a number of persons, not a coterie or clique, are gathered together for a public purpose, there is a superior power, the invisible strength of an unknown Majesty, which leads them to do their duty; and I cannot help thinking that it is a disastrous blunder to deprive the Corporation of a responsibility which it has hitherto exercised with credit to itself and with advantage to the public, and to delegate that authority to only one individual, however eminent he might be, or only a dozen individuals acting in secret, deliberating in secret and removed from the enlightened and wholesome influence of public opinion. I think, Sir, these are considerations which must weigh with Your Honour's Government; these are considerations to which this Council cannot turn a deaf ear, and I hope and trust that in view of these considerations the Council will accept my amendments."

The Hon'ble Mr. Baker said:—"I admit, Sir, I should have experienced some difficulty if I had been called upon to defend the proposals put forward in the original Bill. Those proposals practically withdrew from the Corporation all power of making appointments, with two exceptions, and as that power had not, in my judgment, been misused in the past, it would not have been easy to justify its withdrawal.

"But the provisions of the Bill as they now stand are very different; and I think good and convincing reasons can be shown for confirming them.

"The object of the amendments is to restore to the Corporation the power which they possess, under the present Act, of making all appointments on pay exceeding Rs. 200 per mensem.

"The provisions in the Bill were very carefully considered by Government before they were submitted to the Select Committee, and I trust that the decision of the Committee will commend itself to the Council.

"Originally it was proposed to withdraw from the Corporation all appointments except those of the Secretary and the Controller of Accounts. It seemed to me, however, when I came to look into the matter, that it was possible to distinguish—to draw a line of demarcation—between various classes of appointments. According to my experience, the Corporation has endeavoured to do its best according to its lights in filling appointments of the highest class in the past. In selecting men to be Engineer, Health Officer, Secretary and Assessor, I have known of no wilfully perverse appointments, no instances of jobbery or corruption or of race-feeling. Though I will not say that individual Commissioners have not, in some cases, supported undesirable candidates, for questionable reasons, yet the good sense of the Corporation, as a whole, has preserved the city from the disgrace of a misuse of its patronage in respect of these high appointments. It must be remembered that all the appointments of the class I am referring to are heads of departments; they are highly paid, and have very important and responsible duties. The selection for them attracts a good deal of public attention, and any flagrant case of nepotism or jobbery would be sure to be speedily attacked in the Press and by public bodies. Whatever the reason may be, the Corporation has done well in the past according to its lights, and has, so far as I know, always endeavoured to choose the best men. I am willing to believe that it will continue to do so in the future, and I, therefore, ventured to make a representation to Your Honour that it would be equitable to allow the Corporation to continue to exercise its power in respect of these higher posts. This was acceded to and is now embodied in the Bill. But, Sir, the Hon'ble Member wishes to go further. He wishes

to restore the law to what it is under the present Act. He wishes not merely to give to the Corporation the right of appointing their highest officers and their heads of departments, but also to give them the right of filling those intermediate appointments which rank between the highest and the lower class which, all are agreed, ought to be filled by the Chairman.

"These appointments carry rates of pay which are sufficiently large to make them eagerly sought after; but neither their status nor their emoluments are high enough to attract much public attention. In the case of these intermediate appointments the safeguard of an active public opinion is wanting, and I think the Corporation in filling them has not always appeared to good advantage. The nature of the case is such as scarcely admits of positive proof: certainly I do not claim to possess any such proof; and I shall mention no names. But I think that not even the most ardent champion of the Corporation will assert that its selections for these appointments have always been above suspicion. Is it not the case that, at least according to popular repute, some, even many, of these appointments have been secured by canvassing, by personal favour and influence, by other means than merit and desert? We seek in the present Bill to save the Corporation from itself, by withdrawing from it the dangerous duty of filling these appointments, and by transferring that function to the General Committee. The Hon'ble Member has said that it is easier to canvass a small body of 12 than a large one of 50. But this argument leaves out of account the constitution of the two bodies. We hope that the General Committee will attract to itself all the working talent of the Corporation, all the men of greatest ability and experience, and of the highest character. It should contain none of the weak, unthinking or shady class who carry little weight or influence, but whose votes count for as much in an election as those of Commissioners of the highest character and intelligence.

"One word more. The Hon'ble Member has said that not even the Chief Secretary to Government or Commissioners of Divisions could fill appointments from Rs. 200 to Rs. 300 a month. I will go further than that. I will name an office, the holder of which occupies a much lower position than that of the Chief Secretary or the Commissioner of a Division,—I refer to an appointment which I recently held myself,—that of Collector of Customs. The Collector of Customs has the patronage of some forty or fifty appointments, all of which come within this range of pay, and many of which rank very considerably higher.

"Finally, Sir, the Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee, after referring to the remarks quoted by Mr. Risley from Sir Henry Harrison, said that Sir Henry Harrison was in charge of the Bill in 1888, and yet in spite of that opinion he made no effort to alter the powers of the Corporation. I find, Sir, if Mr. Risley is correctly quoted, that these remarks were made by Sir Henry Harrison, not when the Bill was before the Council, but two years later, in 1890. That accounts possibly for the fact that Sir Henry Harrison did not deal with the matter when the Bill was before the Legislature."

The Hon'ble Mr. Apcar said:—"I confess that when I saw that the power given to the Chairman is to appoint to places where the salary was up to Rs. 300 a month, I felt it was throwing a greater strain upon the Chairman than he himself would care to have. I do not suppose he seeks this power himself, and the result of it seems to me that he will be overwhelmed with petitions from every district in which he has served. He will be troubled to a degree by every Deputy Magistrate and every Deputy Collector of any district where he has served who has got any friends or relatives to advance. He will be worried by them with applications for appointments, and it seems to me in the interest of the Chairman, when he has got so much work thrown upon him, that it would be infinitely better to relieve him of the worry of entertaining these applications and, in many instances, of hearing persons who may come to him, and whom he cannot refuse to see, for the purpose of advocating the claim of some relative or friend. In these circumstances, it would have been better, I think, in the Chairman's own interest, if there had been less power given to him. With reference to these amendments of my hon'ble friend Babu Surendranath Banerjee, I think his prayer might be conceded in this respect, because there ought to be, at all events now that there is to be a Corporation of such a different constitution, some effect given to the change

that the Government have made. With regard to what the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill said about canvassing, I would remind him that candidates are forbidden to canvass the members of the Corporation. No canvassing is permitted now; and the fact that a candidate has been canvassing will tell against him most severely in his candidature. We know of course that canvassing does continue sometimes, but, if it becomes known that any one has been canvassing, it always tells against him very strongly; so that the question of canvassing ought not to enter into our consideration in determining this question, and I do not think it is asking too much that the Corporation should be given the opportunity of making appointments of this character. I do not lay very much stress upon the point, but I think that, inasmuch as the Corporation has had the power, it ought not to be taken away from them."

The Hon'ble MR. BOLTON said:—"I think, Sir, that this is part of the general system of the Bill that there should be three distinct authorities in the Municipality—the Corporation, the General Committee and the Chairman. If these three authorities exist, it is natural and logical that the appointments should be divided between them, and they are so divided under this Bill. The Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill has said that he wished to protect the Corporation from itself, because, in making the minor appointments, it would be freer of the check of public opinion which operates strongly in the case of the higher appointments. I would myself take the ground that it is right, as the Bill is now drawn, that the patronage of the Municipality should be divided among the three different bodies. The Hon'ble Mr. Apcar, in commendable solicitude for the future ease of the Chairman, has urged that he would be overwhelmed by the number of candidates for these appointments; but how much greater would be the evil if these appointments are made over to fifty Commissioners, and each of these gentlemen is subjected to the importunity of the candidates? I think, therefore, that the scheme of the Bill is logical and appropriate."

The Hon'ble MR. BUCKLEY said:—"The Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee asked whether a Commissioner of a Division or any high officer of Government had any authority to make any appointments of Rs. 300 a month and upwards. In the Public Works Department any Superintending Engineer can appoint a person on not more than Rs. 250 a month, provided that such person is specially entertained for the work in connection with construction, subordinate supervision, and accounting for stores and labour. In other words, he can employ any person on the pay stated provided that he is specially required for a particular work, but not either on the permanent establishment or what is ordinarily called the temporary establishment."

The Hon'ble MR. OLDHAM said:—"I entirely corroborate the Hon'ble Mr. Apcar in the description he has given of the worry and trouble to which the Chairman will be subject in regard to these appointments he is to make, but I would remind my hon'ble friend, from the list of them which the Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee has read out, that the additional appointments so thrown on the Chairman will only be twenty, so that the additional duty which he will have to discharge in this respect will not be excessively burdensome and, at the same time, as President of the General Committee, he will have just as much trouble in connection with the appointments which have to be made by the General Committee."

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE, in reply, said:—"My first words will be words of acknowledgment to the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill for his recognition of the work of the Corporation in this respect. He has been good enough to tell us that the Corporation have done their best in securing the best men for these appointments, and he went further and said—and I wish these words to be recorded having regard to recent controversies—that 'there has been no jobbery and no corruption' in the making of these appointments. Sir, in this Council, about eighteen months ago, we heard a statement made by high authority which is entirely in conflict with the statement made by the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill; but I regard the authority of the Hon'ble

Member who himself is an experienced Municipal Commissioner, as carrying greater weight than even that of the distinguished authority who made the other statement eighteen months ago. My hon'ble friend has observed that these good appointments were due to the fact that they attracted a considerable measure of public attention, and that it was the interest the public took in these appointments that secured the best men, that the same measure of public attention was not paid to the intermediate appointments, and consequently the best men were not appointed to these intermediate offices. Here I respectfully beg to challenge the statement of facts made by my hon'ble friend. My hon'ble friend will bear in mind that for these intermediate appointments the Chairman is in the first place responsible. What are the intermediate appointments? The appointments carrying salaries of above Rs. 200 and under Rs. 500 a month. These are the intermediate appointments, and, as I have already pointed out, in respect of this class of appointments the nominations are made by the Chairman. The Chairman nominates three persons, and his discretion in this matter is absolutely unfettered. He does not consult the General Committee; he does not consult anybody; he proceeds upon his own independent judgment. The Chairman, in respect of these intermediate appointments, submits three names, and the Commissioners are limited to those three names. They can veto them all, and the Chairman would be under the necessity of submitting new names; but that has never occurred. Therefore, Sir, in respect of these intermediate appointments, which my hon'ble friend in charge of the Bill says have not given satisfaction, if the responsibility lies anywhere, it lies upon the shoulders of the Chairman, because he makes the nominations. The discretion of the Commissioners is fettered by these nominations. The Commissioners cannot go beyond those nominations. If these appointments have not been satisfactory, it is obvious that the Chairman is to blame, and, therefore, if I am to proceed upon my hon'ble friend's assumption, the authority of the Chairman ought to be curtailed, and all these intermediate appointments should be made by the Corporation, having regard to the satisfactory manner in which it has always made the superior appointments. I think that is the logical conclusion to which my hon'ble friend's argument irresistibly points.

"My hon'ble friend has been good enough to tell us that the twelve members of the General Committee would be the best men, and that, therefore, they ought to be trusted more in the matter of the making of these appointments than the fifty Commissioners. Where is the guarantee that he will get twelve of the best men? If you say that the experience of the past is the guide of the future, to that my reply is: You have no experience of the past to guide you in the unknown venture upon which you are about to embark. It is a new law which you are enacting. If the constitution had not been so thoroughly revolutionised, then you might have appealed to the experience of the past; but you have completely changed the constitution. The Municipality of 1900 will not be the Municipality that existed between 1876 and 1899. If a person were to rise from his grave and look at the Municipality of 1900, and if he had known the Municipality of 1876, he would not be able to recognise any similarity between the two. Therefore, the experience of the past is no guide as to what the future is to be, and you are not at liberty to say that with this constitution you will have the best men elected on the General Committee. There is always a distinct advantage in fifty persons meeting together for purposes of deliberation. Fifty persons meeting together for a public purpose, deliberating in the full blaze of publicity, can hardly go wrong. I can hardly recall to mind any Resolution of the Commissioners to which I could conscientiously take exception from 1876 to 1899, because I say there is something in the atmosphere of a great and solemn public meeting which leads those who are there to do that which is right. I know not what that unseen, invisible, but felt, influence is which leads those who are there to do that which is in accordance with their conscientious convictions. I would trust fifty persons a great deal more than twelve, no matter how able and conscientious those twelve persons may be; and I hope, Sir, the Council will not withdraw this power from the Corporation, and vest it in a small body or clique of twelve persons.

"My hon'ble friend Mr. Oldham has referred to canvassing and the evils of canvassing. I am not at all desirous of minimising those evils, but, Sir, those who seek for municipal appointments know perfectly well to what persons

to go to for canvassing, and there are others whom they never canvass. I have never been canvassed; Babu Kally Nath Mitter has never been canvassed; I doubt very much whether Babu Nalin Behary Sircar has been canvassed. When persons come to me to canvass, I tell them that they might just as well speak to the wall. There are many who have formed that definite habit of mind, and they will not allow themselves to be canvassed. The public know that they will not allow themselves to be canvassed. They are above and beyond the reach of the canvasser and the pressure of personal influence."

The Hon'ble MR. BAKER said:—"These are the Commissioners who will be on the General Committee."

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE said:—"My connection with the Municipality and the General Committee is at an end. Of course, there may be better men than ourselves, who may in the future lead and guide the Corporation. I must again say, Sir, that it is a distinct advantage to leave the superior appointments and even the intermediate appointments to the Corporation, and, because the Corporation has done its best in the past, it may be trusted to do its best in the future. That is the plain lesson of experience, and I invite the Council to retain the present law."

The motions being severally put, the Council divided in each case as follows:—

Ayes 6.	*Noes 12.*
The Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee.	The Hon'ble Mr. Mackenzie.
The Hon'ble Babu Boikanta Nath Sen.	The Hon'ble Sahibzada Mahomed Bakhtyar Shah.
The Hon'ble Dr. Asutosh Mukhopadhyaya.	The Hon'ble Mr. Spink.
The Hon'ble Mr. Apcar.	The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Maulvi Delawar Hosain Ahmed.
The Hon'ble Raja Bahadur Ranajit Sinha, of Nashipur.	The Hon'ble Mr. Slack.
The Hon'ble Babu Jatra Mohan Sen.	The Hon'ble Mr. Handley.
	The Hon'ble Mr. Buckland.
	The Hon'ble Rai Durga Gati Banerjee, Bahadur.
	The Hon'ble Mr. Baker.
	The Hon'ble Mr. Bolton.
	The Hon'ble Mr. Buckley.
	The Hon'ble Mr. Oldham.

So the amendments were lost.

The Hon'ble MR. APCAR moved that section 57 (*now* 63), sub-section (*3*), do form a separate section, and that the following clauses be added thereto:—

"and shall—

(*a*) perform such duties as he is directed by this Act to perform and such other duties in, and with regard to, the Corporation and the General Committee as may be required of him by those bodies respectively;

(*b*) have the custody of all papers and documents connected with the proceedings of—

(*i*) the Corporation and any Committee appointed by the Corporation; or

(*ii*) the General Committee and Sub-Committees thereof;

(*c*) devote his whole time and attention to the duties of his office;

(*d*) be removeable from office at any time by the Corporation for misconduct or for neglect or incapacity for the duties of the office.

(*2*) The General Committee, with the approval of the Corporation, may from time to time—

(*i*) appoint such clerks and servants, to be immediately subordinate to the Secretary, as they think fit;

(*ii*) determine the nature and amount of the salaries, fees and allowances to be paid to the said servants and clerks, respectively;

(*iii*) prescribe, or delegate to the Secretary the power of prescribing, the duties of the said clerks and servants.

(*3*) The Secretary, subject to the orders of the General Committee and of the Corporation, shall exercise supervision and control over the acts and proceedings of the said clerks and servants; and the General Committee, subject to the regulations for the time being in force regarding all other municipal employés, shall, with the approval of the Corporation, dispose of all questions relating to the service of the said clerks and servants, and their pay, privileges and allowances."

He said:—"This is in execution of my design of bringing the Act here into line with the Bombay Act. In the Bombay Act they have all through devised

a system of checks, and that seems to me to be most dangerously disregarded in the Bill before us. They have been devised for Bombay because of their past experience, and it seems to me that in this Bill we are not taking advantage of the experience of the past from which Bombay has suffered and is now profiting. It is no invidiousness with regard to public questions that there should be checks. The Government of Bombay have devised a system of checks with regard to all questions, particularly with relation to finance, and in this way and also all public bodies they are most careful to have a system of checks as being safeguards in the public interest. So here I think it would also be advisable to have a system of checks. Now, if all the officers are placed subordinate to the Chairman they have no voice in any question at all; they cannot take any kind of objection to anything that may be done by the Chairman. If the Vice-Chairman sees any irregularity, he must say nothing. So with the Secretary also; if he is under the authority of the Chairman, if he is required to sign a cheque when he sees that the budget estimates will be exceeded, he has got no kind of position to enable him to assert that the budget estimate is being exceeded. If the Chairman says 'sign it,' he has got to sign it. Then also with regard to papers. If the Chairman is to be the head of the executive and is placed also superior to the Secretary—I mean that the Secretary is made directly subordinate to him—then, if he says certain papers are not to be shown, they cannot show them. If the General Committee desire to see certain papers which the head of the executive may wish should not be brought forward, the Secretary is in a position in which he cannot in any way disregard the orders of the Chairman. The section that I propose to add to this Bill is identical with what exists in the Bombay Act. So that it cannot be taken to be ill-considered, and indeed, whenever the Bombay Act has been referred to—and it has been referred to by high authorities—it has always been referred to as being an excellent system. This is part of the system, and I think it is most important that there should be definite and recognised checks of the character that I venture to submit."

The Hon'ble Mr. Baker said:—"I half expected, Sir, that the Hon'ble Member would have withdrawn his amendment. The section, as he has told us, is taken from the Bombay Act. If the Council had accepted the Hon'ble Member's previous amendments for the introduction of the Bombay system, this section would have been quite appropriate and might have been accepted here; but, as we have rejected the Bombay system, this section becomes useless and inappropriate. The object of it is to establish for the Corporation and the General Committee an office distinct and separate from the office of Chairman. Now in the Bombay system that is quite intelligible, because the head of the executive there is not the President of the General Committee or of the Corporation. He is outside both of those bodies, and his office is necessarily separate, but in Calcutta the Chairman is the President of both the Corporation and of the General Committee. There are not two offices. There is only one office for the whole Corporation. The Chairman is necessarily the head of that office. The Secretary is only the clerical or ministerial head of the office, and all that he has to do is to discharge such duties as the Chairman may make over to him. It would be absolutely meaningless to introduce a provision of this kind into the Calcutta system."

The motion was then put and lost.

The Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee's motion for the amendment of section 57 (*now* 63) having been lost, the Hon'ble Dr. Asutosh Mukhopadhyaya, by leave of the Council, withdrew the motion standing in his name, that in section 57 (*now* 63), sub-section (*1*), clause (*a*), for "thousand" be substituted "hundred," and that the words "which the Local Government may authorise the Corporation to fill" be omitted.

He said:—"This amendment is of a more radical character than No. 143* moved by the Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee. I propose to substitute 'one hundred rupees' but he proposed to substitute 'five hundred rupees'; and having regard to the vote on that amendment, I cannot ask the Council to reverse their decision. I am obliged therefore to withdraw it."

* *i.e.*, that moved by the Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee—*vide* p. 111, *supra*.

The Hon'ble MR. BAKER said:—"Perhaps this also applies to amendments 151 and 152." *

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE's motions for the amendment of section 57A (*now* 64) having been lost, the Hon'ble DR. ASUTOSH MUKHOPADHYAYA, also by leave of the Council, withdrew the following motions standing in his name:—

No. 151: that in section 57A (*now* 64), line 1, after the word "may" be added "subject to the approval of the Corporation";

No. 152: that in clause (*a*) of the same section, for "three hundred" be substituted "fifty".

The Hon'ble DR. ASUTOSH MUKHOPADHYAYA moved that in section 57 (*now* 63), sub-section (2), for "may" be substituted "shall not".

He said:—"My suggestion is that two or more of these superior offices should not be held by the same individual. I have no faith in the doctrine of plurality of offices, and I cannot persuade myself to believe that, if two such responsible offices are held by one individual, the arrangement can be beneficial to any except the fortunate officer."

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE said:—"As an experienced member of the Corporation I must object to my friend's amendment, because it is found necessary sometimes that the same person should hold two offices. If the Vice-Chairman took leave, the Secretary would perform the duties of the Vice-Chairman in addition to his own duties. Suppose, for instance, the Joint-Collector is on leave; the Collector will perform the duties of Collector and Joint-Collector. I do not think we ought to have a hard-and-fast rule, the effect of which would be to prevent a combination of offices which circumstances might require."

The Hon'ble MR. BAKER said:—"I entirely concur with what the Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee has said."

The motion was then put and lost.

The Hon'ble THE PRESIDENT said:—"We now come to the second or supplementary list of business which is re-numbered and begins with No. 1."

SECTION 65.

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE moved that for the words "and provision for the same shall be made in the budget estimate," in lines 4 and 5 of sub-section (2) of section 59 (*now* 65), the following be substituted:—"and the same shall be entered in the budget estimate."

He said:—"This is a very small matter, and I think the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill will agree to it. It is a mere matter of verbal drafting. Section 59 (*now* 65) of the Bill says:—

'(*1*) The Chairman shall annually prepare and bring before the General Committee a statement setting forth the designations and grades of the officers and servants (other than those mentioned or referred to in sections 57 and 57A (*now* 63 and 64) and other than employés who are paid by the day or whose pay is charged to temporary work) who should, in his opinion, be maintained, and the amount and nature of the salaries, fees and allowances which he proposes should be paid to each.'

"Sub-section (*2*) says:—

'(*2*) The General Committee shall sanction such statement either as it stands or subject to such modifications as they may deem expedient, and provision for the same shall be made in the budget estimate.'

"Therefore, it is open to the General Committee to exercise their discretion with reference to this particular statement. Then, Sir, we find 'and provision for the same shall be made in the budget estimate.' I suggest that those words should be changed and the following substituted: 'and the same shall be entered in the budget estimate.' It seems to me that these words imply an obligation upon the Corporation to accept the recommendation of the General Committee and as if no discretion whatever was allowed to the Cor-

* *i.e.*, amendment of s. 57A [*now* 64], (*vide* paragraph immediately following).

poration. Obviously that is not the intention of the law. The Corporation having the control of the finances must have absolute discretion in a matter like this, and therefore I want to put it in this form—'and the same shall be entered in the budget estimate,' so that it would be open to the Corporation to exercise what discretion it thought fit in connection with the matter.'

The Hon'ble MR. BAKER said:—"The Hon'ble Mr. Apcar has an amendment of the same nature on this section. I prefer the wording of Mr. Apcar's amendment, and am ready to accept that amendment."

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE said:—"I accept Mr. Apcar's amendment and withdraw mine."

The Hon'ble MR. APCAR then moved that in section 59 (*now* 65), sub-section (*2*), line 4, for the word "made" the word "entered" be substituted.

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE, by leave of the Council, withdrew his amendment.

The Hon'ble MR. APCAR'S motion was then put and agreed to.

SECTION 66.

The Hon'ble DR. ASUTOSH MUKHOPADHYAYA moved that in section 61 (*now* 66), sub-section (*1*), after the word "employer" add the "words or employé."

The Hon'ble MR. BAKER said:—"I accept this amendment."

The motion was put and agreed to.

SECTION 67.

The Hon'ble DR. ASUTOSH MUKHOPADHYAYA'S motions for the amendment of section 28D (*now* 38) having been lost, he, by leave of the Council, withdrew the motions standing in his name, that in section 61A (*now* 67), sub-section (*1*), for "seriously indebted to any person", and in sub-section (*2*), for "so indebted"; be substituted "an uncertificated bankrupt or an undischarged insolvent".

He said:—"This amendment must be withdrawn in view of the adverse decision recorded upon a similar amendment."

SECTION 68.

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE moved that for the words "Local Government" in line 1 of section 61B (*now* 68) the word "Corporation" be substituted.

He said:—"If the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill will accept this amendment, I will slightly modify it. I would say 'the Corporation with the approval of the Local Government.'

The Hon'ble MR. BAKER said:—"I was just going to suggest the same thing. If the Hon'ble Member will make a reference to this section in section 597 (*now* 569), the necessary effect will be produced, and I will accept the amendment."

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE:—"I think it comes to the same thing."

The Hon'ble MR. BAKER:—"I accept the amendment on that understanding."

The Hon'ble THE PRESIDENT said:—"Then it is understood that the Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee will accept the motion on the part of the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill that the words "61B" (*now* 68) shall be added to section 597 (*now* 569).

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE also moved that the following clause be added at the end of section 61B (*now* 68):—

"It shall be the duty of the Chairman to see that all such rules are duly enforced."

He said:—"Sir, there is a history behind this amendment. Some time ago, at the instance of my friend Babu Norendro Nath Sen, certain rules were made for determining the qualifications of persons to be employed in the Health Department and, I believe, also in the Engineering Department. These rules were framed, but they were not observed, and it is important that there should be a distinct provision in the Bill which should make it obligatory upon the executive to carry out rules to this effect. It is no use making rules if these rules will not be carried out. Therefore, Sir, having regard to our experince in this matter, I think it necessary to have a substantive provision to the effect suggested in my amendment. The object is to ensure that these rules shall be carried out, and it is necessary to have a provision like this. I think the Hon'ble Mr. Apcar will bear out my experience."

The Hon'ble MR. BAKER said:—"I have no objection in principle, but I think it is rather unusual to impose any statutory obligation of this kind on the Chairman. If it is not the duty of the Chairman to enforce these rules, then I am sure I do not know whose duty it is. It seems to me the amendment is unnecessary, but I will not oppose it."

The motion was then put and agreed to.

SECTION 69.

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE also moved that section 61C (*now* 69) be omitted.

He said:—"I am afraid the verdict of the Council is bound to be against me, because in connection with a similar matter the Council has already given an adverse verdict. Section 61C (*now* 69) is as follows:—

'When a servant of the Government is appointed to be a municipal officer or servant, the Corporation may pay, in addition to his salary, any contribution which may for the time being be levied by the Government in respect of his pension or leave-allowances.'

"We never paid any contribution in the past, and I do not see why we should pay any in the future. That being so, I have felt it my duty to move this amendment."

The Hon'ble MR. BAKER said:—"I can only repeat what I said with reference to section 28DD (*now* 29). This section merely empowers the Corporation to pay the contribution which is exacted by Government when it lends the services of one of its officers to the Corporation. Government will not lend the services of an officer for more than six months except on the terms which are laid down in the Civil Service Regulations, and if the Corporation choose to borrow the services of a Government officer they have got to pay the price. The reason why they have not paid it hitherto is because they have not employed a Government officer. I explained twice yesterday that there is a special exception in favour of the Chairman. I do not know any other case in which the Corporation has had a Government officer in its service for more than six months. Captain Liddell was in their employ for a short time. If he had remained for more than six months they would have had to pay contribution."

The Hon'ble MR. APCAR said:—"This seems to be a sort of a Chinese puzzle, and I should be so much obliged if I was assisted to understand it. Does a Government servant contribute towards his pension from his own salary, or does he not? I am ignorant of official ways, but it would seem that a Government servant must contribute."

The Hon'ble MR. BAKER:—"No; certainly not. There is a special rule in connection with the Civil Service, but the ordinary rule is that Government servants do not contribute."

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE:—"The only time I remember we paid the contribution was in connection with Mr. Kimber's appointment. It was a matter of special arrangement, and we used to pay Rs. 200 or Rs. 300 a month as contribution."

The Hon'ble MR. BAKER:—"Government will not lend the services of its officers for more than six months unless these contributions are paid. If you want to get a Government officer, you must pay the contribution."

The motion was then put and lost.

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE also moved that the following proviso be added to section 61C (*now* 69):—

"Provided that no contribution under this section shall be paid, except by a resolution of the Corporation, in favour of which not less than two-thirds of the Commissioners voting have voted."

The motion was put and lost.

The Hon'ble DR. ASUTOSH MUKHOPADHYAYA moved that in section 61C (*now* 69), line 3, for "may" be substituted "shall not".

He said:—"This amendment covers the same ground as the two previous ones by the Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee, but I would ask Your Honour to put it to the Council."

The motion was put and lost.

SECTION 70.

The Hon'ble DR. ASUTOSH MUKHOPADHYAYA'S motion for the amendment of section 26 (*now* 18), proviso (*b*), having been lost, he, by leave of the Council, withdrew the motion standing in his name, that, at the end of the first paragraph of section 62 (*now* 70), the words "subject to the provisions of section 26 (*now* 18), sub-section (*1*), proviso (*b*)," be added.

The Hon'ble RAJA RANAJIT SINHA, BAHADUR, of Nashipur, moved that, after the words "Local Government," at the end of section 62 (*now* 70), the following be added:—

"and that in case of the dismissal of other municipal officers or servants drawing a salary of one hundred rupees or upwards *per mensem* an appeal shall lie to the Corporation."

He said:—"I find that the ministerial officers of Government have a right of appeal in case of dismissal or suspension, and I think it is only fair that the municipal officers and servants should have the same right. I hope my amendment will be accepted by the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill."

The Hon'ble MR. BAKER said:—"I am entirely opposed to this amendment. I strongly object to any appeal being given to the Corporation under any circumstances, least of all in a personal matter. When a municipal employé is dismissed, and he files an appeal, we all know what happens. He first goes round to one or two of his friends and he gives them his version of the case, and tries to excite their sympathy. If he succeeds, they go round among their friends, and when the matter eventually comes up before the meeting, it is decided, not upon its merits, but according to the preconceived impressions of his own friends, who set themselves to work upon the feelings of the other Commissioners, most of whom have no personal knowledge of the matter whatever. I am told that in Howrah within a short period motions have been made to reinstate every municipal employé who has been dismissed during the last two years. I should be very sorry to compare the Calcutta Corporation, even in its worst days, with the Howrah Municipality, but that is the state of things which occurs in a Municipality which is not a thousand miles away, and it illustrates a kind of evil which is liable to occur when the decision of a personal question is remitted to a large popular body."

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE said:—"I am in strong sympathy with the amendment of my hon'ble friend Raja Ranajit Sinha. I think, Sir, sometimes superior officers are apt to dismiss somewhat heedlessly those subordinate to their authority, and it is important that in such cases an appellate authority should exist and provision should be made for appeals. My hon'ble friend the Member in charge of the Bill will probably remember a very

telling illustration of the importance of the Corporation exercising this appellate authority in connection with dismissed servants. Mr. Smith is the Superintendent of the Hackney Carriage Department, and he has been Superintendent for a number of years. A Committee was appointed to enquire into the working of the Hackney Carriage Department. The Committee included, amongst others, Mr. Phelps of the Trades Association, Mr. Abdur Rahman, and two or three other gentlemen. The Committee strongly recommended his dismissal, and I believe he was dismissed. He preferred an appeal to the Corporation. The Corporation appointed a Committee to enquire into the matter. I think I was one of those who sat on the Committee, and we all came to the unanimous conclusion—and I think Mr. Phelps also—that Mr. Smith ought not to be dismissed. We recommended that he should be reinstated and that he should have a further trial of six months. Those recommendations were carried into effect, and at the present moment Mr. Smith is a trusted servant of the Corporation. Mr. Smith was dismissed by the Chairman, dismissed by the Committee, and but for the appeal which he preferred to the Corporation and the action of the Corporation in connection with that appeal, he would now be a dismissed servant of the Corporation. It would have been a great injustice done to him, and it would have been a serious loss to the Corporation. I think it is necessary, in a case of this kind, that there should be an appellate authority, and the Corporation should be that appellate authority. My hon'ble friend the Member in charge of the Bill harps upon the old theme of canvassing. There are some people who are absolutely impervious to canvassing, and they have been the leading members of the Corporation. I do not see what possible inconvenience can arise from the Corporation being constituted as an appellate authority under the terms of my friend Raja Ranajit Sinha's amendment. It is not every day that appeals of this kind will be preferred to the Corporation, and when appeals are preferred to the Corporation, it is only such appeals as ought to be entertained that will be entertained. The Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill has referred to motions having been made to reinstate servants who have been dismissed during the last two years. I think he put it rather high, but I am obliged to trust to my friend when he said that there have been motions made in the Corporation with regard to dismissed servants. There might have been one or two such cases. A motion was made by a Muhammadan Commissioner—I think it was Mr. Moosa—in connection with a dismissed servant of the Corporation in the Health Department. We resolutely set our faces against that appeal. We upheld the authority of the executive, because we thought the dismissal was proper. The Howrah Municipality ought not to be compared with the Calcutta Corporation. I think it is an affront to the Calcutta Corporation that it should be degraded to the level of being compared with the Howrah Municipality. No illustration bearing upon the proceedings of the Calcutta Corporation should have been drawn from the example of the Howrah Municipality."

The Hon'ble Mr. Baker:—"The Hon'ble Member misunderstood me. What I said was I should be sorry to compare the Calcutta Corporation, even in its worst days, with the Howrah Municipality."

The Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee:—"I am sorry I misunderstood my hon'ble friend, and I withdraw my last remarks. The Calcutta Corporation is a great Corporation, of which any Government might be proud, and it certainly does not deserve the fate which is reserved for it. I am confident, when the history of the elected Municipality comes to be written, there will be a strong condemnation passed upon the Bill now before the Council."

The Hon'ble Mr. Apcar said:—"I should like to supplement what my hon'ble friend Babu Surendranath Banerjee has said by reminding the Hon'ble Member in charge of this Bill—since my hon'ble friend has mentioned names—that Dr. O'Brien, a Government official of high standing, and one of their nominated Commissioners, was the leading spirit in obtaining this revision, which resulted in Mr. Smith being reinstated. And, with regard to what canvassing may do, my recollection is that canvassing has not been successful in the Corporation. I myself cannot recall at the moment any other instance where an officer has

been reinstated. I remember there have been appeals, but, besides this particular one, I cannot recall at the moment any other that was successful. If this right of appeal had been abused by the Corporation, I am sure there would have been innumerable instances forthcoming to prove it. So that, so far, the law does not seem to have operated with any prejudice, and I have sympathy with men whose position cannot be of any high class if they are only getting Rs. 100 a month, and I think that their means of support should not be taken away from them, and their families left impoverished, and their pension lost, on the fiat of the Chairman only. The position is one that requires to be considered with great care. I do hope that this particular amendment, in the interests of the poor subordinates, holding very low positions after all comparatively, may not be thrown out."

The Hon'ble BABU JATRA MOHAN SEN said:—"I entirely support this amendment. The remarks of the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill in opposing this amendment do not apply to the Corporation we are going to have, and more so in the face of the salutary provision in section 55A that we have passed to-day. If any Commissioner canvasses any vote as the Hon'ble Member suggested, I dare say such conduct would amount to misconduct or disgraceful conduct within the meaning of section 55A. With that safeguard I think the amendment should be carried. A servant in the employ of Your Honour's Government, drawing a salary of Rs. 20, has a right of appeal to Your Government, and I know instances in which they obtained relief. I know a case of a man who was drawing Rs 20 a month, I believe, who was dismissed, and subsequently restored by Your Honour after two or three stages of appeal. I should strongly recommend that this amendment be accepted."

The Hon'ble DR. ASUTOSH MUKHOPADHYAYA said:—"I feel that I ought not to record a silent vote upon this amendment. I am bound to confess that, although I am in sympathy with the principle which underlies the amendment, I find it difficult to accept it as it stands. I agree with the Hon'ble Raja Ranajit Sinha that there ought to be an appeal, but I think it would be the most impracticable thing in the world to give an appeal to the Corporation. If there is to be an appeal, I think the appeal ought to be to the General Committee, and I would ask the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill to consider whether if this motion were amended by altering the word 'Corporation' to 'the General Committee' it might not be accepted."

The Hon'ble MR. BAKER:—"I shall be ready to consider that proposal. If this amendment is allowed to stand over, I shall be happy to consider it, and it can be taken up on Saturday."

The Hon'ble MR. BOLTON said:—"It is an acknowledged and well-known principle, always acted on, that the authority which appoints also dismisses, but this provision places the Chairman in a position in which hardly a single officer in India finds himself. There is absolutely no appeal from him. The Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill mentioned the case of the Collector of Customs, who has the patronage of appointments of from Rs. 300 to Rs. 400 a month. From the Collector of Customs, however, appeals against dismissal lie to the Board of Revenue, and from the Board of Revenue to the Local Government. It is certainly necessary that there should be some appellate authority above the Chairman, but I agree with the Hon'ble Dr. Asutosh Mukhopadhyaya that the Corporation is not the proper authority, and I think also that the General Committee should not be constituted the authority. They are both co-ordinate authorities with the Chairman. The Chairman, say, has a number of applicants for an appointment, and selects and appoints A, as he is empowered to do. Should he afterwards find that A is not a suitable person, and removes him, is it reasonable that the Corporation or the General Committee should step in and say—'You shall not get rid of this man.' The Government should, strictly speaking, be the appellate authority over the Chairman, as it is in respect of the Engineer and Health Officer; but whether it would be willing to accept the burden of taking up these appeals is questionable. It is for the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill to consider the matter together with the

proposal of the Hon'ble Dr. Asutosh Mukhopadhyaya that the General Committee should be the authority to receive appeals."

The Hon'ble DR. ASUTOSH MUKHOPADHYAYA said:—"If the matter was left to the General Committee, the case would be heard by the Appeal Sub-Committee, that is to say, by a smaller body presumably fully competent to take such action as the justice of the case might require."

The Hon'ble MR. BAKER:—"I absolutely object to any appeal being allowed to the Corporation. They are entirely unfit to deal with appeals in personal matters. But I will consider the suggestion of the Hon'ble Dr. Asutosh Mukhopadhyaya. It was in my mind when he suggested it that the appeal would be heard by the Appeal Sub-Committee, of which I have spoken to him in connection with another matter."

The Hon'ble RAJA RANAJIT SINHA BAHADUR OF NASHIPUR said:—"I have no objection to this motion being postponed."

The Hon'ble DR. ASUTOSH MUKHOPADHYAYA proposed that "General Committee" be substituted for "Corporation" in the amendment brought forward by the Hon'ble Raja Bahadur of Nashipur.

The further consideration of the amendment was then postponed to the next meeting of the Council.

SECTION 73.

The Hon'ble DR ASUTOSH MUKHOPADHYAYA's motion for the amendment of section 61C (*now* 69) having been lost, he, by leave of the Council, withdrew the motion standing in his name, that in section 65 (*now* 73), clause (*b*), the words within brackets from "other" to "61C" be omitted.

SECTION 77.

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE moved that for the words "in every two months," in line 2 of sub-section (*1*) of section 70 (*now* 77), the words "a month" be substituted.

He said:—"The original Bill provided that the meetings of the Corporation should be held once in three months, and then after considerable discussion in Select Committee we came to the conclusion that perhaps it would be as well to allow the Corporation to meet once in two months. The present law is that the Corporation should meet at least once a month, and, Sir, the pettiest municipality in the pettiest town in Bengal meets once a month. That is the Bengal Municipal Law. Every mufassal municipality must hold a meeting at least once a month, and, if it does not hold a meeting once a month, the Chairman circulates a notice stating the grounds on which the meeting has not been held. Therefore it comes to this, that in Bengal every municipality, be it the pettiest and most insignificant, must meet once a month, but the greatest municipality in the Province, the municipality of the capital of the Indian Empire, is not to meet except once in two months? I find strangely enough that this is the provision of the Madras Municipal Act. They meet once in two months. Section 68 of the Madras Act says 'there shall be six general meetings of the Commissioners in every year for the transaction of business;' that is to say, we are legislating upon the lines of the most backward Municipality in the Indian Empire. I hope, Sir, that having regard to the fact that the business of the Corporation will be of an important character, that it will have multifarious work and heavy responsibility, and that the financial concerns of the Municipality will be controlled by the Corporation, you will see your way to accede to this amendment, which provides that the meetings of the Corporation shall be held at least once a month."

The Hon'ble MR. BAKER said:—"The Hon'ble Member has made no reference to the second clause of section 70 (*now* 77), which provides that 'the Chairman may, whenever he thinks fit, and shall, upon a requisition made in writing by any seven Commissioners, call a special meeting of the Corporation.' I am certain that, even if this section remained exactly as it is now, not the smallest inconvenience would result, and the only effect would be that if on any occasion there were not sufficient business to require the attendance of the Commissioners, they would not have to meet. However, Your Honour has